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Monday, February 5, 2018
Magha 16, 1939 (Saka)

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(English Version)

(Fourteenth Session)
Sixteenth Lok Sabha

सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXIX contains Nos. 1 to 10)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, February 5, 2018/Magha 16, 1939 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MEMBERS SWORN

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The names of the members will now be called by the Secretary-General for the purpose of taking oath or making and subscribing the affirmation.

SECRETARY GENERAL: Dr. Karan Singh Yadav.

Dr. Karan Singh Yadav	(Alwar)	Oath- Hindi
Shri Raghu Sharma	(Ajmer)	Oath- Hindi
Shrimati Sajda Ahmed	(Uluberia)	Oath- English

11.05 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House about the sad demise of our colleague, Shri Hukum Singh.

Shri Hukum Singh was a sitting Member representing the Kairana Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh and was also a member of the Panel of Chairpersons. An able parliamentarian, Shri Hukum Singh was the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Water Resources and Member of General Purposes Committee in current Lok Sabha. During his long and illustrious political and legislative career, Shri Singh earlier was a Member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly for seven terms during 1974-77; 1980-89 and 1996-2014. He held the office of Deputy Speaker in Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly from 1983-1985. He also displayed his administrative acumen as Minister of State during 1985-86 and later as Cabinet Minister during 1986-1989 and 1996-2004 in the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

A literary person with deep passion for reading scriptures; poetry and classics, the spirit of which he imbibed in his disciplined life and also reflected in his insightful articles. A man of principles and masses, he served in Indian Army as Captain and he valiantly took part in Indo-Pak war in 1965. An active social and political worker and an avowed Yoga practitioner, he took keen interest in agriculture, farming, animal husbandry and grass root issues.

Shri Hukum Singh passed away on 3 February, 2018 in Noida, Uttar Pradesh at the age of 79.

We deeply mourn the loss of our colleague and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

11.07 hrs.

(The Members then stood in silence for a short while.)

11.08 hrs.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

GST Exemption to Exporters

*1. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation from the exporters seeking quicker refund of duties, exemption of Goods and Services Tax (GST) for merchant exporters and simpler tax compliance for small traders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any decision in the matter and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the stand of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Various representations have been received from trade and industry regarding speedy disposal of refund claims, exemption from payment of integrated tax to merchant exporters and reduction in compliance requirements for small traders. The representations were examined and placed before the GST Council for policy decisions in this regard.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. Some of the important decisions taken by the GST Council in this regard are as follows:

a. Quicker refund of duties:

   i. Detailed procedure for filing, processing and sanction of refund claims have been laid down in two Circulars issued by the Central Government. Further, a Circular has been issued on solutions to common errors in filing of refund of IGST paid on export of goods.

   ii. Provision made for manual processing of online refund claims of IGST paid on export of goods.

b. GST Exemption to merchant exporters:

   i. Merchant exporters have been entitled to procure goods at a minimal rate of tax of 0.05% Central tax and 0.05% State tax or 0.1% Integrated tax.

c. Simpler tax compliance for small traders:

   i. Increase in aggregate annual turnover threshold for eligibility under the composition scheme from Rs. 75 lakh to Rs. one crore for 27 States (including Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand).

   ii. Increase in the aggregate annual turnover threshold for eligibility under the Composition scheme from Rs. 50 lakh to Rs. 75 lakh for Special Category States (as specified in sub-clause (g) of clause (4) of article 279A of the Constitution) other than Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand.

   iii. Taxpayers having annual turnover of up to Rs.1.5 crore in the previous year provided with an option to file quarterly Returns.

   iv. Registered persons making supply of goods to make payment of tax on issuance of invoice and not at the time when advances are received.

   v. Suspension of the application of reverse charge mechanism under Section 9(4) of the CGST/SGST Acts, 2017 and Section 5(4) of the IGST Act, 2017 till 31 March, 2018 for all categories of registered persons.

   vi. Uniform rate of tax @1% under Composition scheme for manufacturers and traders. The turnover of taxable goods to be considered for eligibility for the Composition scheme for traders.

   vii. Supply of exempted services by Composition taxpayer will be allowed and the same will not be taken into account while computing the aggregate turnover.

   viii. Amount of late fee payable for delayed filing of return in Form GSTR-3B by a taxpayer whose tax liability for the month was 'Nil' reduced to Rs.20/- per day (Rs.10/- per day each under CGST & SGST Acts) subject to maximum Rs.5000/- under each Act from October, 2017.

   ix. The amount of late fee payable for delayed filing of return in Form GSTR-3B by other taxpayers reduced to Rs. 50/- per day (Rs. 25/- per day each under CGST & SGST Acts) subject to maximum Rs.5000/-under each Act from October, 2017.

   x. The filing of returns by the taxpayers has been simplified by continuing the GSTR-3B return up to March 2018. The filing of GSTR-2 and GSTR-3 returns has been kept in abeyance till further notice.

Banks' Stake Sales to Raise Capital

*2. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Banks are planning to go for stake sales to raise capital in 2018 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Public Sector Banks are also planning for strategic sales and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the private lenders have made a move to extract value through listing of their subsidiaries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) Banks, from time to time, review investments made by them to unlock value by way of capital receipts. As per regulations of Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI), a listed entity is required to make disclosure to stock exchange regarding sale of investments which are material in nature and not in normal course of business. SEBI regulations do not distinguish sale of investments in terms of strategic or other sales.

The choice of the mode of stake sale to optimise value is dependent on market conditions. Private placement and Initial Public Offer provide different advantages, depending on nature/quantum of investment, timing, investor attractiveness thereof, and the cost and time involved in the process. Sellers, including private lenders, choose the mode of sale based on their assessment of market conditions and associated advantages.

As regards investments of Public Sector Banks, details of -proposed sale of shares / strategic sale of their subsidiaries, as disclosed by the banks to stock exchanges, are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Proposed stake sales disclosed to stock exchanges since 1.10.2017

Sl. No.	Bank	Name of company	Date of Board approval
1	2	3	4
1	Canara Bank	Canbank Factors Ltd.	23.10.2017
2	Canara Bank	Can Fin Homes Ltd.	21.11.2017
3	Canara Bank	Canbank Computer Services Ltd.	21.11.2017
4	Canara Bank	National Stock Depository Limited	20.12.2017
5	IDB1 Bank	National Stock Exchange India Limited	27.11.2017
6	ID13I Bank	National Stock Depository Limited	5.12.2017
7	IDBI Bank	NSDL eGovernance Infrastructure Limited	11.12.2017
8	Punjab National Bank	Principal PNB Asset Management Company	2.11.2017
9	Punjab National Bank	Principal Trustee Company Pvt. Ltd.	2.11.2017

[Translation]

Open Burning of Waste Material/Garbage

*3. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether open burning of waste material/ garbage is not being checked despite orders issued by the National Green Tribunal in this regard;

(b) whether the Government has received complaints in the matter and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon so far, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government is considering to take any new steps to check open burning of waste material/ garbage; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (d) The Ministry in supersession of Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000, has notified the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. The Rules prescribe that no waste generator shall throw, burn or bury the solid waste generated by him, on streets, open public spaces outside his premises or in the drain or water bodies. Further, the Rules direct the waste generators to segregate the waste at source and hand over the segregated waste to authorised waste pickers or waste collectors. Under the duties and responsibilities of local authorities and village Panchayats, the Rules direct street sweepers not to burn tree leaves collected from street sweeping and store them separately and handover to the authorised waste collectors. The Rules mandate the Urban Local Bodies to frame Bye-Laws incorporating the provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and ensure timely implementation.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has overall mandate to take periodic review of the measures taken by the states and local bodies for improving their solid waste management practices. The Rules mandated various Ministries, Government departments, Municipalities and even village panchayat to abide by certain activities and timelines for effective implementation of the rules. The Rules mandates the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to co-ordinate with State Pollution Control Board and review the implementations of the Rules in the country.

Apart from framing the policy, the Central Government is also supporting the efforts of State Governments in establishing the infrastructure related proper implementation of solid waste management in their states. MoHUA is implementing the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) project under which various projects have been taken up. Under this programme during the mission period of 2014-15 to 2019-20, an allocation, of Rs. 7424.24 Cr has been made for Solid Waste Management Projects

Hon'ble NGT vide its orders in various matters has directed the individuals as well as the bodies responsible for management of waste to pay environmental compensation of amount ranging from Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 25,000/- in case of simple burning or bulk waste burning.

The Ministry has written letters to all the Chief Ministers of the states and the Lieutenant Governors of the Union Territories for effective implementation and compliance of the provisions of various waste management rules including Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has issued directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to the Commissioners of Municipal Authorities of 53 Metro-cities and 18 State Capitals for implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. Further based on various complaints received in past in several matters, directions have been issued by CPCB under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to East Delhi Municipal Corporation (EDMC), South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC), North Delhi Municipal Corporation, New Delhi MunicipalCorporation, Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB).

The concerns regarding open burning of waste material/garbage are well addressed in the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and the emphasis of the Government is on implementation of the provisions of the Rules by the respective local authorities, therefore, the Ministry has been continuously following with the State Governments urging them to strictly implement the said Rules.

[English]

Shell Companies after Demonetisation

*4. SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of shell companies identified by the Government that come into existence after demonetisation;

(b) the number of such shell companies which have disqualified Directors in them; and

(c) the number of such disqualified Directors who are politicians and Government bureaucrats along with the list of such politicians and bureaucrats?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The Companies Act, 2013 does not define the term Shell Company. However, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) defines a Shell Company as a company which is formally registered or otherwise legally organized in an economy but which does not conduct any operation in that economy other than in a pass through capacity. Under the Companies Act, 2013, Section 248(1)(c) provides for removal of name of company from the register of companies if it is not carrying on any business or operation for a period of 2(two) immediately preceding financial years and has not made any application within such period for obtaining the status of a dormant company under Section 455. Based on the above mentioned provision, 2.97 lakh companies were identified under this category as on 31.03.2017 and after following due process names of 2,26,166 companies were struck off from the register of companies as on 31.12.2017.

(b) Separately, 3,09,619 Directors were disqualified under Section 164(2)(a) read with Section 167 of the Companies Act, 2013 for non-filing of Financial Statements or Annual Returns for a continuous period of immediately preceding 3(three) financial years (2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16). Out of the above mentioned disqualified directors, 2,10,116 number of disqualified directors were directors on the Board of Struck off companies.

(c) Government companies are exempt from the application of Section 164(2) of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, no Director on the Board of Government

Companies was disqualified for lapse in filing Financial Statements or Annual Returns in respect of such companies. No separate database is being maintained with respect to bureaucrats and politicians who are directors on Board of Companies.

H1N1 Influenza

*5. SHRI HARIOM PANDEY:
SHRI G. HARI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that Michigan strain H1N1 virus has been detected in many parts of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of deaths reported across the country attributed to said virus;

(c) whether the said virus is likely to infect more people who have not developed, immunity to it yet and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to prevent more people from being affected by it;

(d) whether the Government has launched any monitoring system for detection of H1N1 influenza in the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken/ being taken by the Government to set up monitoring system for the purpose; and

(e) the extent to which the said system is likely to improve the community health in the country particularly in Ambedkar Nagar in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per the studies done at National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune, Influenza A (H1N1) pdm09, A/Michigan/45/2015 like viruses have been detected in India since February 2016, when it co-circulated with A/California/07/2009 (25%). Since April 2017, all viruses detected have been A/Michigan/45/2015.

Like in 2016 A/Michigan/45/2015 like strains were reported from Maharashtra (Pune, Sholapur, Dhule) & Tamil Nadu (Chennai). In 2017 all the circulating viruses from Maharashtra (Pune, Buldhana Dhule, Sholapur, Nanded), Jammu Kashmir (Srinagar, Jammu), Gujarat (Ahmadabad, Rajkot), Tamil Nadu (Chennai), Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad), Rajasthan (Jaipur), West Bengal(Kolkata), Delhi and Assam (Guwahati, Dibrugarh) have been Influenza A (H1N1) pdm09 A/Michigan/45/2015 like.

(b) The number of cases and deaths of seasonal influenza (H1N1) as reported by States/UTs under the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare during the last five years and current year is as under:

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018Up to 28.01.2018
Cases	5253	937	42592	1786	38810	726
Deaths	699	218	2990	265	2264	55

(c) Yes. Individuals not immune to the A/Michigan/45/2015 strain are likely to get infected. Adoption of general hygienic measures, vaccination of the high risk population and timely management of patients are the recommended steps for prevention to said virus.

(d) Under IDSP, the National Centre for Disease Control undertakes surveillance for Influenza like Illness (ILI) and Severe Acute Respiratory Infections (SARI) supported by two large networks of laboratories, viz:

(i) A network of 12 labs supported by IDSP/NCDC and

(ii) Another network of 41 labs supported by Indian Council of Medical Research (Out of which 6 are common to IDSP and ICMR).

The weekly status of seasonal Influenza H1N1 is collected, collated, analyzed and is also available in the public domain.

(e) The existing surveillance system is capable of detecting early warning signals through which the steps/ remedies are taken at the community level so that major outbreaks are prevented. In the same manner early' warning signals were detected and States were supported by deputing central teams to Maharashtra, Gujarat, Kerala and Telangana in 2017 and Rajasthan in 2018. The number of cases and deaths during the last three years reported by District Ambedkar Nagar in Uttar Pradesh is as under:

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018 (up to 28.01.2018)
Cases	0	0	20	0
Deaths	0	0	1	0

Encroachment in National Parks

*6. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken note of the encroachments in various National Parks/ Sanctuaries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether some State Governments have requested to reduce the area of the notified sanctuaries, if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(d) whether any State Government is reluctant to evict the encroachers from the notified areas of the sanctuaries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) There have been reports regarding encroachments in National Parks and Wildlife sanctuaries in the country from time to time. However, the details of such cases are not collated in the Ministry. Management of Protected Areas is the responsibility of the concerned State/UT Governments.

(c) During the last three years proposal for rationalisation of boundaries involving reduction of area of Wildlife Sanctuaries have been received from the following States:

Sl. No.	Name of State	Area proposed to be denotifying
1	Maharashtra	Rationalisation of boundary of Maldhok Bird Sanctuary involving reduction from 1229.24 sq.km to 366.26 sqkm.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Boundary alteration of Kolleru Wildlife Sanctuary involving reduction of contour +5 ft to + 3ft and exemption of private lands from sanctuary.

The above proposals were considered by the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife (NBWL). The Committee recommended the proposal of Maharashtra. However, the proposal of Andhra Pradesh was referred back to the State Government.

(d) and (e) No report indicating reluctance of State Governments to evict the encroachers from the notified areas of the sanctuaries has been received in the Ministry. Under Section 34A of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, officers not below the rank of an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the Governments are empowered to evict any unauthorised persons/ constructions from the Wildlife Sanctuary. Further, under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant', the Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments for undertaking various activities in Protected Areas including those aimed at the prevention of encroachments.

Economic Growth

*7. SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the economic growth is expected at four-year low of 6.5 per cent according to first advance estimates released recently by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether fall in growth rate will have an adverse effect on various sectors of the economy particularly manufacturing, service, retail and agriculture sectors and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether economy is facing daunting challenges on several fronts like jobless growth, rural distress, widening fiscal deficit and low credit growth; and

(d) if so, the measures/steps taken or being taken by the Government to overcome the above challenges and boost the economy during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) As per the first Advance Estimates of national income released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) on 5th January 2018, the growth rate of the economy measured in terms of growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (2011-12) market prices is expected to be 6.5 per cent in 2017-18. This is lower than the growth of 7.4 per cent in 2014-15, 8.2 per cent in 2015-16 and 7.1 per cent in 2016-17.

(b) As per the first advance estimates, the growth rate of agriculture & allied sectors and manufacturing is expected to moderate in 2017-18, while the growth in services sector (including retail and other services)is expected to improve vis-a-vis 2016-17. The growth rate in agriculture, manufacturing and services including retail was 6.3 per cent, 7.9 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively in 2016-17 as per the revised estimates released by CSO on 31st January 2018 while the corresponding growth rates were expected to be 2.1 per cent, 4.6 per cent and 8.3 per cent in 2017-18 as per the first advance estimates.The latest revised estimates for the previous three years also confirm this direction of change in 2017-18, with some change in magnitudes.

(c) As per the Economic Survey, there are robust signs of revival in the second half of the current year. Growth pick-up will help accelerate the creation of jobs. The latest Quarterly Employment Survey conducted by Labour Bureau of eight sectors including manufacturing, construction, trade, transport, education, health, accommodation & restaurant and information technology/ business process outsourcing,indicates that employment in these sectors increased by 1.85 lakh on 1st April 2017 over 1st January 2017. This is higher than the change in employment in the previous three quarters.

Economic Survey 2017-18 has mentioned that agriculture sector registered significantly higher growth in 2016-17 than the previous two years on the back of normal monsoon. As per the fourth advance estimates, food grains production was 275.7 million tonnes in 2016-17 with both cereals and pulses achieving record levels of production. As per the advance estimates for 2017-18, the growth of agriculture & allied sectors is expected to be 2.1 per cent. The survey conducted by Labour Bureau on rural wages shows that the wages of agricultural worker, both men and women increased by an average of about 6.5 per cent during January-November 2017 over the average levels of 2016, while wages for non-agricultural workers for men and women increased by 5.1 per cent and 4.2 per cent respectively during the period.

Non-food credit grew at 8.8 per cent (year-on-year) in November 2017 as compared to 4.8 per cent in November 2016. According to RBI, non-bank financial companies credit to corporate sector increased by 43 per cent during April-December 2017, as compared to the same period of 2016. Fiscal deficit of the Central Government as a ratio of GDP was 3.9 per cent in 2015-16 and 3.5 per cent for 2016-17. As per the revised estimates for 2017-18, the fiscal deficit to GDP ratio is 3.5 per cent.

(d) Recognizing the need for rural development, government has taken various initiatives for employment generation, rural infrastructure development via schemes like Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and various schemes to promote agricultural productivity. Measures for generating employment in the economy, *inter-alia,* include, strategic promotion of labour-intensive manufacturing sectors like textile and expanding employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries. During 2016-17, a new Scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana' was initiated by the Government. In order to improve the employability and to create the decent jobs for youth of the country, the Government imparts short term skill training through Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana and long term training largely through Industrial Training Institutes. Government has also increased budgetary allocations for employment generation schemes including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural and Urban Livelihoods Mission, Skill India, Make in India, MUDRA etc. to promote employment generation directly or indirectly. The allocation for funds was raised significantly under MGNREGA during 2017-18 and about 4.5 crore households were provided employment totaling 171.5 crore person days during 2017-18 as on 03.01.2018. Moreover, with a view to increase and retain the participation of women in labour market, the Government has effected the amendment in the Maternity Benefit Act, which has enabled female employees to avail enhanced maternity leave.The schemes implemented to improve agriculture productivity, among others, include, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana to expand cultivated area with assured irrigation, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana which aims to provide insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances, Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme to help farmers know the major and minor nutrients available in their soils which will ensure judicious use of fertiliser application and reduce cost of inputs and improve soil fertility.

Economic Survey 2017-18 indicates that the new Indian Bankruptcy Code (IBC) has provided a resolution framework that will help corporates clean up their balance sheets and reduce their debts. Also, the recapitalization package announced by the government will help strengthen the balance sheets of the public sector banks. These reforms should help firms to resume spending and banks to lend especially to infrastructure and manufacturing.

The Government of India has taken various initiatives to boost the growth of the economy which, inter-alia, include; fillip to manufacturing, concrete measures for transport and power sectors as well as other urban and rural infrastructure, comprehensive reforms in the foreign direct investment policy and special package for textile industry. Government had also announced various measures in the budget 2017-18 to promote growth in the economy which, among others, include push to infrastructure development by giving infrastructure status to affordable housing, higher allocation to highway construction, and focus on coastal connectivity. For highways development the Bharatmala Pariyojana has been launched. The government has launched a phased program for bank recapitalization. This entails infusion of capital to the public sector banks, which is expected to encourage banks to enhance lending. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code was enacted to achieve insolvency resolution in a time bound manner. To implement the Code, the National Company Law Tribunal was established. The other growth promotion measures include: lower income tax for companies with annual turnover up to Rs 50 crore; further measures to improve the ease of doing business; and, a major push to digital economy. The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) has provided a significant opportunity to improve growth momentum by reducing barriers to trade, business and related economic activities. Gradual tilt in expenditure towards investment spending and consolidation of revenue expenditure, along with mobilization of additional revenue, led to the progressive reduction in revenue and fiscal deficits, relative to GDP.

Minimum Account Balance

*8. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the norms and guidelines regarding penalty charges for non-maintenance of minimum balance in bank accounts;

(b) the amount of penalty collected by penalising people for not maintaining minimum balance in their account during the last one year, bank/account-wise;

(c) whether the Government is aware that Minimum Account Balance (MAB) penalties demotivates lower and middle class people for payment through bank accounts and if so, the action taken thereon; and

(d) whether various irrational extra charges for basic services like issuance of cheque books etc. are being levied by banks and if so, the action taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) According to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines, banks do not have any Minimum Balance requirement for Basic Savings Bank Deposit accounts (BSBD), including accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan DhanYojana (PMJDY). In September 2017, there were 52.2 crore BSBD accounts including 30.31 crore Jan-Dhan accounts. Hence, for these accounts there are no charges for not maintaining minimum balance.

For other savings accounts, banks are allowed to decide the policy on levy of charges on non-maintenance of minimum balances with the approval of their Boards. Banks have to ensure that such charges arc reasonable and in line with the average cost of providing the services.

(b) The information in respect of requirement of quarterly average balance and respective charges for non-maintaining the same for accounts other than BSBD/ Jan-Dhan accounts by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and major private sector banks is shown in the enclosed Statement. The requirement of minimum average balance for PSBs is seen to be comparatively lower. Further, the rate of such charges is generally lower in case of rural and semi-urban areas as compared to the urban and metro areas.

The amount of charges collected by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for not maintaining minimum balance in savings accounts during financial year 2016-17 and 2017-18 (April to November, 2017) is also given in the Statement.

(c) As stated in (a) above BSBD accounts and accounts opened under PMJDY do not have minimum balance requirement. People can use the above kinds of account to avoid maintaining minimum balance in their accounts.

(d) As per RBI Master Circular dated 1.7.2014 on customer service in banks, the banks may decide on service charges, with prior approval of their Board of Directors. While fixing service charges for various types of services, banks are to ensure that the charges are reasonable and are in line with the average cost of providing these services. Banks also have to ensure that customers with low volume of activities are not penalised. However, most banks provide several free basic services to customers as per their Board-approved policies.

Statement

Minimum balance charges in Individual Savings Bank accounts (other than BSBD account)

(As on 31.12.2017)

Sl. No.	Bank	With cheque book								Without cheque book								Amount recovered from customers on account of non-maintenance of minimum balance / minimum average balance (amount in Rs. Crore)	
		Quarterly average balance				Charges				Quarterly average balance				Charges					
		Rural	Semi Urban	Urban	Metro	Rural	Semi Urban	Urban	Metro	Rural	Semi Urban	Urban	Metro	Rural	Semi Urban	Urban	Metro	2016-17	2017-18 (up to November, 2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Major Private Sector Banks																			
1	Axis Bank*	2500	5000	10000	10000	250	250	350	350	5000	5000	10000	10000	250	250	350	350		Not available
2	HDFC Bank*	2500	5000	10000	10000	300	300	600	600	5000	5000	10000	10000	300	300	600	600		Not available
3	ICICI Bank*	2000	5000	10000	10000	100	250	500	500	2000	5000	10000	10000	100	250	500	500		Not available
All Public Sector Banks																			
1	Allahabad Bank	500	500	1000	1000	102	102	143	143	100	100	500	500	36	36	77	77	24.34	7.69 (up to 25.12.2017)
2	Andhra Bank*	250	250	500	500	50	100	100	100	100	250	250	250	50	100	100	100	48.02	24.28 (up to 30.9.2017)
3	Bank of Baroda*	500	500	1000	1000	100	100	200	200	500	500	1000	1000	100	100	200	200	13.18	7.34
4	Bank of India	500	500	500	500	54	54	54	54	100	100	100	100	40	40	40	40	16.4	7.98
5	Bank of Maharashtra*	250	500	1500	1500	40	80	120	120	250	500	500	500	40	80	120	120	50.54	12.39
6	Canara Bank*	500	1000	1000	1000	40	40	40	40	500	1000	1000	1000	40	40	40	40	106.58	62.16 (up to 21.12.2017)
7	Central Bank of India*	250	500	1000	1000	60	120	180	240	250	500	1000	1000	60	120	180	240	56.63	68.67 (up to 30.9.2017)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8	Corporation Bank*	250	500	500	500	100	100	100	100	250	500	500	500	100	100	100	100	38.91	15 37
9	Oena Bank	500	500	1000	1000	50	50	100	100	500	500	1000	1000	50	50	100	100	14 15	12.73 (up to 11.12 2017)
10	IDBI Bank Limited*	500	2500	5000	5000	20	100	200	200	500	2500	5000	5000	20	100	200	200	88.23	52.15
11	Indian Bank*	1000	1000	1000	1000	100	100	100	100	500	500	500	500	100	100	100	100	41.01	50.98
12	Indian Overseas Bank	500	500	1000	1000	45	45	45	45	100	100	500	500	45	45	45	45	87.48	34.19
13	Oriental Bank of Commerce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4148	17.61 (up to 12.12.2017)
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL	NIL
15	Punjab National Bank*	500	1000	1000	1000	75	100	150	200	500	1000	1000	1000	75	100	150	200	130.64	97.34
16	State Bank of India*	1000	2000	3000	3000	40	40	50	50	1000	2000	3000	3000	40	40	50	50	ML#	1771.670
17	Syndicate Bank	500	500	1000	1000	40	40	40	40	100	100	500	500	40	40	40	40	47.97	38.16
18	UCO Bank m	250	500	1000	1000	65	180	410	410	100	250	500	500	26	90	180	180	7.38	3.01 (up to 30.9.2017)
19	Union Bank of India	250	500	1000	1000	29	58	115	115	100	250	500	500	22	22	43	43	41.13	32.79
20	United Bank of India*	500	500	500	500	72	72	72	72	50	100	100	100	44	72	72	72	5.67	4.3
21	Vijaya Bank	250	250	500	500	50	65	65	65	100	100	250	250	50	65	65	65	0.1526	0.1598

Source: Public Sector Banks/ Major Private Banks

@ There is no minimum balance requirement for Basic Savings Bank Deposit Accounts and Jan-Dhan accounts.

The monthly average balance requirement was charged by SBI till 2012. Subsequently, SBI stopped charging for the same till 31.3.2016 while other banks, including Private Banks were charging as per their Board-approved policy. It was reintroduced by SBI with effect from 1.4.2017. The minimum balance requirements were subsequently reduced by SBI with effect from 1.10.2017.

* Charges for non maintenance of average minimum balance is proportionate to the shortfall of the actual balance from the minimum balance. In the above calculation table the maximum charges are shown.

Including service tax/GST

Electoral Bond Scheme

*9. SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
SHRI OM BIRLA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched the electoral bond scheme to regulate and cleanse the system of political funding/donations and if so, the details including the aims, objectives and the salient features thereof;

(b) the mechanism that will be followed by the Government to maintain the transparency and effectiveness of the electoral bond scheme;

(c) whether various stakeholders including political parties have raised concerns regarding the lacunae in the scheme that make election funding more opaque rather than transparent and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether some tax benefit will be provided to the donor and the recipient under the said scheme, if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government also intends to introduce the mandatory use of Aadhaar card under the scheme, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government has notified the Eelectoral Bond Scheme, 2018 to cleanse the system of political funding in the country on January 02, 2018. The broad features of Electoral Bond Scheme, 2018 are:

1. Electoral Bond (EB) would be a bearer instrument in the nature of a Promissory Note and an interest free banking instrument. A citizen of India or a body incorporated in India is eligible to purchase the bond.

2. Electoral bond would be issued for a certain value denominations from the specified branches of the State Bank of India (SBI).

3. The tenor of the Electoral Bonds is for 15 days during which it can be used for making donation only to the political parties registered under section 29A of the Representation of the Peoples Act, 1951 (43 of 1951) and which have secure not less than one per cent of the votes polled in the last general election to the House of the People or a Legislative Assembly. It will not carry the name of payee.

4. The bonds under the Scheme shall be available for purchase for a period of 10 days each in the months of January, April, July and October, as may be specified by the Central Government. An additional period of 30 days shall be specified by the Central Government in the year of the General election to the House of People.

(b) The scheme of EB is to provide anonymity to the donors but at the same time establish a transparent political funding system with well established audit trail. The bond shall be encashed by an eligible political party only through a designated bank account with the authorised bank. Electoral Bond is envisaged as an additional banking instrument for giving donations to registered political parties.

(c) No such concerns have been received so far by the Government.

(d) In respect of a donor and recipient under an Electoral Bond Scheme, the tax benefits are available in the Income Tax Act, 1961 (the 'Act'). As per sections 80GGB and 80GGC of the Act, the tax deduction on the amount of contribution to a political party or an electoral trust is provided to the donor subject to the condition that such contributions shall not be made in cash and to such other conditions as specified under the said sections. Further exemption from income-tax is available to a political party (i.e. the recipient) under section 13A of the Act on any income received in the nature of voluntary contributions, subject to the conditions specified in the said section.

(e) There is no proposal currently to make the use of Aadhaar mandatorily under the Scheme.

National Policy for Women

*10. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government in its upcoming National Policy for Women plans to make Home Science compulsory for boys;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the plan for its implementation; and

(c) the benefits that might accrue to them there from?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Draft National Policy for Women 2017 prescribes the operational strategies for implementation of the policy. The Draft National Policy for women envisages making educational programme in schools more gender sensitive. The draft policy envisages redesigning school curriculum to promote gender equality. This includes making of Home Science and Physical Education compulsory in schools for both girls and boys.

[Translation]

Black Money

*11. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of black money in the country;

(b) whether the quantum of black money is rising continuously;

(c) if so, the details thereof and obstacles/ constraints being faced by the Government in unearthing black money; and

(d) the concrete action being taken by the Government to curb the accumulation of black money in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) There is no official estimation of quantum of black money in circulation in the country and stashed by Indians in foreign countries/banks.

The Government has taken concrete actions to curb the accumulation of black money in the country. Such measures include policy-level initiatives, more effective and focused enforcement action on the ground, putting in place robust legislative and administrative frameworks, systems and processes with due focus on capacity building and integration of information and its mining through increasing use of information technology. Recent major initiatives in this regard include-

(i) Constitution of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money under Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of two former Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(ii) Enactment of a comprehensive law - "The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015' which has come into force w.e.f. 01.07.2015 to specifically and more effectively deal with the issue of black money stashed away abroad.

(iii) Enactment of the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2016 to amend the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 with a view to, inter alia, enable confiscation of benami property and prosecution of benamidar and the beneficial owner.

(iv) Constitution of Multi-Agency Group (MAG) consisting of officers of Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Enforcement Directorate (ED), and Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) for investigation of recent revelations in Panama Paper Leaks and Paradise Paper Leaks.

(v) Actions in context of demonetization and launching of 'Operation Clean Money' on 31st January 2017 for collection, collation and analysis of information on cash transactions during demonetization period.

(vi) Extensive use of information technology and data analytics tools for identification of high risk cases, expeditious e-verification of suspect cases and enforcement actions in appropriate cases which include searches, surveys, enquiries, assessment of income, levy of taxes, penalties, etc. and filing of prosecution complaints in criminal courts, wherever applicable.

(vii) Suitable amendment in Rule 114B of the Income Tax Rules, 1962 has been made whereby quoting of PAN has been made mandatory for transactions of sale or purchase of goods or services of any nature, including cash transaction, above Rs. 2 Lakh.

(viii) Restriction on cash transaction of Rs. 2 lakh or more (Section 269ST of the I.T. Act) were imposed.

(ix) No deduction under section 40A(3) would be allowed w.e.f. 01.04.2018 where payment in cash exceeds Rs. 10,000 in respect of expenditure incurred.

(x) Further, no deduction under section 80G allowed w.e.f. 01.04.2018 if cash donation exceeds Rs. 2000, and restriction imposed on donations of Rs.2000/- or more tc political parties otherwise than by a bank account or through electoral bonds.

(xi) Deeming fair market value as full value of consideration for computation of capital gains in case of transfer of shares other than quoted shares.

(xii) The AIR has been replaced with a new reporting regime- the Statement of Financial transaction (SFT) w.e.f 1.4.2016. Under SFT, the Form 61A has been amended to include furnishing of details about aggregate gross amount credited to the account in cash from 1st day of April, 2016 to 8th November, 2016 and from 9th November, 2016 to 30th December, 2016, apart from aggregate gross amount credited/debited to the account in cash during the F.Y.

[English]

Nirbhaya Fund

*12. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received the details of utilisation of Nirbhaya Fund from various States/ UTs and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Supreme Court has given any direction to the States in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of projects commenced, funds allocated and utilised so far, project, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the further measures taken by the Government for faster roll out of schemes thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) Yes Madam, the project-wise, State/UT-wise details funds allocated and disbursed under Nirbhaya Fund is given in the enclosed Statement.

Hon'ble Supreme Court vide Writ Petition (s) (Civil) No. (s). 565/2012 Nipun Saxena & ANR. VERSUS UNION OF INDIA & ORS. dated 09.01.2018 directed all the State Governments and Union Territories to file an affidavit indicating the amount received under the Nirbhaya Fund towards victim compensation, how much of that amount has been disbursed from the Nirbhaya fund and even otherwise and to the number of victims of sexual assault.

(d) The Ministry is regularly monitoring and reviewing the status of schemes with the States/UTs government for operationalization/ implementation. To faster rollout, the grants are being released to the District Collector/ District Magistrate directly under the scheme of One Stop Centre and Women Helpline.

Statement

Project-wise, State/UT-wise details of funds allocated and disbursed under Nirbhaya Fund as on 25th January, 2018

Projects/Proposals of other Ministries/Departments

Sl. No.	Project details	Funds Released (Rs. in Crore)				
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)						
1.	Emergency Response Support System (ERSS)		-		267.00	267.00
2.	Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC)		-		82.50	82.50
3.	Corpus to supplement States/UTS for Victim Compensation			200.00		200.00
4.	Investigative Unit for Crime Against Women		-		-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Organized Crime Investigative Agency (OCIA)		-		-	-
6.	Delhi Police Special Unit for Women & Children		-		2.35	2.35
7.	Delhi Police Hiring of professional counsellors		-		0.50	0.50
8.	Various other activities under Delhi Police "Safety of Women"		-		1.37	1.37
	Total	-	-	200.00	353.22	553.22

Sl. No.	Project details	Funds Released (Rs. in Crore)				
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
Ministry of Railways						
1.	Integrated Emergency Response Management System (IERMS)			50.00	100.00	150.00

Sl. No.	Project details	Funds Released (Rs. in Crore)				
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
Ministry of MEITY						
1.	Development and Field testing of Panic Switch based safety devices for cars and buses for aiding Women Safety			2.44		2.44

Ministry of Women and Child Development

Projects received/appraised and recommended/ approved with proposed cost	Funds Released (Rs. in Crore)				
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
One Stop Centers	-	11.02	40.30	18.19	69.51
Women Help Line	-	15.46	0.67	5.29	21.42
Mahila Police Volunteers	-	-	1.53	9.14	10.67

Other Projects appraised under Nirbhaya Fund

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Funds Released (Rs. in Crore)				
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh (Abhaya Project)	-	-	-	58.64	58.64
2	Madhya Pradesh (Smart and Safe Cities free from Violence against Women and Girls Programme)				1.05	1.05
3	Nagaland (Nirbhaya Shelter Home)				2.55	2.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Rajasthan (Chirali Project)	-	-	0.23	2.53	2.76
5	Uttar Pradesh (UPSRTC)	-	-	-	40.20	40.20
6	Uttrakhand (Safety and Security of Women)				0.32	0.32
	Total	-	-	0.23	105.29	161.58

Sl. No.	States/UTs	One Stop Centers Years				
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total (Rs. in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	13.19	268.97	330.13	612.29
2	Odisha	-	10.28	15.00	-	25.28
3	Chhattisgarh	-	48.30	734.27	146.08	928.65
4	Sikkim	-	45.88	-	30.71	76.59
5	Uttrakhand	-	13.19	58.24	114.51	185.94
6	Arunachal Pradesh	-	13.19	28.41	53.00	94.60
7	Kerala	-	45.08	113.65	11.80	170.53
8	Delhi	-	-	-	-	0.00
9	Telangana	-	45.88	155.31	48.69	249.88
10	Andaman and Nicobar	-	13.19	-	31.20	44.39
11	Chandigarh	-	13.19	-	-	13.19
12	Nagaland	-	45.88	55.41	80.41	181.70
13	Mizoram	-	37.68	-	26.10	63.78
14	Jammu and Kashmir	-	45.88	95.65	87.52	229.05
15	Gujarat	-	45.88	38.82	-	84.70
16	Uttar Pradesh	-	45.88	454.63	-	500.51
17	Jharkhand	-	10.26	56.82	18.47	85.55
18	Bihar	-	13.19	198.90	-	212.09
19	Meghalaya	-	13.19	28.41	7.75	49.35
20	Himachal Pradesh	-	37.68	773.04	15.00	. 825.72
21	Tripura	-	45.88	-	-	45.88
22	Karnataka	-	45.88	85.24	-	131.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23	Haryana	-	36.41	116.48	38.30	191.19
24	Manipur	-	12.89	-	-	12.89
25	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	0.00
26	Tamil Nadu	-	45.88	-	-	45.88
27	Madhya Pradesh	-	45.88	-	131.27	177.15
28	Rajasthan	-	12.12	346.24	-	358.36
29	Daman and Diu	-	45.88	-	10.84	56.72
30	Maharashtra	-	45.88	213.55	413.34	672.77
31	Assam	-	38.84	75.65	-	114.49
32	Punjab	-	43.82	97.07	204.58	345.47
33	Goa	-	45.88	19.41	-	65.29
34	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	-	43.37	-	-	43.37
35	Pudduchery	-	37.00	-	19.41	56.41
	Total		1102.50	4029.17	1819.11	6950.78

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Women Help Line Years				
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total (Rs. in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	51.58			51.58
2	Odisha	-	28.86		30.16	59.02
3	Chhattisgarh	-	51.58	37.91	63.64	153.13
4	Sikkim	-	47.25		46.79	94.04
5	Uttrakhand	-	43.10			43.1
6	Arunachal Pradesh	-	49.70		59.50	109.2
7	Kerala	-	51.58			51.58
8	Delhi	-	49.78			49.78
9	Telangana	-	28.86			28.86
10	Andaman and Nicobar	-	17.00			17
11	Chandigarh	-	17.00		47.06	64.06
12	Nagaland	-	49.70	29.11	42.25	121.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	Mizoram	-	51.08		85.25	136.33
14	Jammu and Kashmir	-	51.58			51.58
15	Gujarat	-	62.70			62.7
16	Uttar Pradesh	-	62.70		40.11	102.81
17	Jharkhand	-	34.54			34.54
18	Bihar	-	62.70		38.07	100.77
19	Meghalaya	-	49.70			49.7
20	Himachal Pradesh	-	49.70			49.7
21	Tripura	-	49.70			49.7
22	Karnataka	-	62.70			62.7
23	Haryana	-	51.58			51.58
24	Manipur	-	49.70			49.7
25	West Bengal	-	62.70			62.7
26	Tamil Nadu	-	62.70			62.7
27	Madhya Pradesh	-	62.70			62.7
28	Rajasthan	-	62.70			62.7
29	Daman and Diu	-	17.00		34.08	51.08
30	Maharashtra	-	62.70			62.7
31	Assam	-	34.54			34.54
32	Punjab	-	28.86			28.86
33	Goa	-	27.90			27.9
	Total	-	1546.17	67.02	528.98	2142.17

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Mahila Police Volunteers (MPV) Years				
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total (Rs. in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh			75.82		75.82
2	Odisha					0
3	Chhattisgarh				715.55	715.55
4	Sikkim					0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Uttrakhand					0
6	Arunachal Pradesh					0
7	Kerala					0
8	Delhi					0
9	Telangana					0
10	Andaman and Nicobar					0
11	Chandigarh					0
12	Nagaland					0
13	Mizoram				35.84	35.84
14	Jammu and Kashmir					0
15	Gujarat				76.20	76.2
16	Uttar Pradesh					0
17	Jharkhand					0
18	Bihar					0
19	Meghalaya					0
20	Himachal Pradesh					0
21	Tripura					0
22	Karnataka				56.13	. 56.13
23	Haryana			77.51		77.51
24	Manipur					0
25	West Bengal					0
26	Tamil Nadu					0
27	Madhya Pradesh				30.17	30.17
28	Rajasthan					0
29	Daman and Diu					0
30	Maharashtra					0
31	Assam					0
32	Punjab					0
33	Goa					0
34	Dadar & Nagar Havel i					0
35.	Pudduchery					0
	Total			153.33	913.89	1067.22

Ruckus by Wild Animals

*13. SHRIMATI P.K. SREEMATHI TEACHER:
DR. P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received information about the loss of life and property and the damage to crops due to ruckus created by elephants/wild animals in the country including Kerala during the last three years and current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether there is any system in place for compensation for losses to farmers in the country due to destruction of crops by elephants/wild animals and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the rate and the amount of compensation disbursed during the said period in this regard along with the details of the number of beneficiaries, State/UT wise; and

(e) the details of steps taken by the Government to prevent such ruckus by elephants/wild animals in the States including Kerala and provide adequate compensation to affected persons?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) State wise details of the loss of property and the damage to crops due to elephants/tigers are not collated in the Ministry. However, the State-wise details of loss of human lives due to elephant and tiger, during the last three years and current year, as available in the Ministry, is given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II.

(c) It is the responsibility of the State Government/ UTs administrations to make the provisions for paying compensation for loss to farmers due to destruction of crop caused by elephants and tigers. However, the Central Government provides financial assistance to the States/ Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant', inter alia, to make payment of ex-gratia relief. The amount of ex-gratia relief eligible for assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for payment to the victims of predation/depredation by wild animals, is as follows:

Sl. No.	Nature of damage caused by wild animals	Amount of ex-gratia relief
(a)	Death or permanent incapacitation	Rs. 2,00,000/-
(b)	Grievous injury	30% of (a)
(c)	Minor injury	Cost of treatment
(d)	Loss of property	Value of loss/damage as assessed by authorized officer

(d) The state wise details of the number of beneficiaries and rates of compensation are not collated in the Ministry. However, the details of compensation paid for loss of, life and loss of crop/property, caused by elephants, is given in the enclosed Statement-III and IV.

(e) The Government has taken following remedial measures to prevent ruckus by elephant/wild animal:

(i) Ministry through its Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) namely 'Project Tiger', 'Project Elephant' and 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (IDWH)' provides funds to States and UTs for carrying various activities for habitat improvement works namely restoration of natural water bodies, creation of artificial ponds, waterholes, augmenting food/fodder sources at various places within Protected Areas to minimize the human animal conflict.

(ii) Ministry has also formulated a scheme 'Augmentation of Fodder & Water Scheme in Protected Areas/ Forest Areas' under central component of the fund managed by Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA). The scheme is primarily for augmentation of fodder and water sources for wild herbivores within the Protected Area/Forests where degraded habitat is known to be the cause of significant human-wildlife conflict.

(iii) The Ministry has issued guidelines in context of human-wildlife conflict to the Chief Wildlife Wardens of all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations dated 24th December, 2014 and 1st June, 2015.

(iv) Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs): The National Tiger Conservation Authority has issued following three SOPs to deal with man-animal conflict which are available in public domain:

- To deal with emergency raising due to straying of tigers in human dominated landscapes
- To deal with tiger depredation on livestock
- For active management towards rehabilitation of tigers from source areas at the landscape level.

The three SOPs inter alia include the issue of managing dispersing tigers, managing livestock kills so as to reduce conflict as well as relocating tigers from source areas to areas where density of tiger is low, so that conflict in rich source areas does not occur.

Statement-I

Number of Human Deaths caused by elephant during the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto November 2017)	Remarks
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	0	2	3	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	NR	NR	
3	Assam	54	31	91	31	
4	Chhattisgarh	32	59	67	NR	
5	Jharkhand	53	66	59	38	
6	Karnataka	53	47	49	9	(2017-18 figure is upto 16.8.2017)
7	Kerala	20	22	NR		
8	Maharashtra	3	0	0	NR	
9	Meghalaya	3	9	NR	NR	
10	Nagaland	1	1	1	NR	
11	Odisha	64	63	65	42	
12	Tamil Nadu	31	47	43	36	
13	Tripura	1	0	2	NR	
14	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	3	1	
15	Uttarakhand	7	7	4	NR	
16	West Bengal	89	112	84	41	
	Total	415	449	492	201	

NR-Not Received

Statement-II

Details of incidents of tiger attacks on human beings during the last three years and the current year in and around tiger reserves as report by States

Sl. No.	State	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	1	0	1
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0
6	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
7	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0
8	Karnataka	1	0	0	0	1
9	Kerala	3	0	0	0	3
10	Madhya Pradesh	5	5	0	0	10
11	Maharashtra	1	2	5	1	9
12	Mizoram	0	0	1	0	1
13	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
14	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0
15	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0
16	Tamil Nadu	1	1	0	0	2
17	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0
18	Uttar Pradesh	0	5	12	0	17
19	Uttarakhand	1	2	2	0	5
20	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	12	15	21	1	49

Statement-III

Amount of compensation paid for loss of life by elephant during the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto November 2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	11	0	10	15
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	NR	NR
3	Assam	35	0	167.4	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Chhattisgarh	75.46	218	241.75	NR
5	Jharkhand	107.5	184.9	110.179	56.12
6	Karnataka	253.5	228	235	45
7	Kerala	61	NR	NR	NR
8	Maharashtra	15	0	0	NR
9	Meghalaya	7	11.35	NR	NR
10	Nagaland	2	1	0	NR
11	Odisha	137.9	106.35	251.33	67
12	Tamil Nadu	93	141	119.25	54.5
13	Tripura	0	2	NR	NR
14	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	15	0
15	Uttarakhand	18.5	23.03	9.3	NR
16	West Bengal	105.41	228	162.5	103.14
	Total	924.27	1144.63	1321.709	340.76

Statement-IV

Amount of compensation paid for loss crop/property damage by elephant during the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto November 2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	83.077	78.988	53.081	30.963
2	Arunachal Pradesh	39.99	20.9	NR	NR
3	Assam	1.62	0	222	0
4	Chhattisgarh	269.63	963.2608	1425.86	NR
5	Jharkhand	501.57	485.95	428.92	146.82
6	Karnataka	1239.38	705.5	709.65	NR
7	Kerala	264.59	281.051	286.585	NR
8	Maharashtra	123.43	155.22	45.48	NR
9	Meghalaya	14.95	227.45	NR	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Nagaland	4.6	7.86	NR	NR
11	Odisha	979.7	586.99	1178.25	244.3
12	Tamil Nadu	255.44	250.76	237.01	97.86
13	Tripura	0.91	0.914	0	NR
14	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	10.98	3.51
15	Uttarakhand	25.5	51.34	10.71	NR
16	West Bengal	475.54	477.78	225.05	398.91
	Total	4279.927	4293.964	4833.576	922363

NR-Not Received

Testing of AYUSH Medicines

*14. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been issued by the Indian Council of Medical Research regarding the adherence of standards in testing of AYUSH medicines and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken steps to bring research on ayurvedic drugs and formulations closer to international standards and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has established ethical principles under which drug trials are conducted for research on traditional medicines and proprietary varieties of traditional medicines involving human participation;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government has adopted any measures to monitor the testing of ayurvedic and other traditional medicines and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, the 'National Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical and Health Research Involving Human Participants' have been issued by the Indian Council of Medical Research in the year 2017 for observing ethical standards for human research in the country. A dedicated section - 7.13 on 'Clinical trials on Traditional Systems of Medicine' is included in these guidelines.

(b) 'Good Clinical Practice Guidelines for Clinical Trials in Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Medicine (GCP-ASU)' have been published by the Government to address the issue of protection of human rights as a subject in clinical trials and provide assurance of the safety and efficacy of the ASU formulations. These guidelines include standards of how clinical trials should be conducted; and define the roles and responsibilities of clinical trial sponsors, clinical research investigators, monitors etc. The objective is to inculcate the culture of conducting Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani (ASU) intervention-based clinical studies in the country in accordance with requisite scientific standards and appropriately designed methodologies to bring research on Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani drugs and formulations closer to international standards. The Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences set up by the Government is following such standard protocols and guidelines for research on Ayurvedic drugs and formulations and Pharmacopoeia Commission of Indian Medicine & Homoeopathy has international collaboration with US Pharmacopoeia Commission to develop the standard of Ayurvedic drugs. Ministry of AYUSH has also implemented an Extramural Research Scheme to support scientific projects for development of Ayurvedic and other traditional medicines. International collaboration with the institutions in Germany, Hungary, Argentina, USA etc. has also been undertaken/ explored for scientific studies of AYUSH drugs.

(c) and (d) Yes, the ethical principles for conduct of research on Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani medicines/

traditional medicines including proprietary varieties of traditional medicines involving human participation are laid down in the two publications, namely the 'Good Clinical Practice Guidelines for Clinical Trials in Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Medicine (GCP-ASU)' published by Ministry of AYUSH (erstwhile Department of AYUSH) in 2013 and the 'National Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical and Health Research Involving Human Participants' published by ICMR in 2017. The ICMR's Ethical Guidelines-2017 state that "Research on AYUSH and ASU interventions of Traditional Medicine (TM) including external medicines/therapeutic procedures, folk medicines, and patent and proprietary medicines of TM involving human participants should be conducted in accordance with all the ethical principles described in these guidelines including Serious and Adverse Event reporting and compensation, AYUSH GCP guidelines, as well as other applicable regulations of the country".

(e) GCP guidelines for clinical trials on ASU medicines contain the provisions for the sponsors of clinical trials to ensure the studies are adequately monitored. The Government has also inserted Rule 158-B in the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 w.e.f. 10th August, 2010 prescribing the requirement of proof of safety and effectiveness based on pilot studies for certain categories of ASU medicines for the purpose of licensing of such medicines. The Government has repeatedly advised the stakeholders to get the clinical trials of ayurvedic and other traditional medicines approved by the Ethics Committee and have them registered with the Clinical Trials Registry of India (CTRI) aimed at safeguarding the interest of clinical trial participants and recording & dissemination of clinical trial information respectively.

Malnutrition Among Children

*15. SHRI C. N. JAYADEVAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the malnutrition is rampant among children of less than five years of age and the National Food Security Act, 2013 has not been much effective as expected to address this problem;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the challenges being faced in its implementation and the remedial steps proposed to be taken to address the problem of malnutrition effectively?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) As per the recent report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) - 4 conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 2015-16, 35.7% children under 5 years of age are underweight and 38.4% are stunted indicating a reduction from the previous NFHS - 3 conducted in 2005-06, which reported 42.5% children under 5 years of age as underweight and'48% stunted. The above data shows that there is a reduction in the level of malnutrition among children in the country.

Sections 4, 5 and 6 of the National Food Security Act, 2013 have converted the provision of Supplementary Nutrition (SN) to the beneficiaries of Anganwadi Services into a legal entitlement. The impact of Supplementary Nutrition provided to the beneficiaries of Anganwadi Services especially the children is evident from reduction in the levels of malnutrition among the children as mentioned above. However, as per the ICDS (Supplementary Nutrition) Rules, 2017, supplementary nutrition is provided to those beneficiaries who visit the Anganwadi Centres as the scheme is self-selecting.

(c) Supplementary Nutrition, now mandated under the NFSA, 2013, has been one of the six services provided under the Anganwadi Services (ICDS) Scheme since 1975. Besides making supplementary nutrition a legal entitlement, NFSA also provides payment of Food Security Allowance in case of non-supply of supplementary nutrition to the beneficiary. It also makes provision for supply of food grains at NFSA rates for preparation of supplementary nutrition under the Anganwadi Services scheme. The challenges being faced in the implementation of the scheme, i.e., providing supplementary nutrition to the beneficiaries are related to timely release of funds by the States/UTs as their share, timely payment of honorarium to the functionaries, leakages, supply chain management issues, monitoring and supervision, etc. These issues are addressed with improved monitoring mechanism through Rapid Reporting System and ICT-Real Time Monitoring under the newly approved National Nutrition Mission in addition to the in-built five-tier monitoring system under the scheme.

Further, the Ministry is also implementing Scheme for Adolescent Girls and Pradhan Mantri MatruVandanaYojana under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Schemeas direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition in a lifecycle approach. All these schemes address one or other aspects related to nutrition and have the potential to improve nutritional outcomes in the country.

Minting of Coins

*16. MOHAMMED FAIZAL:
SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to halt the production of coins including Rs. 10 coins, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor including the steps taken in this regard;

(b) the manner in which this initiative will be beneficial for the poor people of the country;

(c) whether the demonetisation and increase in digital transaction and increase in digital transaction has led to the decline in demand for coins and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that coins of all denominations are freely available in the market?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) There is no plan to stop the production of coins.The production of Rs.10 coins has been halted temporarily as adequate stocks are available.

(c) and (d) There is no perceptible decline in demand of coins in India. Sufficient stocks of coins are available to meet public demand. RBI and banks are taking all measures to ensure availability of coins to public across the counters and through coin melas etc.

Environmental/Forest Clearances for Projects

*17. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of major projects/proposals of various sectors for grant of environmental/forest clearances are pending with the Government and if so, the details thereof as on date, Sector-wise;

(b) whether the Government has made any assessment of cost escalation of such projects/proposals due to delay in environmental/forest clearances and if so, the details thereof, Sector-wise;

(c) the number of projects/proposals seeking environmental/forest clearances received online through the web portal along with their present status clearances since inception of online submission of proposals/projects for environmental/ forest clearances;

(d) whether the Government has received complaints of irregularities/Corruption in granting environmental/forest clearances to the projects/proposals during each of the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to clear all the pending projects expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The details of projects pending for grant of environmental clearances is given in the enclosed Statement-I and that of forest clearances is given in enclosed Statement-II.

(b) No Madam.

(c) The details of the projects seeking environmental clearances received online since inception of online submission is given in the enclosed Statement-III and that of forest clearances is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(d) No Madam.

(e) The Ministry has taken several steps to expedite the process of environmental and forest clearances which inter alia include online system of processing of environmental clearances, introduction of Short Message Service (SMS) functionality for Project proponent, auto alert system; separate module to track the progress of recommended projects, delegation of powers to Regional Empowered Committee (REC) to dispose of proposals seeking forest clearance to linear projects, etc.

Statement-I

Details of pending projects/proposals of various sectors for grant of Environment clearance

Sl. No.	Sector	Pending
1	Coal Mining	17
2	Industrial Projects -1	28
3	Industrial Projects - 2	68
4	Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Projects + CRZ	84
5	New Construction Projects and industrial Estates	109
6	Non-Coai Mining	63
7	River Valley and Hydroelectric Projects	9
8	Thermal Projects	3
	Grand Total	381

Statement-II

Details of pending projects/proposals of various sectors for grant of forest clearance under FC Act, 1980

Sl. No.	Category	Pending at HO		Pending at RO/ROHQ for Stage-I		Pending at different levels of State Forest Department						Closed Proposals				Grand Total
						Pending with DFO		Pen-ding with	Pen-ding with	Pending with State Sceretary						
		Pending for Stage-I	Pending for Stage-II	Pending for Stage-I	Pending for Stage-II	Pending for Stage-I	Pending for Stage-II	CF/ CCF	Nodal Officer	Pending for Stage-I	Pending for Stage-II	Closed	Rej-ected	Retu-rned	With-drawn	
1	Borehole Prospecting	3		1				1		1		1				7
2	Defence	8		13			1	1		9		26	15	2	1	76
3	Dispensary/Hos pital					1			1	1		6	6			15
4	Drinking Water	1		9		3		1	6	9		66	24	15	6	140
5	Drinking Water									0		1	1	3		5
6	Encroachments	1								3		46	6			56
7	Forest Village Conversion	1								0		5	1	18		25
8	Hydel	7		27					4	33		44	15	3	6	139
9	Hydel			2						0		1				3
10	Industry	2		3		11	2	1	23	5						47
11	Irrigation	6	3	9	3	4	3	3	2	21		356	263	38	8	719
12	Mining	67	3	35	1	3		5	7	49		406	498	39	32	1145
13	Others	19	1	86	9	68	3	30	188	85	3	816	824	224	63	2419
14	Quarrying			7						1		1				9
15	Railway	1		8	2	5		1	5	5		20	10	3	1	61
16	Rehabilitation	5					1	1	4			37	14			62
17	Road	7		161	32	76	6	45	91	112	4	630	304	68	58	1594
18	School	2		1	2	1			15	3		37	27	1	2	91
19	Thermal			5					1	2		3	2			13
20	Transmission Line	1		33	17	19	3	6	30	44		186	94	30	33	496
21	Village Electricity			2		4		1		2		26	1	1		37
22	Wind Power	2							2	3		3		2	3	15
	Grand Total	133	7	403	67	195	17	95	376	392	7	2717	2105	447	213	7174

Statement-III

Details of projects/proposals seeking Environment clearance through the web portal since inception of online submission of proposals/projects for forest clearance for grant of Environment clearance

Sl. No.	Sector	Agenda Uploaded (To be considered in next EAC)	Awaiting for EC	Closed	Delisted	EAC not attended	Granted	Minutes Uploaded (after recommendations of EAC)	Pending at PP due to ADS	Pending for Approval of Competent Authority	Pending for Site Visit	Recommended	Reconsideration of Reply to ADS	Rejection letter uploaded by Ministry	Returned due to violation	Transfered to SEIAA	Withdrawn by PP	Grand Total
1	Coal Mining		2	1	19		98	9	2		1		1					133
2	Industrial Projects -1	14		14	32	2	404	1	3	7			1		7	2	3	490
3	Industrial Projects -2	18	8	3	48		402	17	3	14			2	4	2	5		526
4	Infrastruct ure and MiscellaneousProjects + CRZ	9	3	14	49		334	21	17	16	1	6	11	4	4	74	8	571
5	NewConstructi onProjects andIndustrial Estates	3	1	14	30	2	195	28	24	24	1		3	3	5	66	18	417
6	Non-Coal Mining		9	2	188		325	10	24	3			5		2	25	11	604
7	RiverValleyandHydroelec trieProjects	2		3	19		27	2	3		2			1			1	60
8	Thermal Projects				8		40		2							1		51
	Grand Total	46	23	51	393	4	1825	88	78	64	5	6	23	12	19	173	41	2852

Statement-IV

Details of projects/proposals seeking forest clearance under FC Act, 1980 through th web portal since inception of online submission of proposals/projects for forest clearance

Sl. No.	Category	Proposals accorded approval		Pending at HO		Pending at RO/		Pending at different levels of State Forest Department							Closed Proposals				
								Pending with DFO				Pending with State Seceretary							
		Stage-I	Stage-II	Pending for Stage-I	Pending for Stage-II	Pending for Stage-I	Pending for Stage-II	Pending for Stage-I	Pending for Stage-II	Pending with CF/ CCF	Pending with Nodal Officer	Pending for Stage-I	Pending for Stage-II	Pen-ding with UA	Rej-ected	Retu-rned	Closed	With-drawn	Grand Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	4	24	9		4				1		4		1	3				50
2	Assam		10			9		1				4							24
3	Bihar	21	24			9	1					3	2						60
4	Chhattisgarh		22	1		4				1		7							35
5	Dadar & Nagar Haveli		3			1					1								5
6	Daman and Diu		1																1
7	Delhi	1										3							4
8	Goa	3	1			1								1	1				7
9	Gujarat		66			2		3	1	2	5	10		3			1		93
10	Haryana	228	106			20	10	28	2	3	23	8		81					509
11	Himachal Pradesh	52	108			19	5	16	2	4	11	3		35	1				256
12	Jharkhand	3	17	7		5	1			1	1	2		2					39
13	Karnataka	6	17	7		13		1	2	1	1	1		2	2		4	1	58
14	Kerala		4	1						2				1					8
15	Madhya Pradesh	5	64	8	2	10	9	4	2	1	1	12		6					124
16	Maharashtra	1	51	10	1	7		1			3	22							96
17	Manipur		10			6						3							19
18	Meghalaya		2			1						3		2					8
19	Mizoram					1					1	2							4
20	Odisha	3	49	7	3	9			1	2	7	5		3			1		90
21	Punjab	248	109			3		22	4	6	4			52			1		449
22	Rajasthan	15	36	3	1	10	6				2	6		3					82
23	Sikkim		12	1		4					7								24
24	Tamil Nadu	1	8			2					1				1				13
25	Telangana	4	84			6					9								103
26	Tripura	1	1			13					2		1						18
27	Uttar Pradesh		146	1		21		9			3	21	1	13			1		216
28	Uttarakhand	38	231	1		31	9	42	3	8	8	28	3	154					556
29	West Bengal	1	3	2								2							8
	Grand Total	634	1210	58	7	211	41	127	17	30	73	168	7	357	8	1	9	1	2959

ATMs

*18. SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU:
SHRI GOPAL SHETTY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) do not have sufficient number of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) in commensuration with the number of their branches working in a city or town;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in the absence of sufficient ATMs, the customers of these banks have to depend upon the ATMs of other banks causing additional cost to the customers and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is considering to ask the PSBs to install ATMs in commensuration with their number of branches in each town and city; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) As per information received from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), in metropolitan centres, the number of functioning bank branches of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) is 18,921 whereas the number of ATMs deployed is 33,567. In urban centres, the number of functioning bank branches of PSBs is 17,922 whereas the number of ATMs deployed is 41,392.

Further as per RBI circular dated 14.8.2014, at least three ATM transactions per month are allowed free, for saving bank account-holder of one bank at the ATMs of other banks in six metro centres. At the locations other than six metro centres, saving bank account-holders of one bank are mandatorily provided with five free transactions per month at the ATMs of other banks.

(d) and (e) The Department of Financial Services had vide letter dated 6.3.2013, advised Public Sector Banks to identify branches where ATMs are to be installed. As per RBI, the number of ATMs, which stood a little over 27,000 as at end-March 2007, has increased to 2.07 lakh across the country by September 2017. During the same period, the Point-of-Sale (POS) infrastructure has increased from 3.2 lakh to 29 lakh terminals. Meanwhile, White Label ATMs (WLAs) have also been introduced in the country with the objective of increasing the ATM density and also building the rural and semi-urban ATM infrastructure. Thus the banks are themselves taking steps to increase the number of ATMs across the country. Further, as per information received from banks, 1.29 crore merchants have been on-boarded for various platforms of digital payment as on January 2018.

Exorbitant Charges/Rates for Healthcare Facilities

*19. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA:
SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed that exorbitant rates for healthcare facilities are being charged by the private hospitals from patients and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government intends to put a cap on the cost of treatments/ healthcare facilities provided in private hospitals and if so, the details thereof including the action plan of the Government in this regard; and

(c) the number of cases of medical negligence reported from private hospitals during the last five years, year-wise along with the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The Government is aware of the reports appearing in the media from time to time about some such cases of overcharging by the private health care establishments. Health is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the respective State Governments to take action to prevent and control such practices.

(b) Health is a State subject. The Government of India has, however, enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 for registration and regulation of Clinical Establishments including those in the private sector. The Act is currently applicable in ten States and all Union Territories except Delhi. In accordance with the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 under the said Act, one of the conditions for registration and continuation of clinical establishments is that the clinical establishments (in the States / Union Territories where the said Act is applicable) shall charge the rates for each type of procedure and services within the range of rates determined by the

Central Government from time to time in consultation with the State Governments. The clinical establishments are also required to display the rates charged for each type of services provided and facilities available, at a conspicuous place both in the local language and English. The National Council for Clinical Establishments has approved a standard list of medical procedures and a standard template for costing of medical procedures and shared the same with the States and Union Territories for appropriate action by them. The implementation and enforcement of the said Act falls within the ambit of the States/Union Territories.

(c) As Health is a State subject, such complaints, as and when received, are forwarded to the concerned States. Details of such complaints are, however, not maintained centrally.

Third Party Motor Insurance

*20. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) has asked non-life insurers to ensure easy availability of third party motor insurance cover to vehicle owners and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether IRDAI has also asked the insurers not to deny any requests for such third party insurance cover by vehicle owners and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether many State Governments have complained that cumbersome process of obtaining third party insurance is hampering the implementation of the apex court orders and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) To ensure ease of obtaining Motor Third Party (TP) liability only policy, the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) has vide circular No. IRDA/NL/CIR/MOTP/001/01/2018 dated 1st January 2018, advised all non-life insurers to:-

(i) make available Motor Third Party Liability only policy to the proposers through on-line channel as well;

(ii) liaise with the police authorities to facilitate issue/renewal of Third Party liability policy to owners of vehicles who are not having Third Party cover;

(iii) ensure easy availability of Motor TP Insurance; and

(iv) ensure that in no case a request for Third Party cover is denied.

(c) The Supreme Court Committee on Road Safety directed the State and UT Governments to carry out periodical checks to ensure that all vehicles have Third Party Insurance Policy. In case the vehicles do not have Third Party Insurance Policy, the vehicles were to be detained till the production of valid Third Party Insurance certificate. Subsequently, some of the State Governments informed about the difficulty faced by the vehicle owners in obtaining the Third Party Insurance Policy for vehicles detained by the Police. In view of this, Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India instructed all general insurers to offer Third Party Insurance policy through on-line channels also. Further, the insurance companies were also directed to liaise with the police authorities to facilitate issue/renewal of Third Party Insurance.

[Translation]

Compulsory Sex Education

*21. SHRI SANJAY KAKA PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to prepare any project for imparting compulsory sex education in schools and colleges and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any manual is also proposed to be prepared by the Government for the said purpose and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether talks are being held with the States in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to prepare any project or manual for imparting compulsory sex education in schools and colleges.

However, the 'Adolescence Education Programme' (AEP) was-launched by Ministry of Human Resource Development in collaboration with National AIDS Control Organisation, Government of India in 2005 as a follow up of the decisions of the Inter-Ministerial Group. The ultimate goal of the Programme is to empower adolescent students to protect themselves from and avoid risky situations, shun drug abuse and practice responsible behaviour.

NCERT is coordinating the implementation of Adolescence Education Programme (AEP), including the component supported by United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

(c) and (d) No Talks are being held with the States in this regard. However, all States and UTs are involved in the implementation of the 'Adolescence Education Programme' (AEP) to some degree.

Further, para 4.3.2 of guidelines on safety and security in schools issued by Ministry of Human Resource Development on 09.10.2014 asked all States and UTs to ensure that children are taught to differentiate between 'good touch/bad touch'.

[English]

Swayam Prabha

*22. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that educational channels launched under the 'Swayam Prabha' scheme are available only on Doordarshan as private channels have refused to air them;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to make available such educational channels through mobile app and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has appealed to cable operators and telecom companies to air such educational channels for the benefit of students and if so, the details thereof along with the response of the cable operators and the telecom companies in this regard; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to popularise the educational channels launched under 'Swayam Prabha' scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (e) The (32) DTH Channels launched under "SWAYAM Prabha" have been transmitting high quality educational content on 24X7 basis. The content is prepared by the best teachers in the Country. The channels cover requirements of classes 9th and above till post-graduation for wide-ranging disciplines covering: engineering, management, accountancy, science, practicing arts and humanities. These channels are uplinked to GSAT-15 satellite through the Bhaskracharya Space Application Centre at Gandhinagar.

For ensuring that these channels reach to the maximum persons, Minister for HRD convened a meeting with all DTH and cable operators, and invited them to carry these to their subscribers, without seeking any financial support from Government. Accordingly, the following carriers have agreed to/ started carrying the SWAYAM Prabha channels, thereby reaching more than 22 Cr subscribers.

Name	Category	channels	Subscriber base (in Lakhs)	Status
DD Free dish	DTH	All	220	Operational
DDC	Cable	All	1	Operational
Hathway	Cable	Teacher Education (Channel No. 26)	85	Operational
Dish TV	DTH	All	140	Operational
Airtel TV app	ISP	All	200	Planned in next 30 Days
Jio TV app	ISP	All	1600	From 26th January
Total			2246	

Minister for HRD held a meeting with the Vice Chancellors of all universities, with the objective of working out action plan for taking the digital learning forward. Based on the action plan finalised in that meeting, 187 universities and 1196 affiliated colleges have set up facilities to receive the SWAYAM Prabha channels in their institutions. 1,454 classrooms have been provided facilities for receiving SWAYAM Prabha channels in the classrooms, so that the flip classroom model can be used to enrich the learning. You Tube is hosting all the archives of the lectures free of cost, so that anyone who missed a lesson can use that facility to catch up.

Apart from this, an advertisement campaign through Social Media is being done.

Promotion of Exports

*23. SHRIMATI R. VANAROJA:
SHRI P. KUMAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth in exports has declined during the last three years, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the plan to promote exports;

(b) whether the Union Government has held a meeting with the State Governments and industry representatives to discuss ways to boost the country's exports;

(c) if so, the deliberations made in the said meeting;

(d) whether the small and medium exporters are facing several issues related to the Goods and Services Tax and if so, the steps taken by the Government to resolve the same; and

(e) whether the exporters have sought greater support to improve infrastructure to increase competitiveness of their products in global markets..and if so, the details thereof along with the response of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) The details of merchandise and services exports during last three years are as below:

	Exports (in USD Billion)		Total	%
	Merchandise	Services	Exports	Change
2013-14	314.41	151.80	466.21	—
2014-15	310.34	158.10	468.44	0.48
2015-16	262.29	155.14	417.43	-10.89
2016-17	275.85	160.68	436.53	4.58
2016-17 (Apr-Nov)	175.41	106.07	281.48	—
2017-18 (Apr- Nov)*	194.75	109.88	304.62	8.22

After reaching a peak in 2013-14, the exports continued to decline till 2015-16 following global trend of decline in growth of exports due to general economic slowdown leading to lower demand in international markets and lower commodity prices. However, exports started increasing from the second half of 2016-17. In 2017-18 (April-December), the merchandise export growth has picked up further to 11.31%. Export Growth in 2016-17 was fairly broad based except textiles and allied products and leather and leather manufactures. In 2017-18 too, among the major sectors, there has been good export growth in engineering goods, Petroleum crude and products; moderate growth in chemical and related products, and textiles and allied products; but negative growth in gems and jewellery. With world trade expected to grow at 4.2% and 4% in 2017 and 2018 respectively, the prospects for exports in this and coming year look bright.

Exports depend upon a multitude of global and domestic factors. In order to promote exports, while on one hand Government is improving trade related infrastructure and ease of doing business in the country, it is also implementing a number of export promotion schemes including Merchandise Exports From India Scheme (MEIS), Services Exports From India Scheme (SEIS), Interest Equalisation Scheme, Duty Drawback Scheme, Market Access Initiatives Scheme (MAIS), etc. to mitigate the disadvantages faced by exporters due to higher cost of capital, insufficient infrastructure and high logistics costs.

(b) and (c)

i. Yes Madam. Apart from regular interaction with the State Governments and Trade associations, there are institutional mechanisms in the form of a Council of Trade Development and Promotion comprising Ministers of the State Governments and representatives of Industry associations and a Board of Trade comprising representatives of export promotion councils and trade associations to discuss export strategies for promotion of exports.

ii. The 3rd meeting of the Council for Trade Development and Promotion was held on 08th January, 2018 in New Delhi with the participation of Industry/Trade Ministers from states. The members of the Council from the States placed their perspective of the Trade Policy and resolved to jointly address impediments which affect India's exports.

iii. Last meeting of the Board of Trade was held on 20.6.2017 to discuss mid term review of Foreign Trade Policy.

iv. Besides, another meeting of the States/UT Governments was held on 22.12.2017 in New Delhi with the Industry Secretary and Export Commissioners of States/UTs to sensitize the State Governments on the formulation of State export strategies, Agriculture Exports and SEZ related issues.

v. A meeting with Stakeholders and Industry representatives was also held in October 2017, where in measures to boost exports were discussed. All sector specific export promotion councils participated in the meeting. The major suggestions were regarding early refund of GST to address the issue of blockage of working capital, reduction of GST on job work and other items, addressing inverted customs duties and increase in rates of incentives under MEIS.

(d) Yes Madam. The Government has received many representations from the industry including from the Small and Medium enterprises regarding the difficulties being faced in the implementation of GST. The major issue was related to working capital blockage due to the process of upfront payment of GST, filing of returns, GST rates on job work and refund of Integrated GST and Input Tax Credit (ITC). The Government addressed these issues through announcement of a relief package for exporters in October 2017. Benefits under the Advance Authorization Scheme, Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme and 100% Export Oriented Unit Scheme were extended for sourcing inputs from abroad as well as domestic suppliers without payment of GST and Customs Duty. Exports were allowed on furnishing of Legal Undertaking (LUT), without the requirement of Bond/bank guarantee. Further, GST on sale of scrips has been reduced to Zero from the earlier rate of 12%. In addition, merchant exporters have been allowed to pay a nominal 0.1% GST for procurement of goods from domestic suppliers for exports. GST on job work in textiles sector, diamond processing in Jewellery sector and leather and footwear sectors has been brought down to 5%. The Government has also taken measures and issued instructions to expeditiously disburse the refund of IGST paid on goods exported. Besides, GST council is meeting at regular interval to address concerns of industry regarding various issues related to GST including rationalisation of GST rates, simplification in filing of GST returns, expediting the process of refunds of Integrated GST and Input Tax Credit for exporters.

(e)

i. Yes Madam. The Government has received multiple representations from different sectors and members of industry to increase the support for specific products to offset infrastructural inefficiencies and other factors impeding exports. Consequently, at the time of Mid Term Review of Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 in December 2017, additional annual incentives of Rs 2,743 Cr for Ready-made garments and made-up sector, Rs 4,567 Cr for other labour intensive and MSME sectors have been provided under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS). Further, Government has released a study "LEADS-Logistics Ease Across Different States" which is a first ever sub-national logistics performance index focussing on perceptions about logistics and infrastructural gaps in different states so that Ministries of the Central and State Governments concerned can take actions for addressing these gaps.

ii. Further, a new Scheme Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) has been launched w.e.f 01.04.2017 to address the export infrastructure gaps in the country. 10 proposals have been approved with total project cost of Rs 135.3 Cr and an amount of Rs 47.2 Cr has been released.

Coffee Market

*24. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coffee market has slowed down due to acute shortage of supply of coffee from coffee producing countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has taken any measures to increase the export of Indian coffee keeping in view the short supply of coffee in world coffee market and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether these measures taken by the Government have proved fruitful and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the incentives being provided to Indian coffee exporters in order to earn foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) No Madam. As such there is no acute shortage of supply of coffee from coffee producing countries and therefore there is no slowdown in world coffee market. As per International Coffee Organization (ICO) Coffee Market report, the world coffee production has been increasing steadily in recent years.

The production of coffee in the world for the last 4 years is as below:

Year	Global coffee production (in million bags of 60 kg each)	Global coffee production (in lakh tonnes)
2014	149.08	89.45
2015	152.11	91.27
2016	157.69	94.61
2017	158.78	95.27

ICO Data

(c) and (d) Government of India through the Coffee Board is undertaking various measures to boost the export of coffee, which inter-alia includes conducting promotional activities highlighting uniqueness of Indian coffee in the foreign markets, reinforcing presence in the traditional markets, lending promotional support to Indian coffee exporters in their marketing efforts and also providing financial assistance for export of high value and value added coffee. The details are as under:

(i) Participation in International Coffee Conferences / events

(ii) Organising Buyer Seller Meets

(iii) Branding of Indian Coffee through publicity campaigns/ Media publicity

(iv) Organizing Flavour of India -The Fine Cup Award Competition to select fine coffees and expose them to export market

(v) Organising India International Coffee Festival

The efforts taken by the Central Government have significantly contributed in increasing India's coffee exports. Export Data of the last 4 years is given below:

Year	Exports Quantity (Tonnes)	Exports Value (Rs.Crores)	Exports Value (million US $)
2014	2,87,352	4835.52	793.89
2015	3,06,021	5155.80	807.19
2016	3,58,409	5524.90	822.33
2017	3,86,361	6233.25	958.30

Note: Data includes re-exports by 100% Export Oriented Units (EOUs) under Advance Authorization scheme.

(e) Coffee Board gives the following financial assistance to Indian Coffee Exporters to mitigate freight disadvantage for export of coffee in important far off destination / markets.

i. Assistance @ Rs.2/kg for export of high value coffee to the far-off destinations viz. USA, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, South Korea, Finland and Norway.

ii. Assistance @Rs.3/kg for export of value added coffee in retail packs as India Brand.

Further, the coffee exports are also covered under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) and Duty Drawback schemes of the Government of India.

[Translation]

LPG Connection on Instalments

*25. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide new LPG connection on instalments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) In order to provide clean cooking fuel to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households in the country, the Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) to provide 5 crore deposit free new LPG connections to the women belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families identified through Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC- 2011), over a period of three years starting from Financial Year 2016-17, subject to the condition that no LPG connection already exists in the name of any family member of the household. Hon'ble Prime Minister had launched the Scheme on 1st May, 2016 at Balia, Uttar Pradesh. Eligible BPL family under the Scheme is given cash assistance upto Rs. 1600/- towards connection charges and cost of stove and first refill is borne by the beneficiary. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) provide interest free loan to the beneficiaries who opt for the loan and same is recovered through the subsidy received upon purchase of refill(s) by the beneficiary. OMCs have released more than 3.3 crore connections under the Scheme.

UGC Syllabus

*26. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is formulating any action plan to carry out changes in the University Grants Commission (UGC) syllabus;

(b) if so, the time by which the said action plan is likely to be completed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has undertaken several measure to improve quality and excellence in Higher Education. Amongst the significant measures taken to enhance academic standards, the UGC has introduced measures to improve curriculum and syllabi. Although the Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) have the flexibility and freedom in designing their own curriculum and syllabi, the UGC has prescribed model curriculum in various disciplines for elective and compulsory courses with a view to enhancing quality in Higher Education. These courses' syllabi are reviewed periodically. UGC has requested the Vice-Chancellors of all Universities to upgrade and review their curriculum every three years for making them more skill oriented and inter-disciplinary and with a purpose of making the students employable.

The introduction of Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) is another important measure taken by UGC to enhance academic standards and quality in higher education through innovation and improvements in curriculum, teaching-learning process, examination and evaluation systems. CBCS provides a 'cafeteria' type approach in which the students can take courses of their choice, learn at their own pace, undergo additional courses, acquire credits, and adopt an interdisciplinary approach to learning. The courses in such programmes are of three kinds - core, elective and foundation.

The introduction of CBCS will ensure modulation of syllabi and semesterisation.

UGC has so far designed syllabi templates for 91 mainline and 18 specialised courses.

[English]

Generation of Jobs in MSME Sector

*27. SHRI B.V. NAIK:
DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector is going through a tepid phase with regard to job generation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the number of jobs generated in this sector during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to encourage and generate more jobs in the MSME sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Job generation in MSME sector cuts across different Ministries of the Government of India. Various Ministries are implementing Schemes leading to job creation in their respective verticals. Ministry of MSME is implementing the following Schemes for enterprise creation and job generation:

(i) **Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):** This is a credit-linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth. The Scheme was launched during 2008-09. A total of 4.49 lakh micro enterprises have been assisted with a margin money subsidy of Rs 9416.02 crore providing employment to an estimated 37.57 lakh persons since PMEGP's inception till 31.12.2017.

(ii) **Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI):** It is a cluster-based scheme for development of khadi, village industries and coir clusters by providing them with improved equipments, common facilities centers, business development services, training, capacity building and design and marketing support, etc. SFURTI Scheme has been revamped. A total assistance of Rs. 139.58 crore has been released benefitting 59,900 artisans.

(iii) **A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE):** was launched on 18.3.2015 to set up a network of technology centres and to set up incubation centres to accelerate entrepreneurship and also to promote start-ups for innovation an entrepreneurship in agro-industry. Under ASPIRE, 62 Livelihood Business Incubation (LBI; centres have been approved.

(iv) **Khadi and Village Industry Commission (KVIC):** Ministry of MSME through KVIC is implementing various schemes to encourage Khadi and village industry sector. During the FY 2017-18, employment generated in the Khadi and Village Industry sector is estimated at 138.74 lakhs.

(v) **Coir Board:** Ministry of MSME through **Coir Board** is also implementing various Schemes/programmes through its field level offices to assist entrepreneurs to set up new Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in all coconut producing States. More than 7 lakh employment has been generated in the Coir Sector.

(vi) **Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE):** The scheme facilitates credit to the MSE units by covering collateral free credit facility (term loan and/or working capital) extended by eligible lending institutions to new and existing micro and small enterprises. The corpus of CGTMSE has been enhanced from Rs. 2500 crore to 7500 crore. The Scheme has extended guarantee cover to over 28 lakh enterprises leading to huge employment generation.

(vii) **Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP)** -Ministry launched MSE-CDP for holistic development of selected MSEs clusters. Scheme provides for creation of tangible "assets" as Common Facility Centers (CFCs) like Common Production/Processing Centre (for balancing/correcting/improving production line that cannot be undertaken by individual units), Design Centres, Testing Facilities, Training Centre, R&D Centres, Effluent Treatment Plant, Marketing Display/ Selling Centre, Common Logistics Centre, Common Raw Material Bank/Sales Depot, etc.

(viii) **MSME-Tool Rooms/Technology Development Centre (MSME-TRs/TDCs):** 18 MSME-Tool Rooms/ TDCs have been setup across the country to assist enterprises in their technological upgradation by providing precision toolings, trained manpower & consultancy in the area of tool & die making etc. During FY 2017-18 upto 31.12.2017, these centres have trained 1,07,070 persons with commensurate employment generation.

(ix) **Credit linked Capital subsidy Scheme (CLCSS):** CLCSS facilitates technology upgradation of small scale industries, including agro & rural industrial units by providing 15% upfront capital subsidy (limited to maximum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs). Since inception and upto 30.11.2017, a total of 48,618 units have been assisted utilizing subsidy of Rs. 2904.53 crore.

Sexual Harassment

*28. SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that as per the Report of the National Commission for Women (NCW), the highest number of sexual harassment cases have been reported from the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the steps taken for sensitisation of students and staff on issues concerning sexual harassment cases and the details of the guidelines being followed in JNU for quick response to cases of sexual harassment and to dispose of such cases within a stipulated period of time;

(c) whether JNU remains a zero tolerance zone to incidents of sexual harassment and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the number of sexual harassment cases reported and disposed of during each of the last three years and the current year, University-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No, Madam. The National Commission for Women (NCW) has not submitted any report on the subject.

(b) and (c) The establishment of an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) is mandatory, as per the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act of 2013 and University Grants Commission (Prevention, prohibition and redressal of sexual harassment of women employees and students in higher educational institutions) Regulations, 2015.

Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) had a Gender Sensitization Committee Against Sexual Harassment (GSCASH) which dealt with the complaints of sexual harassment. All members of the university community including those in temporary or short term positions were covered under the sexual harassment policy of the university. An ICC has been established On 18.09.2017 replacing GSCASH. It has organized a workshop on Self Defence Techniques Training for the girls/women of JNU along with the Security Office where women trainers from Delhi Police taught the basics of self defence. With a policy of zero tolerance towards sexual harassment, ICC interacted with JNU students community sensitizing them about harassment & violence and creating awareness about the role of ICC in case of any untoward incident.

(d) University-wise details of sexual harassment cases are not centrally maintained. As regards JNU, in year 2014-15, total 35 cases were reported and 3 enquiries have been completed and 4 complaints have been withdrawn. In year 20.15-16 out of the total 42 cases, 3 enquiries have been completed and six cases could not be proceeded due to non-availability of either/both the parties after several effort. Details for the period 2016-17 (upto 17.09.2017) are not available as GSCASH office is under double lock as per the directions of the Hon'ble High court of Delhi in WP (C) No. 8446/2017. From 18.09.2017 to 18.01.2018 out of 12 cases filed, 3 cases have been disposed and 1 case has been transferred to Dean Office. The number of cases reported on the JNU campus is higher side because the policy encourages the JNU community to register such complaints.

CBSE Affiliation to Schools

*29. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:
DR. RATNA DE (NAG):

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to review/reframe the guidelines for Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) affiliation to the schools in near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details about the financial and organizational lacunae in the present guidelines/system, if any?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Yes Madam, the Central Board of Secondary Education is considering to revamp its Affiliation Byelaws.

(b) and (c) Although no financial and organizational lacunae have been observed, still considering the future needs, the Board is considering to revamp the Byelaws.

Electrification of Schools

*30. SHRI Y.V. SUBBA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that nearly 40% of the schools in the country do not have electricity and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide any assistance to the States under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for electrification in schools; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the number of schools electrified during the last three years, year-wise and State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), 2015-16, 61.67% elementary schools are having electricity connection; and 89.65% secondary schools and 92.88% higher secondary schools have electricity. State/UT-wise details of schools having electricity connection are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) scheme, the Central Government supports States ancf Union Territories for creation and augmentation of infrastructure facilities including internal electrification of elementary schools, based on the gap determined by UDISE and proposals received from respective State/UT, according to the Budgetary provision available for the scheme. Since the inception of SSA in 2001, 1,87,301 elementary schools have been provided internal electrification till September, 2017. State/UT-wise number of schools electrified under SSA during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Infrastructure facilities in schools are also provided in convergence with other schemes/programmes of other Ministries/Departments in Central Government/State Government. Ministry of Power has intimated that under Deendayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana, access to electricity is provided in villages/rural areas. Accordingly, the schools that require electricity service connection may approach to the State Power Utility and the electricity service connections are effected by the concerned States Power Utility as per the extant rules.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise percentage of schools having electricity connection

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Percentage Elementary schools having electricity connection	Percentage Secondary schools with electricity	Percentage Higher Secondary Schools with electricity
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	90.00	100.00	100.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	93.42	97.43	95.71
3	Arunachal Pradesh	39.01	87.95	96.13
4	Assam	22.23	73.84	86.80
5	Bihar	36.74	57.61	65.03
6	Chandigarh	100.00	100.00	100.00
7	Chhattisgarh	71.79	89.01	94.55
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100.00	100.00	100.00
9	Daman and Diu	100.00	100.00	100.00
10	Delhi	100.00	100.00	100.00
11	Goa	99.86	100.00	100.00
12	Gujarat	99.70	99.91	100.00
13	Haryana	98.99	99.82	99.81
14	Himachal Pradesh	96.23	99.66	99.82
15	Jammu and Kashmir	29.91	82.86	94.82

1	2	3	4	5
16	Jharkhand	18.38	56.50	77.30
17	Karnataka	98.02	99.99	95.68
18	Kerala	97.36	99.48	99.69
19	Lakshadweep	100.00	100.00	100.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	26.66	79.41	87.88
21	Maharashtra	93.80	97.10	98.35
22	Manipur	38.25	86.08	97.62
23	Meghalaya	24.55	73.39	93.33
24	Mizoram	73.44	89.92	94.93
25	Nagaland	51.23	87.97	96.57
26	Odisha	32.07	70.09	87.22
27	Puducherry	100.00	100.00	100.00
28	Punjab	99.94	99.98	99.98
29	Rajasthan	56.49	91.30	93.17
30	Sikkim	83.97	100.00	100.00
31	Tamil Nadu	99.05	99.92	99.91
32	Telangana	91.47	97.38	93.48
33	Tripura	29.77	85.60	98.54
34	Uttar Pradesh	53.32	79.47	83.25-
35	Uttarakhand	78.75	91.76	96.44
36	West Bengal	74.88	97.28	98.42
	All India	61.67	89.65	92.88

Source: UDISE, 2015-16

Statement-II

Details of State/UT-wise and year-wise number of schools electrified under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan during last three years

Sl. No.	State	Number of schools electrified during last three years		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	223	1168
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
3	Assam	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	1294	804	105
6	Goa	11	42	0
7	Gujarat	0	0	0
8	Haryana	19	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	180	241	68
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	0	0	0
13	Kerala	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0
15	Maharashtra	2223	316	112
16	Manipur	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0
20	Odisha	0	0	0
21	Punjab	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	856	0	0
23	Sikkim	89	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
25	Telangana	224	0	0
26	Tripura	0	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	808	0	0
28	Uttarakhand	5796	370	0
29	West Bengal	0	0	0
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34	Delhi	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0
	Total SSA	11500	1996	1453

Source: Quarterly Progress Reports furnished by States and UTs.

Retail Outlets to SCs/STs

*31. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of policy for allotment of Retail Outlets (ROs) to the people / candidates belonging to SCs/STs by the Oil Marketing Companies;

(b) whether there is a huge shortfall in allotment of ROs to SCs/STs and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government to fill this gap/shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have implemented Dealer Selection Guidelines by Draw of Lots / Bidding with effect from 21-5-2014. The reservation and the eligibility criteria andjother parameters for selection of retail outlet dealers for SC/ST category and others in case of individual applicants (Proprietorship / Partnership) are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) had issued advertisement to fulfill backlog as per the dealership selection guidelines effective from 21-5-2014. The State/OMC-wise number of locations advertised are given in the enclosed Statement-II, for which the selection process is under various stages.

In addition to the above, the following steps are also taken by MOP&NG to fulfill the Reservation for SC/ST category in allotment of Retail Outlet dealerships to SCs/STs:

(a) Extension of time limit has been approved by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) for a further period of 2 years i.e. upto 31-3-2018 or for a period of five years from date of issue of offer letter, whichever is later, to the pending Letter of Intent (LOI) holders of SC/ST and other eligible candidates under corpus fund scheme to arrange land at a place of their choice anywhere in the country irrespective of State/Class of market subject to the offered land meeting techno commercial viability norms has been granted by MoPNG.

(b) In addition there is a policy of divestment of temporary Company Owned Company Operated (COCO) for the certain categories of pending LOI holders including SCs/STs.

(c) Ministry has also written to Chief Ministers of all States/UTs to make the suitable plots available especially for SCs/STs categories for fuel retailing so that they could be preferentially allotted to SCs/STs categories of allottees to meet the States/UTs objective of social upliftment.

(d) Relaxation provided to applicants belonging to SC/ST category to offer land or alternative land (as the case may be) in the advertised location/stretch in case the applicant has not offered the land in the application or if the offered land was rejected due to not meeting the laid down criteria provided the applicant meet all other eligibility criteria. This is applicable for the locations advertised under SC/ST category where selection could not be made either due to none of the offered land were found suitable or applicant(s) did not offer land. Further, approval for extension of time by additional 6 months to offer land/alternate land by SC/ST applicant was given on 23-1-2018.

(e) OMCs are actively pursuing with all District / State authorities for allocation of land for commissioning of ROs for SCs/STs.

(f) OMCs are also participating in auctions / bidding process of various Government agencies for getting land and thereby setting up ROs for SCs/STs.

Statement-I

Reservation for various categories in all the States except Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram are as under:

Category	SC/ST	OBC	Open	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Combined Category 1 (CC1)				

1	2	3	4	5
Comprising of:-				
(i) Defence Personnel &	2%	2%	4%	8%
(ii) Para Military Personnel/Central/State Govt. and Central/State PSU employees Combined Category 2 (CC2)				
Comprising of:-				
(i) Physically Handicapped Persons (PH)	1%	1%	2%	4%
(ii) Outstanding Sports Persons (OSP) &				
(iii) Freedom Fighters (FF)				
SC/ST	19.50%			19.50%
OBC		24%		24%
Open			44.50%	44.50%
Total	22.50%	27%	50.50%	100%

Reservations in states of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram are as under as approved by MOP & NG:-

State	Percentage of Regular & Rural RO Dealerships to be awarded to ST category	Balance % to be awarded to 'Open' category
1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	70	30
Meghalaya	80	20
Nagaland	80	20
Mizoram	90	10

The locations identified by the Oil Companies for putting up the Retail Outlets are allotted to the Roster based on Draw of Lots in order to maintain transparency and avoid complaints.

The eligibility criteria & other parameters for selection of Retail Outlet Dealers for SC/ST category and others in case of Individual applicants (Proprietorship/Partnership are as under:

Parameter	SC/ST	OBC/Open
1	2	3
Nationality	Should be Indian Citizen and Resident of India.	Should be Indian Citizen and Resident of India.
Age	21 - 55 years except for FF category	21 - 55 years except for FF category
Educational Qualification	Graduate for regular ROs and 10+2 for rural ROs except for CC1 & CC2 categories.	Graduate for regular ROs and 10+2 for rural ROs except for CC1 & CC2 categories.
	For CC1 category (i.e. Defence, Para Military, Central/ State Government, Central/State PSU employees) and	For CC1 category (i.e. Defence, Para Military, Central/State Government,

1	2	3
	CC2 category (i.e. Physically handicapped, Freedom fighters, Outstanding Sports persons), the eligibility is 10+2 for Regular ROs and 10th Pass for Rural ROs.	Central/State PSU employees) and CC2 category (i.e. Physically handicapped, Freedom fighters, Outstanding Sports persons), the eligibility is 10+2 for Regular ROs and 10th Pass for Rural ROs.
	W.e.f. 3.3.2016 on prospective basis:	**W.e.f. 3.3.2016 on prospective basis:**
	Minimum 10th pass (examination conducted by a Board/School) for all categories except Freedom Fighter category. Freedom Fighter category will be exempted from minimum educational qualification requirement.	Minimum 10th pass (examination conducted by a Board/School) for all categories except Freedom Fighter category. Freedom Fighter category will be exempted from minimum educational qualification requirement.
Land	Land is an eligibility criteria.	Land is an eligibility criteria.
	Offered land may be "Owned" (Own land or on long term basis) or "Firm Offer" (Offer for a suitable piece of land for purchase or long term lease). Preference to candidates with "Owned" land.	Offered land may be "Owned" (Own land or on long term basis) or "Firm Offer" (Offer for a suitable piece of land for purchase or long term lease). Preference to candidates with "Owned" land.
	The offered land would be taken on lease/purchased and fully developed by Corporation.	The offered land would be taken on lease/purchased and fully developed as Corporation owned sites.
	Relaxation has been provided to candidates belonging to SC/ST category to offer land or alternate land (as the case may be) in the advertised location / stretch in case the SC/ST category candidate has not offered or offered land gets rejected during technical evaluation. This condition is applicable for cases of SC/ST category locations, where selection could not be made either due to none of the offered land found technically suitable or the application did not offer land. This relaxation has been extended as per approval given on 23.1.2018 by another period of six months.	In case of Dealer controlled sites, the offered land and the super structure will be developed b. the dealer. Pump, tank, automation, signages, etc. will be provided by the Corporation.
Finance	In case of locations reserved for SC/ST category, Finance will not be eligibility criteria.	Finance is an eligibility criteria. For Regular ROs the fund requirement for eligibility will be Rs. 25 lakhs and in respect of Rural ROs the fund requirement for eligibility will be Rs. 12 lakhs.
Development of RO	All locations rostered as SC/ST category will be developed as "A" site / "CC" ROs by the concerned Oil Company.	Locations rostered as OBC & Open category may be developed as "A" site (CC ROs) or "B" site (DC ROs).

1	2	3
Selection Process	By Draw of Lots from among the eligible applicants.	By Draw of Lots from among the eligible applicants for "B" site ROs. By Bidding Process from among the eligible applicants for "A" site ROs (Draw of Lots in case of tie in the highest Bid amount).
Application fee	Non refundable application fee of Rs.50/- in respect of Rural ROs & Rs. 500/- in respect of Other ROs.	Non refundable application fee of Rs.1007- in respect of Rural ROs and Rs. 1000/- in respect of Other ROs.
Non refundable fixed fee	Not applicable.	For Dealer Owned Dealer Operated ("B" Site) ROs. Rs. 5 lakhs for Rural and Rs. 15 lakhs for other ROs.
Nonrefundable Minimum bid amount	Not applicable.	For Company Owned Dealer Operated ("A" Site) ROs. Rs. 10 lakhs for Rural and Rs. 30 lakhs for other ROs.
Security Deposit	Rs. 50,000/- for Rural ROs and Rs. 5 lakhs for others.	Rs. 50,000/- for Rural ROs and Rs. 5 lakhs for others.
Financial Assistance	The Oil Company will make available the ready Retail Outlet with all basic facilities at its cost on the land offered by the candidate and procured by the Company. Oil Company will also provide adequate working capital loan for a full operation cycle of the operation of the Dealerships. Both the working capital as well as 11% per annum interest thereon will be recovered in 100 equal monthly installments commencing from the 13th month of commissioning of the Dealership. Oil Companies are empowered to suitably amend working capital loan guidelines considering the prevalent financial scenario as there has been decrease in the bank lending rates than 11% per annum applied presently against loan to SC/ST candidate.	No Financial assistance.

Statement-II

Industry - State/UT-wise number of location advertised and response received

State	No. of Locations advertised	No. of locations for which response received
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0
Andhra Pradesh	252	158
Arunachal Pradesh	3	2
Assam	52	46
Bihar	422	160
Chandigarh	0	0
Chhattisgarh	160	64
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0
Daman and Diu	2	0

1	2	3
Delhi	6	5
Goa	5	2
Gujarat	257	129
Haryana	432	170
Himachal	20	9
Jammu and Kashmir	49	13
Jharkhand	116	27
Karnataka	530	214
Kerala	120	56
Lakshadweep	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	413	164
Maharashtra	671	357
Manipur	7	7
Meghalaya	5	5
Mizoram	23	23
Nagaland	0	0
Odisha	187	72
Pondicherry	12	6
Punjab	263	56
Rajasthan	318	207
Sikkim	6	2
Tamil Nadu	460	229
Telangana	242	172
Tripura	7	6
Uttar Pradesh	795	596
Uttarakhand	42	19
West Bengal	115	41
All-India	5994	3017

[Translation]

Kendriya Vidyalayas

*32. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country which have their own buildings and all infrastructural facilities as on date, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country which are operating from rented buildings and which do not have infrastructural facilities as on date, State/ UT-wise;

(c) the time by which the Government proposes to provide buildings and infrastructural facilities to the said vidyalayas along with the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(d) the action plan prepared in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) 754 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) excluding project sector (KVs) in the country have their own permanent building with all infrastructure facilities. The State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Only one KV i.e. KV Jetpur (Gujarat) is functioning in rented building having all infrastructure facilities.

(c) and (d) Construction of permanent buildings for KVs depends upon identification of suitable land, completion of lease formalities in favour of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan by the sponsoring authorities, availability of requisite resources etc. As such no time frame can be given in this regard.

Statement

State/UT-wise status of Kendriya Vidyalayas Permanent School Building as on 01.01.2018

Sl. No.	States/ UT	Number of KVs with their own permanent school building excluding project sector KVs
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	26
3	Arunachal Pradesh	10
4	Assam	30
5	Bihar	24
6	Chandigarh	5
7	Chhattisgarh	16
8	Delhi	35
9	Goa	5

1	2	3
10	Gujarat	29
11	Haryana	23
12	Himachal Pradesh	14
13	Jammu and Kashmir	15
14	Jharkhand	18
15	Karnataka	28
16	Kerala	26
17	Madhya Pradesh	67
18	Maharashtra	47
19	Manipur	1
20	Meghalaya	6
21	Mizoram	1
22	Nagaland	2
23	Odisha	36
24	Pudducherry	1
25	Punjab	35
26	Rajasthan	52
27	Sikkim	1
28	Tamil Nadu	31
29	Telangana	21
30	Tripura	4
31	Uttar Pradesh	79
32	Uttarakhand	23
33	West Bengal	41
34	Lakshadweep	0
35	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
36	Diu	0
	Total	754

[English]

Higher Educational Institutions

*33. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is a steep shortage of teaching staff in Government run higher educational institutions across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the delay in the recruitment process of teachers/facilitators and for the post of Vice-Chancellor in academic institutions is leading to fall in academic standards in such institutions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to mitigate the crises of faculty shortage in such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) Occurring and filling up the vacancies is an ongoing and continuous process. Vacancies at various levels occur in different manner due to retirements, resignations, deaths, deputations, expansion and opening of new institutions.

In 40 Central Universities (CUs), out of the total sanctioned teaching posts of 17106, 5997 teaching posts are vacant as on 1.4.2017.

In Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), out of the total number of sanctioned teaching posts of 454,181 posts are lying vacant as on 01.04.2017.

In 20 Indian Institute of Management (IIMs), out of total sanctioned teaching posts of 1007, 273 posts are lying vacant. In 7 IISERs and IISc, Bangalore, the total number of sanctioned teaching posts is 1117 and 153 are lying vacant. In 4 IIITs, out of 308 sanctioned teaching positions, 117 posts are lying vacant. In 23 IITs, out of 5394 sanctioned teaching positions, 2612 posts are lying vacant. In 32 NITs and IIEST, Shibpur, out of 7436 sanctioned teaching positions, 3552 posts are lying vacant.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development and UGC have taken various steps in this regard:

(i) In order to meet the situation arising out of shortage of teachers in universities and other teaching institutions and the consequent vacant positions therein, the age of superannuation for teachers in Central Educational Institutions has already been enhanced to 65 years w.e.f. 23.3.2007.

(ii) Besides, subject to availability of vacant positions and fitness, teachers can also be re-employed on contract appointment beyond the age of 65 years and upto the age of 70 years.

(iii) 5 Visitor's nominees have been provided to all CUs for Selection Committees of teachers in order to expedite the recruitment process.

(iv) UGC also framed the guidelines for empanelment of Adjunct-Faculty in Universities and Colleges. These guidelines enable higher educational institutions to access the eminent teachers and researchers who have completed their formal association with University / College, to participate in teaching, to collaborate and to stimulate research activities for qualify research at M.Phil and Ph. D. levels, and to play mentoring and inspirational role.

(v) Further, UGC initiated a scheme called Operation Faculty Recharge for augmenting the research and teaching resources of universities to tackle the shortage of faculty in university system.

(vi) In UGC (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) Regulations, 2010, it is clearly mentioned that all the sanctioned / approved posts in the university system shall be filled up on an urgent basis.

However, the onus to fill up the vacant teaching posts lies with the Universities which are statutory autonomous bodies. In order to ensure that studies of students are not affected, Central universities are adopting different methods/process to address faculty shortages which *inter-alia,* include hiring ad-hoc faculty, Guest Faculty, Contract Faculty and Re-employed.

For filling up of vacant teaching posts, the IITs have been taking measures to attract quality faculty, which include year-round open advertisements, invitation through search-cum-selection procedures to alumni/scientists/ faculty, advertisements in international journals, and appointment of NRIs and PIQs to faculty positions, on the same terms as applicable to regular faculty. In addition, Institutes are engaging contract, adjunct and visiting faculty. The Government has also launched the Global Initiative for Academic Networks (GIAN) to enable foreign faculty to teach some courses in the higher educational institutions. Steps such as outstanding young faculty awards, mobility of faculty from one Central Educational Institute to another, and pay parity to faculty have also been taken to attract best faculty in these Institutions.

Under Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) Phase-III, recruitment for 1885 vacant positions of faculty was carried out for Institutes located in educationally backward states and 1225 highly qualified Engineering Graduates, mostly from IITs and NITs have joined as Assistant Professor-on contract basis in 53 colleges.

Out of 41 Central Universities, only 8 posts of Vice Chancellors are vacant at present. However, the Acting Vice Chancellors are performing the duties of the office of Vice Chancellor.

[Translation]

Agri Export Zones

*34. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has accorded approval for setting up/ development of Agri Export Zones in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise;

(c) the details of such Agri Export Zones which have been accorded approval but have not started functioning, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the corrective steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) In all 60 Agri Export Zones (AEZ) were notified by the Government till 2004 - 05. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The concept of Agri Export Zone (AEZ) was introduced in 2001, through EXIM Policy 1997-2001, to take a comprehensive look at a particular produce/ product located in a contiguous area for the purpose of developing and sourcing the raw materials, their processing/packaging, leading to final exports. The concept hinged primarily on convergence of existing Central and State Government schemes to take care of financial interventions required at various stages of value chain; partnership among various stakeholders viz. Central Government, State Government, farmer, processor, exporter etc.; and focus on targeted products and areas to identify required policy interventions. All these activities did take place in certain respects in the notified Agri Export Zones. In December 2004, an internal peer review conducted by Department of Commerce concluded that the notified AEZs had not been able to achieve the intended objectives. It was decided that there will be no creation of new AEZs, unless there were strong and compelling reasons. No new AEZs have been set up after 2004. All the notified AEZs have completed their intended span of 5 years and have been discontinued.

Statement-I

List of Notified 60 Agri Export Zones In 20 States

State	Sl. No.	AEZ Project	Districts
1	2	3	4
Assam (1)	01	Fresh & Processed Ginger	Kamrup, Nalbari, Barpeta, Darrang, Nagaon, Morigaon, Karbi Anglong and North Cachar districts.
Andhra Pradesh including Telangana (5)	02	Mango Pulp & Fresh Veg.	Chittoor District.
	03	Mango and Grapes	Districts of Ranga Reddy, Medak & parts of Mahabobnagar districts.
	04	Mango	Krishna District.
	05	Gherkins	Districts of Mahboobnagar, Rangareddy, Karimnagar, Warangal, Medak Ananthapur and Nalgonda.
	06	Chilli	Guntur
Bihar (1)	07	Lychee, Vegetables & Honey	Muzaffarpur, Samastipur, Hajipur, Vaishali, East and West Champaran, Bhagalpur, Begusarai, Khagaria, Sitamarhi, Saran and Gopalganj.
Gujarat (3)	08	Mango and Vegetables	Districts of Ahmedabad, Khadia, Anand, Vadodra, Surat, Navsari, Valsad, Bharuch and Narmada.
	09	Value Added Onion	Districts of Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, Amreli, Rajkot, Junagadh and Jamnagar.
	10	Sesame Seeds	Districts of Amerali, Bhav-nagar, Surendra-nagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar
Himachal Pradesh (1)	11	Apples	Districts of Shimla, Sirmour, Kullu, Mandi, Chamba and Kinnaur.
Karnataka (4)	12	Gherkins	Districts of Tumkur, Bangalore Urban, Bangalore Rural, Hassan, Kolar, Chitradurga, Dharwad and Bagalkot.

1	2	3	4
	13	Rose Onion	Bangalore Urban Bangalore (Rural), Kolar
	14	Flowers	Bangalore(Urban)Bangalore(Rural), Kolar, Tumkur, Kodagu and Belgaum
	15	Vanilla	Districts of Dakshin Kannada, Uttara Kannada, Udupi, Shimoga, Kodagu, Chickamagalur.
Jammu and Kashmir (2)	16	Apple	Districts of Srinagar, Baramula, Anantnag, Kupwara, Badgaum and Pulwama.
	17	Walnuts	Baramulla, Anantnag, Pulwama, Budgam, Kupwara and Srinagar., Jammu Region, Doda, Poonch, Udhampur, Rajouri and Kathua.
Jharkhand (1)	18	Vegetables	Districts of Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Lohardaga.
Kerala (2)	19	Horticulture Products	Districts of Thrissur, Kollam, Ernakulam, Kottayaam, Alapp-uzha, Pathanum-thitta, Thiruvantha-puram, Idukki and Palakkod.
	20	Medicinal Plant	Wayanad, Mallapuram, Palakkad, Thrissur, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kollam, Pathana-mittha, Thiruvananthapuram
Madhya Pradesh (5)	21	Potatoes, Onion Garlic	Malwa, Ujjain, Indore, Dewas, Dhar, Shajapur, Ratlam, Neemuch and Mandsaur.
	22	Seed Spices	Districts of Guna, Mandsaur, Ujjain, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Shajapur and Neemuch.
	23	Wheat (Duram)	Three distinct and contiguous zones:- Ujjain Zone comprising of Neemach, Ratlam, Mandsaur and Ujjain Indore Zone comprising of Indore, Dhar, Shajapur and Dewas Bhopal Division, comprising of Sehore, Vidisha, Raisen, Hoshangabad, Harda, Narsinghpur and Bhopal.
	24	Lentil and Grams	Shivpuri, Guna, Vidisha, Raisen, Narsinghpura, Chhindwara.
	25	Oranges	Chhindwara, Hoshangabad. Betul.

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra (8)	26	Grape and Grape Wine	Districts of Nasik, Sangli, Pune, Satara, Ahmednagar and Sholapur.
	27	Mango (Alphonso)	Districts of Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Raigarh and Thane.
	28	Kesar Mango	Districts of Aurangabad, Beed, Jalna, Ahmednagar and Latur.
	29	Flowers	Pune, Nasik, Kolhapur and Sangli.
	30	Onions	Districts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Pune Satara, Jalgaon and Solapur.
	31	Pomegranate	Districts of Solapur, Sangli, Ahmednagar, Pune Nasik, Latur, Osmanabad.
	32	Banana	Jalgaon, Dhule, Nandurbar, Buldhana, Wardha, Parbhani, Hindoli, Nanded.
	33	Oranges	Nagpur and Amraoti.
Odisha (1)	34	Ginger and Turmeric	Kandhamal District.
Punjab (3)	35	Vegetables	Fatehgarh Sahib, Patiala, Sangrur, Ropar and Ludhiana.
	36	Potatoes	SinghpuraZirakpur (Patiala) RampuraPhul, Muktsar, Ludhiana, Jullunder.
	37	Basmati Rice	Districts of Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Kapurthala, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur and Nawanshahar)
Rajasthan (2)	38	Coriander	Kota, Bundi, Baran, Jhalawar& Chittoor
	39	Cumin	Nagaur, Banner, Jalore, Pali and Jodhpur
Sikkim (2)	40	Flowers (Orchids) & Cherry Pepper	East Sikkim.
	41	Ginger	North, East, South & West Sikkim.
Tripura (1)	42	Organic Pineapple	Kumarghat, Manu, Melaghar, Matabari and Kakraban Blocks.
Tamil Nadu (4)	43	Flower	Dharmapuri.
	44	Flowers	Nilgiri District.
	45	Mangoes	Districts of Madurai, Theni, Dindigul, Virudhunagar and Tirunelveli.

1	2	3	4
	46	Cashewnut	Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Pudukottai and Sivaganga.
Uttar Pradesh (4)	47	Potatoes	Agra, Hathras, Farrukhabad, Kannoj, Meerut, Baghpat and Aligarh.
	48	Mangoes and Vegetables	Lucknow, Unnao, Hardoi, Sitapur and barabanki.
	49	Mangoes	Saharanpur, Muzzfarnagar, Bijnaur, Meerut, Baghpat and Bulandshahar.
	50	Basmati Rice	Districts of Bareilly, Shahajahanpur, Pilibhit, Rampur, Badaun, Bijnor, Moradabad, J B Phulenagar, Saharanpur, Mujjafarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahar, Ghaziabad.
Uttarakhand (4)	51	Lychee	Udhamsingh Nagar, Dehradun and Nainital.
	52	Flowers	Districts of Dehradun and Pantnagar.
	53	Basmati Rice	Districts of Udham Singh Nagar, Nainital, Dehradun and Haridwar.
	54	Medicinal & Aromatic Plants	Districts of Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Dehradun and Nainital.
West Bengal (6)	55	Lychee	Districts of MurshidabadMalda, 24 Pargana (N) and 24 Pargana(s).
	56	Potatoes	Districts of Hoogly, Burdwan, Midnapore (W) UdayNarayanpur and Howrah.
	57	Mango	Malda and Murshidabad
	58	Vegetables	Nadia, Murshidabad) and North 24 Parganas.
	59	Darjeeling Tea	Darjeeling.
	60	Pineapple	Darjeeling, Uttar Dinajpur, Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri.

Cairn-ONGC Gas Pipeline

*35. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has accorded approval/consent to Cairn and the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) consortium project for laying of gas pipeline for export and supply of gas from Rajasthan field to Palanpur in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has accorded the priority for supply of natural gas via GSPL India Gasnet Limited/Gujarat State Petronet Limited to the three smart cities in Rajasthan viz., Jaipur, Ajmer and Udaipur, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for not giving priority to the said project; and

(d) whether there is any proposal for the development of City Gas Distribution projects in smart cities in Rajasthan for distribution of gas produced in the State as well as for other industrial uses and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Government has established Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under the PNGRB Act, 2006, in the year 2007 which is the statutory authority to grant authorization for the development of Gas Pipelines and City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in Geographical Areas (GAs). PNGRB has not authorized Cairn and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) consortium project for layujg of gas pipeline for export and supply of gas from Rajasthah Field to Palanpur in Gujarat.

(c) and (d) The allocation and utilization of evacuated gas after the Delivery Point would be governed as per the prevailing policy framework of the Government of India on gas utilization.

The Government of India is committed towards meeting demand of authorized CGD entities for CNG (Transport) and PNG (Domestic) purpose from domestic gas. Government of India has accorded priority to CNG (Transport) and PNG (Domestic) segment of CGD sector in domestic gas supplies, and this segment has been kept under no cut category. Further, vide letter dated 18.8.2017 this Ministry has allowed supply of domestic gas to CGD entities through available mode (including cascade mode) for CNG (Transport) and PNG (Domestic).

PNGRB identifies the GAs for the development of CGD network depending on the natural gas pipeline connectivity/natural gas availability and feasibility for grant of authorization to develop CGD network in the country through a competitive bidding process. Bidding for smart cities will be taken up in future bidding rounds depending on natural gas pipeline connectivity, natural gas availability and techno-commercial viability of city gas distribution in the area.

Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is in the process of identifying Geographical Areas (GAs) for 9th bidding round for development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) networks in the country including the state of Rajasthan.

[English]

Skill Development Centres

*36. SHRI VIKRAM USENDI:
SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Skill development centres have been set up by the Government under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana in various parts of the country, if so, the details thereof since the inception of the scheme, State-wise including Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan;

(b) the locations of skill development centres under PMKVY set up in each State;

(c) the number of trainees enrolled in each of the skill development centres as on 31 January, 2018; and

(d) whether the Government has suspended further new allocation under the scheme in some States and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Pradhan Mantri Kaushai Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) does not mandate establishment of Skill development centres but enables large number of prospective youth for taking Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training centers (TCs) throughout the country.

Under the PMKVY 2015-16, about 13,000 Training Centres were involved for imparting skill training. However, under PMKVY 2016-20, the registration of TC is being done under single window IT application known as SMART. Under PMKVY 2016-20, as on 29.01.2018, about 7,549 TCs are operational. The State/UT-wise Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan number of operational training centres and candidates enrolled under them are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Under Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) component of PMKVY 2016-20, during the course of implementation, it was found that target allocation has crossed the geographical ceilings in case of few States. Hence, it has been decided not to allocate further target under CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-20, till March 2018.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of Operational Training Centers and candidates enrolled under PMKVY 2016-20

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Operational TCs	No. of candidates enrolled
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	148	53402
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0
3.	Assam	118	31133
4.	Bihar	249	85327
5.	Chandigarh	15	2123
6.	Chhattisgarh	87	24758
7.	Delhi	239	81484
8.	Goa	4	1080
9.	Gujarat	136	27635
10.	Haryana	791	167816
11.	Himachal Pradesh	75	13517
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	166	42352
13.	Jharkhand	89	18777
14.	Karnataka	119	36641
15.	Kerala	149	24006
16.	Madhya Pradesh	675	169239
17.	Maharashtra	214	50429
18.	Manipur	12	2225
19.	Meghalaya	9	2735
20.	Nagaland	7	1800
21.	Odisha	198	52445
22.	Puducherry	12	2572
23.	Punjab	457	95739
24.	Rajasthan	1145	193123
25.	Sikkim	5	525
26.	Tamil Nadu	432	96969
27.	Telangana	182	77638
28.	Tripura	31	6106
29.	Uttar Pradesh	14651	314053
30.	Uttarakhand	104	29440
31.	West Bengal	215	84317
	Grand Total	7549	1789406

World University Rankings

*37. SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bangalore has climbed down from its previous position in the Times Higher Education World University Rankings, 2018;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to regain/retain and improve the world ranking by such elite institutes of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Yes, Madam. In the Times Higher Education (THE) rankings 2018 (released on 5th September 2017), the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore, is placed at 251-300, while it was in the 201-250 band in the THE 2017 rankings.

(b) The ranking of IISc has improved on certain components like teaching (compared to last year) and gone down on some other criteria (like citation score). The Institute has however done an analysis of this and would continue to focus on quality research to improve its ranking.

(c) University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued / notified enabling regulatory architecture in the form of UGC (Declaration of Government Educational Institutions as Institutions of Eminence (IoEs)) Guidelines, 2017 and UGC (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017 to enable 10 public and 10 private Institutions to emerge as World Class Teaching and Research Institutions. These institutions shall be called as Institutions of Eminence (IoE). As per Regulations and Guidelines, the IoEs shall be provided with greater autonomy with an aim that these institutions will come up in top five hundred of world rankings in the first ten years and having achieved top five hundred rank, should consistently improve its ranking to come in the top one hundred eventually over time. The Public IoEs shall be provided with financial incentive upto Rs 1000 Crore in period of five years. IISc has applied to become an Institution of Eminence.

[Translation]

Standard/Quality of Education

*38. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the falling standard/quality of education in various States of the country on account of shortage of trained teachers and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is also aware that the teachers in the schools are lacking basic knowledge especially in Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes some changes in the format for training of the teachers and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken in this regard so far;

(d) whether the Government has issued any directives to the States for improvement in standard/quality of education and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide quality education in villages at par with the cities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Section 23(1) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE)Act, 2009 stipulates that any person possessing such minimum qualifications, as laid down by an academic authority, authorized by the Central Government, by notification, shall be eligible for appointment as a teacher. Accordingly, the Central Government has notified the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) as academic authority for recruitment of teachers. Additionally, NCTE, mandated for providing quality teacher education to the prospective teachers, has set norms and standards for infrastructure, instructional facilities and qualification and experience of faculty for the teacher education institutions in which teachers are educated. For this purpose, NCTE has revised its Recognition, Norms and Procedure, Regulations 2014.

Additionally Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Teacher Education (CSSTE) aims to provide infrastructural and institutional support to Government Teacher Education Institutions (TEIs). To emphasize the focus on quality interventions and teacher training, CSSTE provides for programme related interventions such as Capacity Building, Specific projects for academic activities, Induction Training of Teacher Educators, Programme & Activities, Faculty Development and Technology Support, etc. to Teacher Education Institutes viz. State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT), District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs), Block Institutes of Education (BITEs), Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs) and Institute of Advanced Studies in Education (IASEs).

Further, Section23 (2) of the RTE Act has been amended to extend the period of in-service training for untrained elementary teachers to 31st March, 2019 in all the states including the States of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.As per the above amendment, all untrained in-service teachers working in Government, Government-aided, and Private un-aided schools should acquire minimum qualification as laid down by an academic authority, authorized by the Central Government, by 31st March, 2019. The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has been entrusted to conduct this training through ODL(Open Distance Learning) mode. The online D.El.Ed. course has started from 3rd October, 2017. More than 13 Lakh teachers have joined these courses.

The Central Government, through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) supports the State Governments and UT Administrations on several interventions to improve teaching standards, including inter alia; regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, training on ICT Component, Inclusive Education, Gender Sensitization and Adolescent Education. Under both SSA and RMSA, the focus is to give subject specific, need based and relevant in service teacher training to both elementary and secondary teachers for their professional development. The trainings are provided through the institutional structure of State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) at State level, District Institute of Education and Training (DIET) at District level, Block Resource Centers / Cluster Resource Centers at Block / Cluster level.

(d) and (e) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts periodic national surveys of learning achievement of children in classes III, V, VIII and X. Four rounds of National Achievement Survey(NAS) have been conducted so far for class V and three rounds for classes III & VIII. These reveal improvement in learning achievement levels of pupils, in identified subjects from first round to fourth round. Since only first round of NAS has been conducted at Class X level, it is not possible to comment on the comparative learning achievement or decline of students of Standard X. Further, a National Achievement Survey based on learning outcomes has been conducted on 13th November, 2017 with a sample frame upto district level to enable states/UTs to identify gaps in learning outcomes at district level and design strategies to address those gaps.

In addition to above, the Central Government, supports States and UTs on early grade reading, writing & comprehension, and early Mathematics programmes through a sub-programme of SSA namely 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat' (PBBB). Further, the Government has launched Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan (RAA) programme on 09.07.2015, inter alia, as a subcomponent of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), to motivate and engage children of the age group from 6-18 years in Science, Mathematics and Technology through observation, experimentation, inference drawing, model building, etc. both through inside and outside classroom activities.

Further, in order to focus on quality education, the Central rules to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE)Act have been amended to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes. The Learning Outcomes for each class in Languages (Hindi, English and Urdu), Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Science and Social Science up to the elementary stage have, accordingly, been finalized and shared with all States and UTs. These would serve as a guideline for State and UTs to ensure that all children acquire appropriate learning level. Government has also introduced a bill to amend RTE Act, 2009 to allow Detention at Std. 5th and Std. 8th.

Moreover, interventions like motivation and awareness programmes, remedial teaching, self-defence training for girls, provision of separate toilets for girls and boys, etc. are also supported under RMSA to improve quality of school education at secondary level. Further, interventions such as Science fair/Exhibition and Talent Search at district level; mathematics and science kits to schools, visit to higher institution of students and learning enhancement of students are also approved. Some of the ICT initiatives i.e. e-pathshala, NROER, Shaala Darpan, Shaala Siddhi, GIS Mapping have been taken for improving quality of education.

All the above mentioned quality interventions are provided at par to schools of rural and urban area. Additionally, the central Government has issued advisories to States and UTs for redeployment of teachers and to ensure that all school teachers should spend adequate time serving in rural areas through a transparent policy.

[English]

GST On Petroleum Products

*39. PROF. SAUGATA ROY:
SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State owned petroleum companies have expressed any problem over the inclusion of petroleum products under the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of advantages and disadvantages of including petroleum products under GST;

(c) whether any private/global petroleum companies have objected to the inclusion of such products under GST and if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) whether the Government intends to hold discussions with all stakeholders before finalising the policy and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) No problem/objection has been raised by state owned/ private/ global petroleum companies to the inclusion of petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit, natural gas and aviation turbine fuel, under the ambit of GST. The advantages of having petroleum products under GST include inter-alia, rationalization of prices by reducing cascading of taxes, seamless input credit, removal of Central Sales Tax, removal of entry tax, digital compliance and ease of doing business.

Clause 12 A of Article 366 of the Constitution defines 'Goods and Services Tax" (GST) as "any tax on supply of goods or services or both except taxes on the supply of alcoholic liquor for human consumption". Further, Article 279A (5) provides that Goods and Services Tax Council shall recommend the date on which goods and services tax shall be levied on petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit, natural gas and aviation turbine fuel.

Teachers on ad-hoc Basis

*40. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about the fact that a large number of teachers are working on ad-hoc basis in universities across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last five years, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to regularise such ad-hoc teachers?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Universities are autonomous bodies established under a Central Act, a Provincial Act or a State Act. The onus of filling up of vacant teaching posts in Universities lies with them. Universities are permitted to recruit Ad-hoc/Guest Faculty/Reemployed/Contract Faculty against vacant positions, from time to time, depending upon their operational requirements to the extent of 10% of total faculty positions, as per UGC regulations. University Grants Commission (UGC) has sent several communications to the Universities to expedite filling up of vacant teaching posts.

(b) As per data available with UGC, a detailed Statement-I and II indicating the numbers of ad-hoc teachers in various Central and Deemed to be Universities respectively is enclosed. No such data is centrally maintained in respect of State Universities.

(c) There is no provision for regularization of the ad-hoc teachers as per the rules.

Statement-I

Details of Adhoc Teahers deployed in Central Universities

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the University	Ad-hoc Teachers				
			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Non-Ner Central Universities							
1	Telangana	M.A. N. Urdu University	1	0	1	0	0
2		University of Hyderabad	5	4	0	7	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3		The English & Foreign Languages University	0	0	0	0	0
4	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	99	99	0	0	0
5	Delhi	University of Delhi	210	210	112	18S	148
6		Jamia Millia Islamia	0	0	0	0	0
7		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	0	0	0	0	0
8	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	0	0	0	0	0
9		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	0	0	0	0	0
10	Maharashtra	M.G.A. Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	0	0	0	0	1
11	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	0	0	0	0	0
12	Uttarakhand	H.N.B. Garhwal University	0	0	0	174	0
13	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	0	0	0	92	0
14		Banaras Hindu University	0	0	0	0	0
15		B.B.A.U.	0	0	0	0	0
16		University of Allahabad	0	0	0	0	0
17	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	0	0	0	0	12
	Total (1) (Non-Ner Central Univs.)		**315**	**313**	**113**	**458**	**161**
New Central Universities							
18	Bihar	C.U. of Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
19	Gujarat	C.U. of Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0
20	Haryana	C.U. of Haryana	0	0	0	0	0
21	Himachal Pradesh	Cu. of Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
22	Jammu and Kashmir	Cu. of Jammu	0	0	0	0	0
23		C.U. of Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
24	Jharkhand	C.U. of Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0
25	Karnataka	C.U. of Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0
26	Kerala	Cu. of Kerala	0	0	0	0	0
27	Odisha	C.U. of Odisha	0	0	0	0	0
28	Punjab	C.U. of Punjab	0	0	0	0	0
29	Rajasthan	C.U. of Rajasthan	36	27	0	0	0
30	Tamil Nadu	C.U. of Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0
		Total-II (New CUs)	36	27	0	0	0
		Total (I+II)	351	340	113	458	161
31	Assam	Assam University	0	0	0	0	0
32		Tezpur University	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	0	0	0	0	0
34	Manipur	Manipur University	0	0	0	0	0
35	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	0	0	0	0	0
36	Mizoram	Mizoram University	0	0	0	0	0
37	Nagaiand	Nagaland University	0	0	0	0	0
38	Sikkim	Sikkim University	0	0	0	0	0
39	Tripura	Tripura University	0	0	0	0	0
		Total (III) (NER)	0	0	. 0	0	0
		Grant Total (I+II+III)	351	340	113	458	161

Statement-II

Details of the Teaching Position on Adhoc basis of 8 Deemed to be Universities forthe period from 2013 to 2017

Sl. No.	Name of the University	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Andhra Pradesh						
1	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati	10	—	20	—	—
Delhi						
2	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi	—	—	—	8	5
Gujarat						
3	Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad	2	1	1	44	4
Maharashtra						
4	Tata Institute of Social Science, Deonar, Mumbai	13	8	7	45	7
Tamil Nadu						
5	Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education, Coimbatore [&. for Women's Hostel]	3	—	0	51	—
6	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram, Dindigul	17	9	13	61	9
Uttar Pradesh						
7	Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra	—	—	0	—	—
Uttarakhand						
8	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar	1	22	20	10	13
	Total	46	48	61	160	89

[Translation]

Disinvestment of Hotels

1. DR. MANOJ RAJORIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of hotels under the Government control which have been privatised/ disinvested during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the amount of revenue earned by the Government, hotel-wise;

(c) whether any type of irregularity has been noticed by the Government in the said process and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) No Madam. However, the details of hotels/properties of India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) Ltd. transferred to the State Governments/ Central Government, and the revenue received by ITDC from them during the last three years and the current year are given in enclosed Statement.

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Statement

Name of the hotel properties	Disinvested by ITDC to State / Central Government	Amount received by ITDC
Hotel Lake View Ashok, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 12.59 Crore
Hotel Brahmaputra Ashok, Guwahati, Assam	Assam	Rs 2.14 Crore
Hotel Jaipur Ashok, Jaipur, Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Rs. 14.00 Crore
Hotel Janpath, New Delhi	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India	Property already handed over. However, finalization of the amount to be paid to ITDC is under process.
Incomplete hotel project of Hotel Gulmarg Ashok, Gulmarg, Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil

Diabetes in Children

2. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a survey conducted by a Diagnostic Institute that 66 per cent of children in the country do not meet the prescribed standard of sugar level and this would eventually become a major health issue;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the views of the Government in this regard; and

(c) the corrective measures taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has not received any such report related to survey conducted by diagnostic institute.

[English]

Paradise Papers

3. SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has looked into the Paradise Papers and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has also identified Indian offshore bank account holders and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has directed for any probe to be conducted into the media reports on Paradise Papers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Revelations on Paradise Papers were made in the media on 6/11/2017, based upon expose done by International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ). The Paradise Papers; are reported to be based on documents pertaining to two law firms Appleby and Asiaciti, with data on offshore entities spread across 19 tax havens/foreign jurisdictions.

The ICIJ database; on Paradise Papers does not contain any financial details including the bank account information.

On the same day i.e. 6/11/2017, Government reconstituted the Multi Agency Group (MAG) comprising members of Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Enforcement Directorate (ED), Reserve Bank of India (RBI) & Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) with Chairman, CBDT as convener to coordinate and monitor expeditious investigation in cases emanating out of Paradise Papersby each member organization

The International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ), a Washington based organization which has reportedly made the revelations pertaining to the Paradise Papers, has put a caveat on its website (https://offshoreleaks.icij.org) by mentioning that it should not be assumed that everyone who appears in the list is involved in tax avoidance or evasion and there are legitimate reasons to create a company in an offshore jurisdiction and many people declare them to their tax authorities when that is required.

Revision of LIC Basic Pension

4. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 1862 dated 29 December, 2017 regarding Revision of Pension by LIC and to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any specific/concrete steps to revise the basic pension of the LIC pensioners as and when the salaries of the serving employees of LIC are revised as being done in the case of Central Government employees/ pensioners upon revision of the salaries of serving employees and subsequent revision of pensions of pensioners;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Revision of scales of pay of the employees of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) is carried out periodically i.e. every five years. Pension of the pensioners of LIC has two components - Basic Pension and Dearness Relief. Dearness Relief gets revised every six months. Pension is paid to the pensioners of LIC as per the provisions of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Employees) Pension Rules, 1995.

Cash Incentives under BBBP Scheme

5. DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for cash incentive for individuals under the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether misleading and fraudulent activities in the name of this scheme have been reported and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any investigation has been conducted by the Government in this regard, if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken thereon;

(d) whether the Union Government has taken up the matter with the State Government where this illegal activity has taken place, if so, the details thereof and the response received therefrom; and

(e) the other preventive steps taken by the Union Government to create awareness among people about such unscrupulous activities and to highlight the actual objectives of the said schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (e) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) is a flagship programme of Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), Government of India aimed at changing the mindset of society to value the girl child and empower her. The scheme while stresses on challenging mindsets and deep rooted patriarchy in the societal system also focuses strict enforcement of PC&PNDT Act, advancing education of the girl child: focus is on issues of women empowerment on a life cycle continuum. BBBP scheme has no provision for individual cash incentive/cash transfer component by Government of India and thus is not a DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer) scheme.

This fraudulent activity of duping people by some miscreants falsely promising cash benefits to girls of Rs 2 lacs each in the name of BBBP was brought to the notice of Ministry of Women and Child Development through complaints/ copies of fraudulent forms being filled by people and send to Office of MWCD. It started coming in sometime beginning towards the end of December 2016 and increased over the time.

Lakhs of fake/illegal forms in the name of BBBP scheme have been received by this Ministry so far, which were reported to have fraudulently sold in many cases and many cases by just photo copying. Thereafter details of individuals were filled in the said and sent to the Ministry. The menace started from different districts of Uttar Pradesh State and spread to other States of the country.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development took prompt action and preventive measures to contain this menace by taking up the matter with concerned State Government Authorities where this illegal activity has taken place as reported. Letters were sent to the Chief Secretaries, Principal Secretaries of Department of Women and Child Development and District Magistrate of various States/UTs by the Secretary and Joint Secretary of Ministry of Women and Child Development. It has been reported to the Ministry that FIRs were registered in some districts regarding this fraudulent activity. A disclaimer has also been uploaded on website of the Ministry about the fraudulent forms in the name of BBBP scheme. Press release was carried out in leading newspapers in Hindi, English and regional languages. Ministry has also launched a media publicity campaign through Doordarshan/ AIR and other radio stations as well as through Newspapers alerting general public not to fall prey to such unscrupulous activity. Postal Department help was also sought. States also took up different necessary action to contain the menace. Further, the Ministry has started disposing of the incoming fake forms.

[Translation]

Complaints of Sexual Harassment

6. SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU:
DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints of sexual harassment filed by female employees in all the Ministries/ Departments of the Government during each of the last three years and the current year, Ministry/Institution-wise;

(b) the details of such complaints and the status of their disposal;

(c) whether a large number of fake complaints are being filed by female employees to get undue benefit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

Good Clinical Practice

7. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has published Good Clinical Practice (GCP) Guidelines for Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Medicines;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal for amending the GCP guidelines and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to amend the GCP guidelines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATER OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (e) Yes, the erstwhile Department of AYUSH in the year 2013 published 'Good Clinical Practice Guidelines for Clinical Trials in Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani (ASU) Medicine (GCP-ASU)'. The salient features of these guidelines include protection of human rights as a subject in clinical trial. It also provides assurance of the safety and efficacy of the newly developed as well as conventionally used ASU formulations. These guidelines include standards of how clinical trials should be conducted; and define the roles and responsibilities of clinical trial sponsors, clinical research investigators, monitors etc. The objective is to inculcate the culture of conducting ASU intervention-based clinical studies in the country in accordance with requisite scientific standards and appropriately designed methodologies. It is also intended that results and findings of clinical trials are properly recorded, analyzed and reported. As of now, there is no proposal for making any amendment in the GCP guidelines since the regulatory requirement of clinical trial is not mentioned in the extant provisions of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder for granting license to the manufacturing of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani medicines.

[Translation]

Funds to States Post GST

8. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHADUDHARY:
SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount recovered by the Union Government from Jharkhand as Central taxes during the last three years;

(b) the total amount allocated to Jharkhand during the last three years; and

(c) whether the amount allocated to Jharkhand has been increased after the roll out of GST and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The total amount collection by the Union Government from Jharkhand as Central taxes during the last three years is as under:-

Direct Tax (Rs. In crore)

Financial Year	Amount collected
2014-15	1344.70
2015-16	3597.40
2016-17*	4546.72

* Provisional

Indirect Tax (Rs. In crore)

Financial Year	Amount collected (Gross)
2014-15	8151
2015-16	9331
2016-17	12704

(b) and (c) The total amount allocated to Jharkhand during the last three years is as under:-

(Rs. In crore)

Financial Year	Allocated Amount
2014-15	9487.01
2015-16	15968.75
2016-17	19141.92
2017-18* BE	21237.27

*Rudget Estimate

Post GST implementation following allocation has been made from July to October, 2017 to Jharkhand.

CST Compensation (2010-11 to 2012-13)	1372.17
GST Compensation	802.00

Management of E-Waste

9. SHRJMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the problem in managing E-waste in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any directions have been issued to power firms regarding management of E-waste; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The country's economic growth, rise in per capita income, technological innovations coupled with high obsolescence rate of electronic and electrical equipments etc. are leading to increase in the rate of generation of e-waste in the country. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in 2005 estimated 1.47 lakh ton of e-waste generated in the country and simultaneously had projected likely generation of 8.0 lakh ton of e-waste in the year 2010. As per the United Nations University report, "The Global E-Waste Monitor 2014", 17 lakh ton of e-waste were generated in the country in 2014. However, no comprehensive inventorization of e-waste generation in the country has been done.

(c) and (d) The Government has not issued any specific directions to power firms to dispose of the e-waste. However, E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 were notified in March, 2016 for providing environmentally sound systems for disposal of e-waste. The provisions of these Rules include dedicated extended producers' responsibility (EPR), setting up of producer responsibility organizations and e-waste exchanges to facilitate collection and recycling, assigning specific responsibility to bulk consumers of electronic products for safe disposal, providing for economic incentives for collection of electronic waste, and other measures which include responsibility of producers of electronic and electrical products for collection and channelizing of electronic waste. The power firms are the bulk consumers of the electrical and electronic equipments. As per the provisions of the E-Waste management Rules, 2016 such companies are required to maintain records and file annual report to the concerned State Pollution Control Boards.

Compensatory Forest Fund Act.

10. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has drafted rules for the operationalisation of the Compensatory Forest Fund Act, 2016;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware of international reports on Nilgiris hills where plantation of local variety has proved to be best suitable for environment;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government plans to adopt some measure in the afforestation programme under the Act and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rule has not been notified. However the draft Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rule is under preparation in consultation with the stakeholders.

(c) to (e) No Madam.

World Economic Forum Summit

11. SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is sending delegation from India including Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh to World Economic Forum Summit in Davos, Switzerland in Feb., 2018; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no information regarding World Economic Forum Summit in Davos, Switzerland in Feb., 2018. However, the Annual Meeting of World Economic

Forum was held at Davos, Switzerland from 22-26 January, 2018. The following Delegations from India participated in World Economic Forum meeting:

- Prime Minister's Delegation,
- Five Ministers of Union Government,
- Delegation from Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP).

Further, no delegation of Andhra Pradesh was sent to Davos by Government of India.

Losses suffered by PSBs

12. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sudden surge in bond yields has resulted in mark-to-market losses for many Public Sector Banks (PSBs) that are already bleeding under the bad loan burden;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the quantum of losses suffered by each PSB;

(c) whether the PSBs have requested RBI to allow them to spread these losses over two quarters, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the response of the RBI in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the profitability of PSBs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Some Public Sector Banks had mark-to-market losses for the quarter ending September 2017. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Indian Banks' Association (IBA), on 1.1.2018, requested RBI to allow banks to provide for anticipated mark-to-market depreciation for the quarter ending December 2017, over six quarters. IBA has apprised that they are not in receipt of a reply.

(e) Steps taken by the Government to improve profitability include the following:

(i) recapitalisation of PSBs to augment credit growth;

(ii) enactment of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, amendments to the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, and establishment of six new Debts Recovery Tribunals to improve recovery;

(iii) thrust on digitisation of the economy, which would reduce operating costs; and

(iv) realising value from banks' non-core investments, by way of capital receipts.

Statement

Mark-to-Market loss for the quarter ending September 2017

Amounts in crore Rs.

Bank	Loss
Allahabad Bank	321.92
Bank of India	1,593.93
Canara Bank	320.38
Indian Bank	200.54
Punjab & Sind Bank	1.57
Punjab National Bank	84.45
Syndicate Bank	2.39
United Bank of India	143.59
IDBI Bank	2.23

Insurance Claim under PMJDY

13. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) any person who opened his first bank account with Rupay card in addition, is eligible for a life insurance cover, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the claims received and settled under the said insurance scheme, bank, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the PMJDY prescribe a time limit for disposing off the insurance claim;

(d) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government for speedy disposal of insurance claims under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), launched in August 2014, any person who had opened a Jan-Dhan bank account till 31.01.2015 is eligible for life insurance cover amounting to Rs. 30,000.

(b) Bank and State/Union-Territory wise details of claims received and paid, as on 27.01.2018, under the said life insurance scheme for Jan-Dhan account holders are given in the Statement-I and II.

(c) to (e) Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has informed that though no timeline have been assigned to settle the claims, these are endeavoured to be settled expeditiously.

Out of total 4583 claims paid by them in the last 4 financial years since the launch of the scheme, 3278 (71.52%) claims were settled within 3 days of preferring the claim with LIC, 1236 (26.97%) within 15 days, 46 (1.00%) between 15 to 30 days and only 23 (0.50%) in more than 30 days of preferring the claim with LIC.

Statement-I

Bank-wise details of the claims under life insurance cover of Jan Dhan account holders as on 27.01.2018

Bank name	Claim received	Claim paid
1	2	3
Allahabad Bank	94	88
Andhra Bank	612	500
Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank	31	31
Axis Bank	8	7
Bank of Baroda	474	420
Bank of India	201	180
Bank of Maharashtra	59	54
Baroda Rajasthan Gramin Bank	1	1
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Limited	7	7
Canarabank	365	342
Catholic Syrian Bank Limited	1	1
Central Bank of India	206	183
Chhattisgarh Gramin Bank	12	12
City Union Bank Ltd.	3	3
Corporation Bank	157	138
Dena Bank	181	144
Federal Bank	1	1
HDFC Bank Ltd.	20	18
ICICI Bank Ltd.	11	8
IDBI Bank Ltd.	105	96
Indian Bank	117	103
Indian Overseas Bank	466	413
Indusind Bank Ltd	40	38
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Limited	82	71
Karnataka Bank Ltd	10	10
Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank	64	58
Karur Vysya Bank	12	12
Kerala Gramin Bank	8	.7
Kotak Mahindra Bank	1	0
Oriental Bank of Commerce	158	140
Pragathi Krishna Gramin Bank	28	28
Pragati Gramin Bank	11	11
Punjab and Sino Bank	82	74
Punjab National Bank	161	135
Saurashtra Gramin Bank	8	7
South Indian Bank	2	2
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	33	20
State Bank of Hyderabad	158	142

1	2	3
State Bank of India	356	289
State Bank of Mysore	102	98
State Bank of Patiala	60	52
State Bank of Travancore	4	4
Syndicate Bank	288	262
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	8	6
The Federal Bank Ltd.	2	2
The Gujarat State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1	1
The Nainital Bank Limite	9	9
The Saraswat Co-Operative Bank Ltd	2	2
UCO Bank	93	78
Union Bank of India	132	109
United Bank of India	11	74
Vijaya Bank	95	89
Yes Bank	5	3
Total	522	4583

Source: Life Insurance Corporation of India

Statement-II

State/UT-Wise Details of the claims under Life Insurance Cover of Jan Dhan Account holders as on 27.01.2018

State Name	Claim received	claim paid
1	2	3
Arunachalpradesh	7	7
Assam	89	89
Bihar	78	76
Chhattisgarh	241	233
Dadra Haveli	1	1
Goa	8	8
Gujarat	343	311
Haryana	251	229
Himachal Pradesh	61	45
Jharkhand	29	29
Karnataka	636	579
Kerala	39	38
Madhva Pradesh	208	175
Maharashtra	539	470
Meghalaya	4	4
Mizoram	1	1
Nagaland	6	6
Puducherry	3	3
Punjab	163	139
Rajasthan	183	144
Sikkim	2	2
Tamil Nadu	167	159
Telangana	290	288
Tripura	1	1
Uttar Pradesh	398	375
Uttarakhand	157	142
West Bengal	84	82
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	3
Andhra Pradesh	561	372
Daman and Diu	2	2
Delhi	149	127
Jammu and Kashmir	110	95
Odisha	213	158
Telangana	190	190
Total	5223	4583

Source: Life Insurance Corporation of India

[Translation]

Regulatory Mechanism for Ayurvedic Medicins

14. SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the regulatory mechanism for ayurvedic medicines is quite weak in the country due to which the allopathic medicines are relatively more prevalent and its usage is much more;

(b) if so, the details of the steps being taken by the Government to increase the popularity of ayurvedic medicines;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make the clinical trial of ayurvedic medicines mandatory; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, thr reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder have exclusive provisions for regulation and quality control of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani medicines. Accordingly the regulatory mechanism has been evolving in the country distinct from that for allopathic medicines owing to differential nature, methods of manufacturing and quality parameters of Ayurvedic medicines. Central Government makes and amends the regulatory provisions from time to time and extends support to the States through National AYUSH Mission for strengthening the infrastructural and functional capacities of manufacturing units, quality testing centers and the enforcement framework. Ministry of AYUSH has implemented a number of Central Sector Schemes for promoting and popularizing Ayurvedic and other AYUSH medicines.

(c) and (d) Pilot studies for generating proof of effectiveness of certain categories of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani medicines is the requirement provided in the Rule 158-B of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 to grant manufacturing license. Any amendment in the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules with regard to clinical trials of Ayurvedic medicines is not intended as of now since there is no such recommendation or proposal under consideration.

Use of Forest Land for Mining Purposes

15. DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the study done by the Centre for science and environment which revealed that a large part of the forest land in the country has been used for mining purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has raised the issue of illegal mining and deforestation with the State Governments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The total area of forest diverted for mining in the last three years is 9608.7145 ha only. The detail is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Cases of illegal mining in forest and deforestation are dealt at state level under the provisions of Indian Forest Act 1927 and State Acts dealing with forest.

Statement

Total Forest Area Diverted for Mining purpose Under FC ACT, 1980 during last three years (01.04.2015to 30.01.2018)

Sl. No.	States	Area Diverted (in Ha.)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	1241.69
2	Chhattisgarh	1657.287

3	Goa	17.3051
4	Himachal Pradesh	84.36
5	Jharkhand	314.16
6	Karnataka	147.6456
7	Madhya Pradesh	753.757
8	Maharashtra	482
9	Meghalaya	4.82
10	Odisha	2682.0438
11	Telangana	1930.34
12	Uttarakhand	35.356
13	West Bengal	257.95
		9608.7145

[English]

Settlement of Insurance Claims

16. SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:
SHRI P. R. SUNDARAM:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI DHANANYAY MAHADIK:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by private and public sector insurance companies for settlement of claims during the last three years;

(b) the details of the premium collected and claims settled by the public sectors as well as private sector insurance companies during the last three years;

(c) whether Public Sector Insurance companies are ahead of private life insurance companies in paying out claims;

(d) if so, the ratio of settlement of claim of public and private sector insurance companies for the financial year 2017;

(e) whether there is any monitoring mechanism for timely settlement of claims and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the other steps taken by the Government to protect the interest of public for getting speedy settlement of their insurance claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The number of complaints received by private and public sector insurance companies in Life Insurance Business and General Insurance Business during last 3 years are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of the premium collected and claims settled by the public sectors as well as private sector insurance companies during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Public Sector Life Insurance Company-Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) is ahead of private life insurance companies in the settlement of claims. The percentage of death claims paid during 2016-17 are as under:

	Percentage of claims settled
Life Insurance Corporation of India	98.31%
Insurers- Private Sector Life Insurance Companies	93.72%

(e) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) monitors the claims payment position of the insurance companies by collecting periodical data pertaining to claims. Apart from this, IRDAI periodically carries out onsite inspection of insurance companies.

(f) IRDAI has constituted an Integrated Grievance Management System (IGMS) for real time monitoring of all policy related grievances from consumers. Provisions have also been made under IRDAI (Protection of Policyholder's Interest) Regulations, 2017 for speedy settlement of insurance claims of policyholders.

Statement-I

The number of complaints are given as under:

Type	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Life Insurer- Public Sector	16769	13588	9222
Life Insurer- Private Sector	14307	11161	8161
General Insurer- Public Sector	9716	10722	12101
General Insurer- Private Sector	16751	15758	15536

Statement-II

The data on premiums and claims settlement in respect to Life Insurance and General Insurance (including Health Insurance) business for last three years.

I. Life Insurance

Type	Total Premium of Life Insurers (Rs. in Crore)		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Life Insurer- Private Sector	88434.35	100499.03	117989.25
LIC of India	239667.65	266444.21	300487.36
Total	328102.01	366943.23	418476.61

Data of Death Claims Settled

Type	2014-15				2015-16				2016-17			
	Individual		Group		Individual		Group		Individual		Group	
	No.	Amount (Rs.in Cr)	No.	Amount (Rs.in Cr)	No.	Amount (Rs.in Cr)	No.	Amount (Rs.in Cr)	No.	Amount (Rs.in Cr)	No.	Amount (Rs.in Cr)
Life Insurer-Private Sector	109007	2733.49	176014	1483.55	104922	2946.49	281893	2303.00	103194	3265.09	425155	3239.56
LIC of India	742243	9055.18	272811	2037.27	749249	9690.17	246745	2494.03	756399	10585.53	290148	2995.61
Total	851250	11788.67	448825	3520.82	854171	12636.66	528638	4797.03	859593	13850.62	715303	6235.17

II. General Insurance (including Health Insurance)

Type	Gross Direct Premium (Rs. In crore)		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
General Insurers- Private Sector	35090	39693	53805
General Insurers- Public Sector	42549	47691	60218
Standalone Health Insurers	2943	4154	5858
Specialised Insurers (ECGC & AIC)	4102	4842	8247
Total	84684	96380	128128

Insurer	Claims Settled (Rs. In crore)		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
General Insurers- Private Sector	19509	24550	26337
General Insurers- Public Sector	31246	36372	45749
Standalone Health Insurers	1,398	1,966	2,708
Specialised Insurers (ECGC & AIC)	5103	4042	3622
Total	57257	66929	78415

Communicable and Non Communicable Diseases

17. SHRIMATI R. VANAROJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that diarrhea and TB are among the top causes of death in the country along with road injuries;

(b) whether it is also true that death rates from diarrheal disease and tuberculosis are also higher in the least developed States and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that other non-communicable diseases; in the top ten individual causes of death included chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases stroke, diabetes and chronic kideny disease; and

(d) if so, the details and steps taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes. As per the data reported by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), the leading causes of death in ths country are diarrhea and Tuberculosis along with road injuries. Most Deaths are reported due to these diseases in least developed States like Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal. Odisha, Bihar and Assam in the past few years. The number of deaths due to Acute Diarrhoeal Disease and Tuberculosis during the year 2015 and 2016 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) As per the report titled 'India: Health of the Nation's States- the India State-Level Diseases Burden Initiative' published by Indian Council of Medical Research. COPD, Stroke, Diabetes and Chronic Kidney Disease are among the top ten leading individual causes of deaths in India in the year 2016.

Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) under the National Health Mission. The objectives of the p-ogramme include health promotion activities and opportunistic screening for common Non- Communicable Diseases (NCDs I. Many, of the risk factor for Chronic Kidney Diseases (CKD) are common with other common NCDs such as Cancer. Diabetes, CVD etc. Interventions for prevention and management of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and CKD are included under the programme to prevent and manage the chronic respiratory and kidney diseases respectively, which are also major causes of death due to NCDs.

For early diagnosis, population level initiative of prevention, control and screening of common NCDs (Diabetes, Hypertension and Cancers viz. oral, breast and cervical cancer) has been rolled out in over 100 districts of the country in 2017-18.

Support under the National Health Mission (NHM) is provided to States for provision of dialysis services free of cost tc the poor under Pradhanmantri National Dialysis Programme (PNDP). Such support is based cn the proposals received from States in their annual Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

Statement

State-wise Deaths due to Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases and Tuberculosis

		Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases		Tuberculosis	
		2015	2016	2015	2016 (till October)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andlira Pradesh	5	11	2764	3997
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4	2	74	
3	Assam	121	282	1785	1199
4	Bihar	36	8	1800	1180
5	Chhattisgarh	13	33	1436	1576

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Goa	1	4	45	42
7	Gujarat	3	0	4657	4208
8	Haryana	4	14	1700	1106
9	Himachal Pradesh	41	56	539	485
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	316	144
11	Jharkhand	0	0	1192	587
12	Karnataka	13	4	4192	3390
13	Kerala	2	15	953	702
14	Madhya Pradesh	74	122	3761	2961
15	Maharashtra	27	52	6904	4329
16	Manipur	23	21	77	33
17	Meghalaya	32	30	214	89
18	Mizoram	11	16	93	53
19	Nagaland	0	0	44	45
20	Odisha	139	104	2380	1455
21	Punjab	37	44	1786	1264
22	Rajasthan	13	7	3667	3418
23	Sikkim	3	0	38	46
24	Tamil Nadu	8	9	4205	3058
25	Telangana	20	19	1926	0
26	Tripura	5	6	162	56
27	Uttarakhand	6	7	512	269
28	Uttar Pradesh	320	304	10233	6803
29	West Bengal	196	192	4376	3384
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	17	20
31	Chandigarh	90	61	65	67
32	Dadra and Haveli Haveli	4	12	18	15
33	Daman and Diu	2	0	14	5
34	Delhi	96	115	1296	582
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0
36	Puducherry	2	5	55	44
	Total	1353	1555	63297	46645

[Translation]

Direct Benefit Transfer

18. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:
SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes and works undertaken through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) across the country and the number of persons benefitted thereby, State/ UT-wise including Gujarat;

(b) the number of ghost beneficiaries under various schemes eliminated due to the implementation of DBT scheme;

(c) the amount of Government savings due to implementation of DBT schemes; and

(d) whether the Government plans to extend DBT to other schemes, if so, the details of such schemes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) is a Government's major reform initiative to re-engineer the existing delivery processes, ensuring better and timely delivery of benefits using Information and Communications Technology (ICT). As on date, 411 schemes from 56 Ministries/ Departments are being implemented under DBT. As a process, Centrally Sponsored Schemes are implemented through State Governments and Granular level details are being maintained by the State Governments. DBT focuses better targeting beneficiary, timely disbursal of benefits and curbing of pilferage by de-duplication, elimination of ghost beneficiaries. The list of the schemes is available on https://dbtbharat.gov.in.

(c) Ministries/ Departments have reported a saving of Rs. 57,029 cr. due to DBT implementation in their schemes till 31st March, 2017.

(d) Identification of the Government schemes and bringing them under DBT ambit is an ongoing process. Schemes are being examined on the basis of predefined criteria to ascertain their suitability for DBT.

Maintenance of Digital Records

19. SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed that in the absence of any digital record maintenance system patients have to carry their medical consultancy records/ reports in case of changing hospital for treatment and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has started preparations for keeping the said reports in digital form and setting up a common platform and if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether the said system is likely to be introduced/implemented in all the States along with the progress made in this regard; and

(d) the manner in which the patients are likely to be benefitted by the said system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes. A scheme to set up an 'Integrated Health Information Platform (IHIP)', to maintain the Electronic Health Records (EHRr.) of patients in a centralized manner and to be made available nationwide online for medical history, with the help of Health Information Exchange has been approved.

The objective of IHIP is to keep the medical records of the patient in digital form which could be accessed by the patient as well as providers as and when required. IHIP will help exchange of clinical data among providers irrespective of the hospital site visited by the patients.

(c) IHIP will be implemented in a phased manner. In phase I, IHIP will be implemented on a pilot basis in three States & five Central Government Hospitals. On successful implementation of the pilot phase, IHIP will be rolled out pan-India.

(d) With the advent of the envisaged system of EHRs of citizens in an inter-operable manner pan-India, online availability and accessibility would be ensured. This would facilitate continuity of care, better health outcome and better decision support system and is expected to help in reducing expenditure on avoidable repetitive and similar diagnostic tests.

[English]

MUDRA Loans

20. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY:
SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether MUDRA loans scheme is not being implemented properly in some of the States and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether it is true that banks are not coming forward to offer loans to the aspiring entrepreneurs thereby affecting the Government's Stand Up India programme also;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to instruct the bankers to provide favourable conditions to the MUDRA loan seekers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) is being implemented in all States/Union Territories across the country. Details of number of loans and amount sanctioned under PMMY for 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (as on 19.01.2018) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Since the launch of the Stand Up India Scheme on 05.04.2016, Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) have sanctioned 52,166 loans under the scheme to Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Women borrowers as on 28.01.2018. Some SCBs have so far not reported the loans extended by them under the scheme.

(d) The Government has taken various steps towards effective implementation of the PMMY scheme. These, inter alia, include intensive publicity campaigns, simplification of application forms, Credit Guarantee Scheme, refinance from MUDRA Ltd, nomination of Mudra Nodal Officer, weekly video conferences to monitor the progress etc.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of number of loans and amount sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana

(Amount Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State Name	FY 2015-16		FY 2016-17		FY 2017-18 (as on 19/01/2018)	
		No of A/Cs	Sanction Amt	No of A/Cs	Sanction Amt	No of A/Cs	Sanction Amt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24719	218.36	3353	80.15	2446	64.56
2	Andhra Pradesh	795688	6104.14	587569	6078.01	526273	5975.75
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4625	74.38	6109	81.46	5926	70.17
4	Assam	427272	1817.62	1255754	4908.3	1000779	3973.45
5	Bihar	2451439	7553.83	3756716	12190.6	2737737	9464.47
6	Chandigarh	22605	212.42	19039	229.01	11262	212.78
7	Chhattisgarh	639711	2265.5	884941	3334.27	589335	2614.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1236	21.72	2587	23.49	2251	21.3
9	Daman and Diu	1109	12.43	774	12.61	787	13.39
10	Delhi	394388	2947.68	224975	3762.95	161763	2885.77
11	Goa	45471	399.33	31289	390.2	28054	311.61
12	Gujarat	1086407	6034.73	1103453	7781.94	845296	6252.17
13	Haryana	745535	3259.27	716622	3843.53	497760	3321.01
14	Himachal Pradesh	85564	998.78	82851	1281.72	61628	1240.04
15	Jammu and Kashmir	5797$	1185.13	89712	1845.37	75619	1866.68
16	Jharkhand	872868	2944.33	1023593	4004.13	792678	3293.55
17	Karnataka	4459609	16861.35	3933578	18002.55	3158734	14180.08
18	Kerala	830411	4857.68	982260	6288.62	1058282	5761.86
19	Lakshadweep	740	6.58	473	5.64	1015	13.43
20	Madhya Pradesh	2511191	8096.74	2683052	10506.45	1878003	8740.7
21	Maharashtra	3535065	13806.48	3344154	17286.66	2381849	13523.09
22	Manipur	24021	131.42	21865	156.05	13704	109.11
23	Meghalaya	19151	166.48	23915	189.97	17341	130.7
24	Mizoram	7772	86.5	6973	101.2	7708	97.37
25	Nagaland	5134	85.89	11051	114.06	10326	97.26
26	Odisha	2343261	5694.86	2606769	7891.34	2574294	7972.48
27	Pondicherry	82866	337.84	130360	490.62	100959	589.32
28	Punjab	653973	3572.42	705569	4640.84	527616	4090.52
29	Rajasthan	1159819	5484.95	1204837	9024.71	1028540	7489.1
30	Sikkim	6889	59.53	19865	99.88	17575	87.33
31	Tamil Nadu	4781567	15846.14	5309857	18052.68	3698693	14746.88
32	Telangana	400761	3834.55	482694	3878.38	163815	2342.93
33	Tripura	68146	372.06	253807	999.42	244805	920.06
34	Uttar Pradesh	3345382	12275.88	3337547	15282.61	2577969	13225.85
35	Uttarakhand	360007	1788.39	286579	1974.12	171340	1681.31
36	West Bengal	2628548	8033.88	4566505	15695.01	3359841	12649.79
	Total	34880924	137449.27	39701047	180528.54	30332003	150030.17

Source: As per data reported by Member Lending Institutions on MUDRA Portal

AIIMS Rest House in Delhi

21. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) has decided to set up a 280-bed rest house/ dharmashaia for out-stations patients and their relatives to stay in Delhi for medical treatment;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the said rest house will be operational; and

(c) the procedure and eligibility to get admission in the proposed dharmashala along with budget estimate for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Yes. A 280 beds Vishram Sadan, Namely, Power Grid Visram Sadan has been set up in Jai Prakash Narayan Apex Trauma Centre (JPNATC), All India Institute of Medical Schences (AIIMS), New Delhi and operationalized on trial basis w.e.f. 15/01/2018. The bed/ rooms in Power Grid Vishram Sadan is allotted to the patient/their attendant on the recommendation of treating doctor of the AIIMS, New Delhi, through a centralized allotment system on normal charges.

Environment Friendly Technologies

22. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new development project undertaken by the Government to promote the development of environment friendly technologies that could help in the reduction of harmful emissions;

(b) whether the Government is aware that nations such as China have increased their efforts to combat the issues of Smog and Air based pollution by calling for strict monitoring and implementation of pollution norms, most notably with vehicle transport;

(c) if so, whether the Government has taken similar efforts to ensure that traffic police and other agencies are conducting inspection of Emission stickers on vehicles, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up an innovation fund, that stratus and established firms can compete to gain funding in trying to create emission reducing technology; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change implements Pollution Abatement Schemes which includes promotion of clean technology projects. Under the Scheme development of technologies with an objective to promote environment friendly and energy efficiency projects that reduce emissions are undertaken. So far funding has been provided to 26 such projects which include projects related to emission reduction. Further, to combat the emission of CO_2 and vehicular pollution, Government has initiated programmes to achieve about 40 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030 with help of transfer of technology and low cost international finance including Green Climate Fund with respect to climate change.

(b) The environmental standards have been laid down for 106 categories of industries under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 that are in line with the international standards, including countries like China. In case of vehicular emissions, norms have been made stringent from time to time and BS-VI norms shall come into force by 2020.

(c) Appropriate directions have been issued by Government to control vehicular pollution, and action against visibly polluting vehicles and vehicles found plying without valid Pollution Under Control (PUC) Certificate.

(d) and (e) 'Pollution Abatement Scheme' provides for funding for innovative technologies including those relating to reduction of emission.

Review of Nirbhaya Fund

23. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:
KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a dedicated fund called Nirbhaya Fund for enhancing the safety and security of women in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Nirbhaya Fund is regularly reviewed and monitored by the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the coordination process among the Ministries of Home Affairs, Finance and Women and Child Development in implementation of the said fund;

(d) whether it is a fact that States/UTs release the funds to victims on their own and are not required to furnish their proposals to the Union Government for approval and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government for speedy justice to the victim or dependents who have suffered loss or injury as a result of the crime and who require rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Yes Madam, Government of India has set up a dedicated fund called Nirbhaya Fund in 2013, for implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing the safety and security for women in the country. It is a non-lapsable corpus fund. The details of funds allocated under Nirbhaya Fund for the last 5 years is as under:

Years	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
Funds Allocated (Rupees in Crore)	1000 Cr.	1000 Cr.	Nil Cr.	550 Cr.	550 Cr.	3100 Cr.

(b) Nirbhaya Fund is being monitored by the Government. The Empowered Committee of Officers under Nirbhaya Fund from time to time reviews and monitors the implementation of schemes/ projects already appraised by it.

(c) Ministry of Women and Child Development is the nodal authority for appraisal of the schemes/ proposals received under Nirbhaya Fund. The Empowered Committee (EC) which is an inter-ministerial committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, WCD (Nodal Ministry) for appraising and recommending schemes/ proposals of Ministries/ Departments and State Governments under Nirbhaya Fund. The Secretary, MHA; Secretary, MoRTH; Chairman, Railway Board ; Secretary, Department of Electronic & IT; Joint Secretary, DEA; Secretary of the Project Sponsoring Department; Secretary of the concerned State Government Department; and Secretary, State Department of WCD are the members of the Empowered Committee. After recommendation/ appraisal by the Empowered Committee, the concerned Ministry/ Department takes the approval of Competent Authority.

(d) to (e) As per Section 357A of Cr.P.C. every State Government in Co-ordination with the Central Government is required to prepare a Victim Compensation Scheme for providing funds for the purpose of compensation to the victim or his dependents who have suffered loss or injury as a result of the crime and who require rehabilitation. All the State/Union Territories have notified Victim Compensation Scheme in their respective State/UT. In view of the disparity in quantum of compensation notified by different States/UTs for victims of similar crimes, the Government of India has set up a Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) with an initial corpus fund of Rs 200 crore from the Nirbhaya Fund for supporting States/UTs towards the implementation of Victim Compensation Scheme framed under section 357A Cr.PC. Under the CVCF scheme, financial assistance of Rs. 200 Crores as one time grant has been released to all the States/UTs in 2016-17 to support their respective State Victim Compensation Scheme.

[Translation]

Insolvency Cases

24. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of losses suffered due to corporate insolvency, corporate liquidation and individual bankruptcy during the last three years;

(b) whether the said cases registered a sharp increase during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Madam, the provisions related to insolvency resolution and liquidation of corporate persons as contained in Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (Code) have been made effective w.e.f. 1st December,

2016. Further, provisions related to insolvency resolution and bankruptcy for individuals and partnership firms in the Code are yet to be notified. The Code has been enacted to consolidate and amend the laws relating to reorganisation and insolvency resolution of corporate persons, partnership firms and individuals in a time bound manner for maximization of value of assets of such persons. A corporate debtor will either go for insolvency resolution or liquidation depending upon decision taken by Committee of Creditors (CoC) of such corporate debtor considering its viability and other economic factors.

By December, 2017, 40 (Forty) transactions of Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) were completed. Out of these transactions, 10 (Ten) transactions resulted in resolution plans being approved by Adjudicating Authority and 30 (Thirty) transactions resulted into liquidation of Corporate debtors.

[English]

Relief to Disqualified Directors of Companies

25. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has disqualified a large number of directors of those companies which have failed to submit their annual filings for long time and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has proposed to provide any relief for such disqualified directors, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the above proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) A total of 3,09,619 Directors were disqualified under Section 164 (2) (a) read with Section 167 of the Companies Act, 2013 for non-filing of Financial Statements or Annual Returns for a continuous period of immediately preceding 3(three) financial years (2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16).

(b) to (c) Government has announced a Scheme namely "Condonation of Delay Scheme 2018" (CODS-2018) with effect from 01.01.2018 and it shall remain in force upto 31.03.2018. This scheme provides an opportunity to the defaulting companies {other than the 2,26,166 companies which have been struck off till 31.12.2017 under Section 248 (1) (c) of the Companies Act, 2013} and their Directors to file their overdue documents and become 'compliant' companies/Directors.

Industrial Garbage in Rivers

26. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding abundant industrial garbage in major rivers of the country;

(b) the names of the States which are affected with problem of garbage in the rivers;

(c) whether the Government has given any guidelines to the States to deal with the problem of such garbage affected rivers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THEMINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) As per the existing environmental regulations, disposal of industrial waste/ garbage is permitted only at authorized sites. Rivers in the country are mainly polluted due to discharge of untreated and partially treated sewage from cities/towns and industrial effluents. Non-point sources of pollution like agricultural runoff, open defecation, runoff from solid waste dump sites, etc. also contribute to pollution. As per information provided by State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs), there are a total number of 2892 Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) discharging effluent into water bodies, including rivers, across the country. These industries are required to meet the prescribed effluent quality norms before discharging their treated effluent into rivers & other water bodies. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has also identified 302 polluted river stretches in the country. State-wise details of polluted river stretches are enclosed as Statement.

CPCB has issued directions under Section 18 1(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 in April, 2015 to all the State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees in the country, for setting up of sewage treatment plants in their respective States. CPCB has also issued directions in October, 2015 to municipal authorities of 184 towns (66 metropolitan cities and State capitals + 118 towns), under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to ensure proper treatment and disposal of sewage generated for abatement of pollution of rivers.

The Government has also comprehensively revised and notified the various Waste Management Rules such as (i) The Hazardous and other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, (ii) The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, (iii) The Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, (iv) The E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016, (v) The Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 and (vi) The Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016. State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees are the designated authorities for monitoring and compliance under these rules.

Statement

State-wise Polluted River Stretches

Sl. No.	State Name	Stretch Identified	Number
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari, Hundri, Krishna, Tungabhadra, Pennar, Kundu	6
2	Assam	Mora Bharali, Barak, Beki, Bharalu, Bhogdoi, Boginadi, Brahamputra, Burhidihing, Deepar Bill, Dhansiri, Digboi, Disang, Jia Bharali, Jhanji, Kalong, Kapili, Kharsang, Kohora, Kundli, Kushiara, Manas, Pagldia, Panchnai, Ranga Nadi, Sankosh, Sonai.Subansiri, Kathakal	28
3	Bihar	Ganga, Harbora, Manusmar, Ram Rekha, Sirsia	5
4	Chhattisgarh	Hasdeo, Kelo, Kharoon, Mahanadi, Seonath	5
5	Daman, Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	Damanganga	1
6	Delhi	Yamuna	1
7	Goa	Mandovi, Assonora, Bicholim, Chapora, Khandepar, Mapusa, Sal, Valvant	8
8	Gujarat	Mahi, Narmada, Ambika, Amlakhadi, Anas, Balehwar Khadi, Bhadar, Damanganga, Kaveri, Khari, Kim, Kolak, Panam, Bhogavo, Dhadar, Purna, Sabarmati, Shedhi, Tapi, Triveni,	20
9	Haryana	Ghaggar, Yamuna	2
10	Himachal Pradesh	Beas, Tons, Sirsa, Swan, Sukhana, Suketi Khad, Binwa, Markanda	. 8
11	Jammu and Kashmir	Banganga, Basanter, Chenab, Chunt Kol, Dewak, Gawkadal, Jhelam, Lidder, Tawi	9
12	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Koel, Damodar, Jumar, Karo, Sankh, Subarnarekha, Koel	8
13	Karnataka	Arkavathi, Bhadra, Bhima, Cauvery, Ghatprabha, Kabini, Kagina, Kali, Krishna, Lakshmantirtha, Malaprabha, Manjira, Shimsha, Tungabhadra, Tungha	15

1	2	3	4
14	Kerala	Chitrapuzha, Kadambayar, Kallai, Karamana, Keecheri, Kuppam, Manimala, Neeleswaram, Periyar, Pullur, Puznackal, Thirur, Uppala	13
15	Madhya Pradesh	Banjar, Betwa, Bichia, Chambal, Chillar, Denwa, Gohad, Gour, Jammer, Kalisot, Khan, Kolar, Kshipra, Kunda, Malei, Narmada, Parvati, Shivna, Tapi, Tons, Wainganga	21
16	Maharashtra	Wena, Wainganga, Godavari, Bhima, Krishna, Ulhas, Kundalika, Tapi, Gima, Panchganga, Nira, Bhatsa, Rangavali, Indrayani, Chandrabhaga, Vashisti, Mithi, Kanhan, Koyna, Amba, Amravati, Bindusara, Darna, Ghod, Gomai, Hiwara, Kan, Manjara, Mor, Morna, Mula, Mula- Mutha, Mutha, Panzara, Patalganga, Pawna, Pedhi, Pelhar, Penganga, Purna, Savitri, Sina, Surya, Urmodi, Vaitrana, Vel, Venna, Waghur, Wardha	49
17	Manipur	Barak, Imphal, Iril, Khuga, Khujairok, Lokchao, Maha, Manipur, Nambul, Sekmai, Thoubal, Wangjing	12
18	Meghalaya	Bugi, Kynshi, Kyrhukhla, Lukha, Myntdu, Nonbah, Umkhrah, Umshyrpi, Umtrew, Wahblei	10
19	Nagaland	Chathe, Dhansiri, Dzu	3
20	Odisha	Baitrani, Brahamani, Budhabalnaga, Daya, Kathajodi, Koel, Kuakhai, Mahanadi, Nagavalli, Rushikulya, Serua, Vansadhara	12
21	Punjab	Ghaggar, Satluj	2
22	Rajasthan	Banas, Chambal, Chappi, Ghaggar, Kali Sindh, Parvati, Jawai, Ujad	8
23	Sikkim	Dikchu, Maney Khola, Rangit, Ranichu, Teesta	5
24	Tamil Nadu	Bhavani, Cauvery, Palar, Sarabanga, Tambirapani, Thirumanimuthar, Vasista	7
25	Telangana	Godavari, Krishna, Manjeera, Musi, Nakkavagu, Sabari, Maner	7
26	Tripura	Gumti, Haora	2
27	Uttar Pradesh	Betwa, Ghaghara, Gomti, Hindon, Kalinadi, Ramganga, Rapti, Rihand, Sai, Saryu, Ganga, Yamuna, Kosi	13
28	Uttarakhand	Bhela, Dhela, Suswa, Ganga, Kosi	5
29	West Bengal	Barakar, Churni, Damodar, Dwarakeshwar, Dwarka, Ganga, Jalangi, Kaljani, Kansi, Karola, Mahananda, Mathabhanga, Mayurkashi, Rupnarayan, Silabati, Teesta, Vindhadhari	17
	Total		302

Extra Ordinary Leave to Staff Nurses

27. SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints from the public representatives regarding Extra Ordinary Leave granted to Staff Nurses in Government hospitals particularly Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital (KSCH);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken on such complaints so far;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry in this regard and assessed the loss to the exchequer;

(d) if so, the details and outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the mechanism developed by the Government to monitor such financial frauds in Government hospitals; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to prevent such financial frauds in Government hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) As far as three Central government Hospitals in Delhi i.e. Safadarjung Hospital, Lady Hardinge Medical College & Associated Hospitals, including Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital are concerned, no such complaints have been received from the public representatives in the recent past.

(e) and (b) Leave including extra-ordinary leave (EOL) is granted to an official based on the request made and keeping in view the administration exigencies. No pay is admissible to the official during EOL period.

[Translation]

Smart Phones and Tablets to Anganwadi Workers/Helpers

28. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering on a scheme to provide smart phones and tablets to Anganwadi Workers/helpers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) Yes Madam, The Government has recently approved the setting up of new National Nutrition Mission (NNM) to address the problem of malnutrition in the country. The objective of the Mission is to ensure "Suposhit Bharat" - free of stunting, wasting and anaemia by targeting reduction in the level of under-nutrition, etc. Under the said scheme, there is a provision of smart phones for Anganwadi Workers and Tablets for Supervisors.

Besides above, the scheme would ensure convergence with various programmes; incentivize States/UTs for achieving goals; IT enabled Real Time Monitoring (ICT-RTM) by using smart phones and tablets; Evaluation; weighing efficiency and making nutrition visible; Community mobilisation awareness advocacy; IEC, Jan Andolan - to educate the people on nutritional aspects, on-line Course on Nutrition for Children, Nutrition message from folk songs and songs on WASH, sending messages on nutrition and also creating ring-tones, Yoga for children at AWCs; strengthening human resource; measuring height and length of children below 6 years of age; roll out of NNM - 315 districts in 2017-18, 235 districts in 2018-19 and remaining districts in 2019-20. The total budget of the scheme is Rs. 9046.17 crore for three years from 2017-18.

Grants-in-Aid Scheme for Voluntary Agencies

29. SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:
SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Grants-in-Aid Scheme for Voluntary agencies being implemented by his Ministry;

(b) the details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized under this Scheme during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the work of afforestation, tree planting and eco-development activities done by the NGO's/Voluntary Agencies under this scheme so far;

(d) the details of the targets set and achievements made under this scheme during the above-said period; and

(e) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding misuse of the funds provided under this scheme, if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THEMINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The grants for environmental projects under various Schemes are sanctioned as per guidelines of respective Schemes dealt by this Ministry. The projects are selected on merit basis. The salient features of the Grants-in-Aid Scheme for Voluntary agencies/NGOs being implemented by this Ministry are as under:-

(i) Research and Development Scheme: To generate information and knowledge required for developing policies, strategies, action plans from outcomes of R&D projects.

(ii) Clean Technology Scheme: To minimize the generation of waste streams in the production processes and utilize waste from other consumption goods and production processes.

(iii) Centre of Excellence Scheme: To provide selective support to the Universities, reputed institutions including NGOs and other scientific and technological institutions to develop into advanced centres in a particular subject.

(iv) National Environment Awareness Scheme: Financial assistance to NGOs, schools, colleges, etc. for generating awareness and action oriented activities.

(v) Wildlife Crime Control Bureau Scheme: Intelligence gathering and dissemination for coordinated efforts for inter state wildlife crime control, coordination with national/international agencies and capacity building for the above activities.

(vi) Environmental Information System Scheme: To develop Environmental Information System (ENVIS) as comprehensive web-enabled, content based interactive, disaggregated information network through a distributed data base.

(vii) National Mission on Himalayan Studies: To support the sustenance and enhancement of the ecological, natural, cultural and socio-economic capital assets and values of the Indian Himalayan Region.

(viii) Integrated Eco-development Research Programme: to provide extra mural funds to different Universjties/ Institutions/NGOs/Voluntary Agencies for support of location specific R&D activities in the Indian Himalayan Region.

(ix) Animal Welfare Scheme: To provide financial assistance to NGOs/Animal Welfare Organisations for establishment and maintenance of shelter houses/sterilization and immunization of stray dogs/ providing animals rescue vehicles/providing relief to animals affected during natural calamities.

(b) Details of grants released to Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs)/ Voluntary Agencies, Scheme-wise/State-wise are enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Grants for environmental projects are sanctioned as per the guidelines of various schemes on need/merit basis. The other activities, like planting of trees, are being done by the agencies on voluntary basis.

(e) NIL.

Statement

Details of Grants released to NGOs under Research & Development Scheme (R&D) from 2014-2015, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (till 26.12.2017)

Sl. No.	State	Financial year during last four years (in Rs.)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Uttarakhand	7,54,000	-	32,96 610	3,55,240

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Karnataka	3,85,000	-	6,28,000	-
3.	Maharashtra	6,94;500	6,82,000	5,34,600	-
4.	Tamil Nadu	4,13,000	52,67,660	38,41,839	-
5.	Delhi	-	14,00,000	-	-
6.	West Bengal	-	1,90,290	26,39,570	13,16,458

Details of Grants released to NGOs under Clean Technology Scheme (CT) from 2014-2015, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (till 26.12.2017)

Sl. No.	State	Financial year during last four years (in Rs.)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Maharashtra	30,00,000	-	-	-
2.	Uttar Pradesh	83,75,000	-	-	-
3.	Tamil Nadu	40,00,000	-	-	-
4.	Delhi	-	9,39,000	-	-
5	Telangana	-	30,00,000	40,00,000	-

Details of Grants released to NGOs under Centre of Excellence(CoE) Scheme from 2014-2015, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (till 26.12.2017)

Sl. No.	State	Financial year during last four years (in Rs.)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Gujarat	9,09,75,000	11,49,72,000	9,20,50,000	-
2.	Tamil Nadu	5,61,00,000	61,273,000	84,900,000	8,53,00,000
3.	Karnatakta		-3,73,35,354	1,35,50,000	-

Details of Grants released to NGOs under National Environment Awareness Scheme (NEAC) from 2014-2015, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (till 26.12.2017)

Sl. No.	State	Financial year during last four years (in Rs.)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Uttar Pradesh	-	14,764,502	-	-
2.	Rajasthan	-	29,23,373	-	-
3.	Bihar	-	91,10,000	-	-
4.	Odisha	-	52,03,555	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	West Bengal	-	96,27,129	-	
6.	Tamil Nadu	40,81,000	28,72,000	-	-
7.	Maharashtra	98,87,475	-	-	-
8.	Pondicherry	-	7,16,000	-	-
9.	Andhra Pradesh	49,56,000	32,59,000	-	
10.	Jharkhand	-	29,31,155	-	-
11.	Chhattisgarh	-	11,63,000	-	-
12.	Gujarat	-	83,54,000	-	-
13.	Assam	-	58,41,019	-	-
14.	Kerala	-	34,22,525	-	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	49,72,104	30,15,000	-	-
16.	Karnakata	20,99,592	-	-	-

Details of Grants released to NGOs under Wildlife Crime Control Bureau Scheme (WLCCB) from 2014-2015, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (till 26.12.2017)

Sl. No.	State	Financial year during last four years (in Rs.)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Tamil Nadu	5, 51,178	-	2,77,018	-
2.	Delhi	-	-	1, 52,530	-
3.	Rajasthan	3,65,500	1,82,750	-	-
4.	Maharashtra	3,42,262	2,43,900	8,49,850	-

Details of Grants released to NGOs under Environmental Information System Scheme (ENVIS) from 2014-2015, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (till 26.12.2017)

Sl. No.	State	Financial year during last four years (in Rs.)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Bihar	-	-	-	14,64,744
2.	Delhi	10,986,761	12,925,097	6,991,787	9,569,438
3.	Gujarat	2,526,031	1,359,945	2,089,515	16,46,393
4.	Karnataka	12,78,113	12,44,481	15,12,596	16,57,807
5.	Maharashtra	2,540,980	2,595,077	2,861,518	580,402
6.	Nagaland	13,59,677	13,00,536	13,88,618	2,90,201
7.	Tamil Nadu	2,188,926	2,594,709	2,793,060	2,320,848

Details of Grants released to NGOs under National Mission on Himalayan Studies Scheme (NMHS) from 2014-2015, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (till 26.12.2017)

Sl. No.	State	Financial year during last four years (in Rs.)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Uttarakhand		6,41,00,000	15,700,000	
2.	Karnataka		1,75,00,000		
3.	Delhi			75,800,000	
4.	Manipur			2,23,00,000	
5.	Himachal Pradesh			87,00,000	

Details of Grants released to NGOs under Integrated Eco-development Research Programme (IERP) Scheme from 2014-2015, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (till 26.12.2017)

Sl. No.	State	Financial year during last four years (in Rs.)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Uttarakhand	4,94,000	35,27,727	1,795,200	-
2.	Delhi	-	1,57,700	-	-
3.	West Bengal	-	4,40,000	-	-
4.	Himachal Pradesh	-	7,36,000	-	-
5.	Assam	-	-	4,45,400	-

Animal Welfare Schemes

1. Grant-in-Aid under Shelter House Scheme Released to Animal Welfare Organisations (AWOs)

Sl. No.	State	Financial year during last four years (in Rs.)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	2047469	0	0	0
2	Bihar and Jharkhand	585000	0	0	0
3	Delhi	1108734	0	0	0
4	Goa	0	0	0	0
5	Gujarat	1665850	911835	0	0
6	Haryana	3318750	0	0	0
7	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
8	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
9	Karnataka	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Kerala	0	0	0	0
11	Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh	12765359	2193273	0	0
12	Maharashtra	262507	1125000	0	0
13	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
14	Odisha	0	0	0	0
15	Punjab	1012500	0	0	0
16	Rajasthan	17196213	7679982	0	0
17	Tamil Nadu	1050300	0	0	0
18	Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand	6479513	2193300	0	0
19	West Bengal	585000	0	0	0

2. Grant-In-Aid Under Animal Birth Control Scheme Released to AWOs

Sl. No.	State	Financial year during last four years (in Rs.)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	2751657	2664438	650145	0
2	Bihar & Jharkhand	542132	0	0	o
3	Delhi	0	0	0	0
4	Gujarat	692865	0	0	0
5	Goa	1471925	504710	1076455	,0
6	Haryana	0	0	0	0
7	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	115500	0
8	Jammu and Kashmir	480155	0	0	0
9	Karnataka	0	0	0	0
10	Kerala	0	0	0	0
11	Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
12	Maharashtra	1151420	370000	0	0
13	Odisha	0	0	0	0
14	Punjab	0	0	0	0
15	Rajasthan	0	137950	1112500	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
16	Tamil Nadu	1859680	248755	0	0
17	Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand	134680	0	0	0
18	West Bengal	599415	506855	o	0

3. Grant-In-Aid under Ambulance Scheme released to AWOs

Sl. No.	State	Financial year during last four years (in Rs.)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	Andhra Pradesh	450000	0	0	0
2	Bihar and Jharkhand	404006	45994	0	0
3	Delhi	450000	0	0	0
4	Goa		0	0	0
5	Gujarat	890404	0	0	0
6	Haryana	2690450	900000	0	0
7	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
8	Karnataka	0	0	0	0
9	Kerala	0	0	0	0
10	Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	2244500	1350000	0	0
11	Maharashtra		0	0	0
12	Odisha	0	0	0	0
13	Punjab	0	0	0	0
14	Rajasthan	3500875	2544222	0	0
15	Tamil Nadu	886400	0	0	0
16	Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand	56150	0	0	0
17	West Bengal	392728	0	0	0

4. Grant-in-aid under Natural Calamity Scheme released to AWOs

Sl. No.	State	Financial year during last four years (in Rs.)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	500000	0	0
2	Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	100000	0	0	0
3	Maharashtra	0	100000	0	0
4	Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand	100000	0	0	0

5. **Grant Released to AWOs**

Sl. No.	State	Financial year during last four years (in Rs.)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	Andhra Pradesh	252000	255600	43200	0
2	Assam	36000	0	14400	0
3	Bihar	162000	64800	0	0
4	Chhattisgarh	0	0	10000	0
5	Delhi	180000	180000	84000	0
6	Gujarat	7181000	4819200	3574160	0
7	Goa	132000	38400	0	0
8	Himachal Pradesh	48000	0	0	0
9	Haryana	13896000	9666400	5582000	0
10	Karnataka	586000	118000	72000	0
11	Kerala	36000	14400	14400	0
12	Madhya Pradesh	8080000	6020275	2073000	0
13	Maharashtra	2248000	1213200	963425	0
14	Odisha	156000	38800	0	0
15	Punjab	2106000	714000	158400	0
16	Rajasthan	9764000	22279725	8223200	0
17	Tamil Nadu	530000	211200	120400	0
18	Telangana	0	0	20000	0
19	Uttar Pradesh	4367200	8803175	3038680	0
20	Uttarakhand	0	0	73200	0
21	West Bengal	386400	71200	26400	0

[English]

Revamp Plan for Bank Management

30. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to take fresh initiatives towards fixing the tenure of senior management and to revamp the salary structure and bonus of senior management in banking sector, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the manner in which professionalization through lateral entry at the level of General Managers and not at the ED/MD level will be implemented;

(c) whether recommendations have been made by various committees that banking boards are to be manned by professional directors rather than political nominees, if so, the details of the status of implementation of such recommendations;

(d) whether the Government is contemplating to fix the accountability by removing senior management for non-performance; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Whole-time Directors (WTD) in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are appointed for a fixed term or upto the date of superannuation, whichever is earlier. Salary structure of bank officers is decided by banks.

(b) Banks Board Bureau has informed that PSBs do not face any operating constraints in attracting lateral entry at the level of General Managers.

(c) Under the guidelines for selection of Whole Time Directors of Public Sector Banks, only persons with banking experience are eligible for appointment. Further, under the guidelines for selection of part-time Non-Official Directors (NODs) on the boards of PSBs, persons to be considered for appointment are persons of eminence with special academic training or practical experience in relevant fields, retired senior Government officials, Academicians, Directors of premier Management Banking Institutes, experienced professors, and experienced Chartered Accountants.

(d) and (e) Under the provisions of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme issued under the provisions of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer Undertakings) Acts of 1970 and 1980, Central Government may, if it is satisfied that it is expedient in the interest of the nationalised bank so to do, remove a whole-time Director including the Managing Director from office. No such proposal is presently under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Teenage Pregnancy

31. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problem of teenage pregnancy is severe in Maharashtra and other parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to address the issue through development schemes, awareness programmes, and regulatory measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) As per the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4) data, 8.3 percent of women in the age group of 15-19 years were already mothers or pregnant at the time of survey in Maharashtra as against All India percentage of 7.9.

One of the focus areas of Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK), Adolescent Health programme of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare is addressing the issue of teenage pregnancy and increasing contraceptive prevalence in adolescents. Comprehensive 360° IEC material on issue of Adolescent Pregnancy titled "Bees Ke Baad Hi Khuskhabri Sunao" has been developed and is being widely used by the States/UTs.

[English]

Electronic Waste

32. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists the principle of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) with respect to electronic waste in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study or research to determine, if the said principle is being adhered to in accordance with rules;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THEMINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Government have notified E-Waste (Management) Rules in March, 2016. These Rules have provisions for the Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) for collection and channelization of e-waste from consumers to authorised dismantlers and recyclers. The EPR authorisation is a permission given by Central Pollution Control Board to producers, for managing e-waste with implementation plans and targets. The producers have responsibility for collection and channelization of e-waste generated from the 'end-of-life' of their products in line with the targets prescribed in EPR authorisation. Under the EPR authorisation the collection of e-waste can be done either directly or through any authorised agency through dealers, collection centres, Producer Responsibility Organisations (PRO), buy-back arrangement, exchange schemes, Deposit Refund System (DRS), etc. and channelizing the waste so collected to authorised recyclers. The producer can opt to implement EPR individually or collectively. In individual producer responsibility, producer may set up his own collection centre and/or implement take back system to meet EPR. In collective system, producers may tie-up as a member with a PRO and/or with existence of e-waste exchange.

(c) to (e) The EPR authorisation granted to producers has details of collection methods and targeted implementation plans it may also include details of PRO, DRS or e-waste exchange. So far Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has granted 172 EPR Authorisations to various producers. In addition, CPCB has published the Guidelines on Implementation of E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 which inter alia includes guidelines for implementing EPR.

[Translation]

Spurious Medicines

33. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints regarding issue of spurious medicines from Government hospitals have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any Monitoring Committee has been constituted at the Central level to examine the complaints regarding the medicines;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken against erring manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Since Heath is a state subject, it is the responsibility of State Governments to act on the complaints in regard to spurious medicines.

As far as three Central Government Hospitals located in Delhi viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College (LHMC) & Associated Hospitals are concerned, no such complaints reported to have been received in the recent past.

Further, no such complaints from Government hospitals have been received by Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) in the recent past.

(c) and (d) CDSCO has not constituted any such Monitoring Committee in this regard.

(e) Isolated complaints on suspected quality of medicines, c.s and when received, action are initiated, based on merit, as per provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics. Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945.

Manufacturing, sale and distribution of Drugs in the (ountry are regulated under the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 made thereunder through a system of licensing and inspection. License for manufacturing, sale and distribution of Drugs are granted by State Licensing Authorities appointed by respective State Governments. Licensees are required to comply with all the condition of license and follow Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) to ensure that the drugs manufactured by them are safe and of standard quality.

The State Licensing Authorities are empowered to take aotion against any violation of the conditions of licenses.

As per information received from States/U.Ts Drug Controllers, number of drug samples tested, number of drug samples reported spurious/ adulterated and sub-standard drugs, value of drugs seized and action taken against the offenders during each of the last three years is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by State Drugs Controller during 1st April, 2016 to 31th March, 2017

Sl. No.	States	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of persons arrested	Approx. value of drug seized	No. of Raids Conducted	Action taken w.r.t no. ofraids conducted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	2979	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	13567403	Nil	Nil
2	Arunachal Pradesh	47	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Assam	745	43	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Bihar*	397	11	Nil	Nil	6	16	26311817	78	47
5	Goa	534	17	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Gujarat	11071	535	22	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	under Investigation
7	Haryana	1901	12	1	5	1	Nil	Nil	6890	-
8	Himachal Pradesh	1001	36	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9	Jammu and Kashmir	2958	60	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	13983937	Nil	Nil
10	Karnataka	8217	468	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	21 Lakhs NSQ Drugs	-	Nil
11	Kerala	8934	140	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12	Madhya Pradesh	1624	15	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13	Maharashtra	4592	335	33	In all cases, prosecution orders are issued & In 4cases prosecution are filed in the Court.	Nil	1	392235	10	7
14	Manipur*	19	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	Meghalaya*	97	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16	Mizoram	79	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17	Nagaland	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18	Odisha	4036	113	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	851	Nil
19	Punjab	2750	58	16	12 (Action under process in rest of cases)	1	3	1,771,725	1389	1 court case has been launched rest of the cases are under investigation
20	Rajasthan	2545	147	30	3	2	15	1615137.47	13	1- process in court for withdraw retesting request by manufacturers12- under investigation
21	Sikkim	102	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22	Tamilnadu	9510	392	4	6 #	Nil	Nil	Nil	447	370 #

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
23	Tripura	1151	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24	Uttar Pradesh	7357	222	3	106	2	54	14,235,568	1119	FIR-57, person sarrested-54, Totalseizure-Rs.14235568
25	West Bengal	683	36	4	6	Nil	4	Nil	4	Nil
26	Pondicherry	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27	Andaman and Nicobar *	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	Nil
28	Chandigarh	86	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29	Delhi	278	18	2	5	5	Nil	15000	35	Total 289 firms were inspected out of which 82 firms were found contra-veningvarious provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules,1945. Action has been initiated/ taken against erring firms as per Rules.
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33	Chhattisgarh	15	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	468895	1	Case is under investigation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
34	Jharkhand	148	13	Nil	6	Nil	13	2807000	66	Suspension-34 Procecution-35 Cancellation-05 FIR -28
35	Uttarakhand	217	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	Nil
36	Telangana	2619	39	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total	76,721	2,780	123	186	17	106	7,72,68,717.5	10,921	-

(*)= data as on 1st April 2016 to 30th Sept. 2016)

(#)= Figure indicates the number of cases detected before 01.04.2016

Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by State Drugs Controller during1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016

Sl. No.	States	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of persons arrested	Approx. value of drug seized	No. of Raids Conducted	Action taken w.r.t no. ofraids conducted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	2711	113	90	Nil	Nil	Nil	1614601	-	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	231	17	2 (1 Surious + 1 misbranded)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Assam	795	21	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Bihar***	354	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	33	FrR-03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										Suspend-01 Cancaled-11 Prosecution-15
5	Goa	521	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Gujarat	13425	448	3	42	0	0	0	18	Under Investigation
7	Haryaoa	2262	38	3	3	Nil	1	Nil	65	Licenses suspended/ cancelled/ prosecution launched, under Drugs and Cosmetics Act.
8	Himachal Pradesh	231	24	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Mostly Govt. Supply	1	a) Under Investigation; b) FIR filed
9	Jammu and Kashmir	2565	54	1	1	Nil	Nil	2,704,443	Nil	Nil
10	Karnataka	80S6	563	Nil	1	02 Cases tiled earlier decided during this period	Nil	Value of NSQ diug seized Rs. 33,66,850	Nii	Nil
11	Kerala	5220	152	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12	Madhya Pradesh	1622	24	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Maharashtra	377S	351	31	(31) In all cases, prosecution orders are issued	Invetigation in progress	1	Rs. 1,01,58,938 /-	14	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil,	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	Meghalaya	131	16	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nii
16	Mizoram	48	7 (1 Sample is Misbranded)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Rs. 15 Lacs.	Nil	Nil
17	Nagaland	25	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18	Odisha*	3678	93	1	26	Nil	1	641583/- Spurious drugs	845	52 Seizure
19	Punjab	2791	165	37	3 Action under process in rest of cases	Under trial	2	2,51,06,982	416	3 court cases have been launched, 18 FIR have been lodged, Rest of the cases are under investigation
20	Rajasthan	3297	208	3	26	-	-	2026.50	-	-
21	Sikkim	105	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22	Tamilnadu	9342	478	4	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	555 raids have been conducted during the said period against the sales premises	460 Sanction orders have been issued for launching prosectuions before the concerned court (Cases detected before 01.04.2015)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
23	Tripura	627	16	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24	Uttar Pradesh	7326	782	45	119	Nil	48	85,32,071/-	1316	FIR-56, persons arrested-48. Total seizure-. Rs.85,32,071
25	West Bengal	22	24	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
26	Pondicherry	84	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27	Andaman and Nicobar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28	Chandigarh	151	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	RS. 22,976/-	4	Two Prosecution launched against the firm in the Honble Court & remaining three under investigation
29	Delhi	40	9	5	5	Nil	3	10 Lakhs	18 **	59 firms were found contravening various provision of D&C Rules, 1945. Action against erring

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										firms has been militated as per rules. In 2 cases sub-standard/ spurious drugs worth approximately 59 lakhs were seized by Delhi Police and in one case drug (Oxytocin) worth 10 laksh were seized.
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31	Daman and Diu	7	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA
32	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33	Chhattisgarh	33	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,000		2Case is under investigation
34	Jharkhand	573	29	Mil	26	Nil	-	-	52	18 FIR
35	Uttarakhnnd	88	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Telangana	2462	25	3	2	-	-	661000/-	309	3-NSQ 2-Under Investigation 20 Seized under investigation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										7 Prosecution Launched and others are under departmental Action taken
	Total	74,586	3703	234	289	2	59	55313470.5 +Govt. Supply	3648	-

(*) = Data as on April 2015 to Feb 2016

(**) = Includes 02 raids with Delhi Police officers

(***) = data as on 1st April 2015-30th Sept. 2015)

Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by State Drugs Controller during April 2014-March 2015

Sl. No.	States	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of persons arrested	Approx. value of drug seized	No. of Raids Conducted	Action taken w.r.t no. ofraids conducted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	1270	10	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	1010635	505	Warnings issued-6, Sos issued-697, SCNS issued-198
2	Arunachal Pradesh	272	7	1 (Misbranded)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	Assail	767	39	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Bihar*	682	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	398	158
5	Goa	473	11	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Gujarat	11300	499	5	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	Under investigation
7	Haryana	2150	25	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	8306	101- License Cancelled 187- License Suspended 12- Court case launched 01- warning issued118- under investigation where
8	Himachal Pradesh	881	31	Nil	Nil	NA	NA	NA	Nil	NA
9	Jammu and Kashmir	3478	42	1	Prosecution permission granted & the same about to file	Nil	Nil	1,865,950	Nil	Nil
10	Karnataka	5818	302		3			527095		
11	Kerala	4496	103	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12	Madhya Pradesh	1761	27	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Maharashtra	4406	420	2501	(2 samples, 1 prosecution order. 01	3	13	35006352	33	2 FIR launched 7 prosecution launched

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					prosecution					19 under investigation, prosecution to be filed
14	Manipur	26	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	Meghalaya	57	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nii	Nil	Nil
16	Mizoam	103	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17	Nagaland	56	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18	Odisha	3915	98	1	04 nos of seizure have been made during 2013-14 and 02 nos of seizure have been made during 2014-15	Nil-.	Nil	97,240	801 (upto Feb 2015)	(i) S.C.N, under rule 66. (1) are being issued against the I/R submitted by the D.I. after conducting raid, (ii) Steps have been taken for drug recall of N.S.Q, drugs under intimation to concerned D.C./F.O.A, for further action at their end and to send their action taken report along with nvestigation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										report for finalisation of further action against manufacturers with
19	Punjab	2628	61	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	2218274	2318	Action under process
20	Rajasthan	2167	97	3	14	1	4	2929097	316	28 and (one case accused Convicted for 7 years and Penalty 7
21	Sikkirn	87	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22	Tamilnadu	9498	387	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	240 raids have been conducted during the said peiod against the sales premises.	450 sanction orders have been issued for launching prosecutions before the concerned court.
23	Tripura	679	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	under process
24	Uttar Pradesh	10440	1384	28	122	0	68	4833868	1089	64 FIR were lodged and 68 persons were
25	West Bengal	842	22	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	Nil
26	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27	Andaman and Nicobar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Mil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28	Chandigarh	153	3	None	None	None	None	183000	1	Prosecution to be launched
29	Delhi	29	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	19000	1	FIR Launched
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31	Daman and Diu	60	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33	Chhattisgarh	464	24	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34	Jharkhand	343	29	Nil	2	6	Nil	140000	17	F.I.R.-04 Licence Cancelled-01 Licence Suspended-01
35	Uttarakhand	182	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	Manufacturing license of 06 mfg. units has been suspended for further order sure due found violation of provisions of D & C Act
36	Telangana	3716	35	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	94,20,600 (in the month of April)	Nil	Nil
	Total	74199	3702	83	152	10	85	58251111	14042	

'Credit Facility to Industries'

34. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to augment credit facilities to small and medium industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the target fixed for providing loan to small and medium industries during each of the last three years and the current year along with the loan amount disbursed thereof;

(d) whether the public sector banks/financial institutions provide loan to sick small industries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have taken several steps to facilitate easy loans to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). These inter-alia include, advise to all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to achieve a 20% year-on-year growth in credit to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), allocation of 60% of the MSEs advances to the micro enterprise accounts, a 10% annual growth in number of micro enterprise accounts, adoption of clusters, operationalising at least one specialised MSME Branch in every district etc. In addition, a target of 7.5% of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) has been prescribed for Micro Enterprises. SCBs have been mandated not to accept collateral security in the case, of loans up to Rs.10 lakh extended to units in the MSE sector and computation of working capital requirements of MSE units has been simplified to make it minimum 20% of the projected annual turnover of the unit.

(c) RBI has mandated banks since April 23, 2015 to provide 7.5% of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever, is higher to Micro Enterprises under Priority Sector Lending (PSL) norms. Details of lending to Priority Sector-Micro Enterprises by banks for last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

Further, on the basis of the recommendations of the Prime Minister's Task Force on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Banks were advised to:

i. achieve a 20 per cent Year-on-Year growth in credit to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs),

ii. allocate 60% of the MSE advances to the Micro Enterprises and

iii. achieve a 10% annual growth in number of Micro Enterprise accounts.

The performance of banks with respect to the targets for lending to MSE sector by banks for last three years and upto September 30, 2017 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) In order to provide a simpler and faster mechanism to address the stress in the accounts of MSMEs and to facilitate the promotion and development of MSMEs, RBI has, in consultation with the Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India, issued guidelines on 'Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of MSMEs' on March 17, 2016.

The Committee(s) formed under the Framework may consider providing need based additional finance to the borrower, if considered necessary, as part of the rectification process.

Further, if the Committee decides that the enterprise requires financial resources to restructure or revive, it may draw up a plan for provision of such additional finance.

Statement

I. Details of lending to Priority Sector-Micro Enterprises by banks for last 3 years

(Amount in Rs.crore)

As on March 31 of the Financial Year	Public Sector Banks			Private Sector Banks		
	ANBC	Micro Enterprises-Outstanding	% of ANBC	ANBC	Micro Enterprises-Outstanding	% of ANBC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2015	4689464.99	N.A.	N.A.	1238489.56	N.A.	N.A.
2016	5056593.76	321575.75	6.36	1468980.59	116473.45	7.93
2017	5329716.19	332369.51	6.24	1809536.23	148849.11	8.23
Upto September 2017	5198232.19	309994.05	5.96	1916962.60	151307.31	7.89

Source: RBI N.A. - Not Applicable

II. Details of targets for lending to MSE sector by banks for last three years and upto September 31, 2017

Particulars	Public Sector Banks				Private Sector Banks				Foreign Banks				All Scheduled Commercial banks			
	(26) Mar 2015	(27) Mar 2016	(27) Mar 2017	Sept. 2017 (Prov.)	(20) Mar 2015	(20) Mar 2016	(21) Mar 2017	Sept. 2017 (Prov.)	(32) Mar 2015	(41) Mar 2016	(43) Mar 2017	Sept. 2017 (Prov.)	(78) Mar 2015	(88) Mar 2016	(91) Mar 2017	Sept. 2017 (Prov.)
Attaining of target of 60% of MSE to Micro Enterprises	11	8	10	9	7	6	7	4	3	2	8	8	17	16	25	21
10 % y-o-y growth in number of Micro enterprises	16	22	13	7	14	11	7	8	5	6	8	7	31	39	30	22
20% y-o-y growth in credit to MSE sector	21	3	0	3	9	9	7	6	9	7	13	13	25	19	20	22

Source: RBI

[English]

Aerated and Other Energy Drinks

35. SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain cases of death due to consumption of aerated and other energy drinks have been reported from various parts of the country and if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of a number of studies, which state that consumption of aerated and energy drinks leads to various ailments and if so, the details thereof along with the standards and regulations laid down in respect of these drinks in the country; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for proper compliance of the above standards and regulations and spread awareness about the ill effects of consumption of aerated and energy drinks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) There is no such report available.

(b) Yes, excessive and regular use of aerated and energy drinks may lead to hypokalaemia, hallucinations, stroke, paralysis, diabetes, cardiovascular disease etc. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has prescribed standards for Caffeinated beverages and Carbonated water under Food Safety and Standards (Food products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011.

(c) States/UTs are primarily responsible to implement and enforce Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. This Act also provides penal action for non-conforming to the Act. Also, under the National Health Mission Scheme, Nutrition Education is given to enhance awareness and provide healthy and balance food at population level. States & UTs have also been requested to withdraw foods, high in saturated fats and carbonated drinks from schools' and colleges' canteens.

[Translation]

Setting up of New Hospitals and Maternity Centres

36. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up new hospitals, maternity centres and medical colleges in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Jharkhand and Rajasthan;

(b) the time by which the said institutions are likely to be functional;

(c) whether a large number of people die due to shortage of hospitals/medical facilities in tribal areas of the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Public Health and hospitals is a State Subject and therefore the primary responsibility of providing health care services to the citizens including setting up of new hospitals, maternity centres lies with the respective State/UT Governments. However, under National Health Mission (NHM), support is extended to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare system for provision of accessible, affordable and quality health care to all the citizens based on proposals submitted by the States / UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans within their overall resource envelope. The PIPs submitted by States/UTs and approvals issued in the form of Records of Proceedings (RoPs) are available in public domain at URL http://nhm.gov.in/nrhm-in-state/state-programimplementation-plans-pips.html, including for Jharkhand and Rajasthan. Further, under "Establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals" scheme, 56 new Medical Colleges have been approved till date whose details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), new AIIMS-like institutions (including Hospital) at 20 places have been sanctioned. Their State/UT-wise details are enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) and (d) As stated above, Public health and hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide healthcare including establishing adequate number of hospitals/medical facilities in tribal areas lies within the jurisdiction of the respective State/UT Governments. The data regarding number of people who died due to shortage of hospitals/medical facilities in tribal areas of the country is not maintained centrally.

However, the support provided under NHM includes support for establishing adequate healthcare facilities including in the tribal areas based on proposals submitted by the States / UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans within their overall resource envelope.

Further, under NHM, the norms for infrastructure, Human resource, ASHAs, Mobile Medical Units etc. are relaxed for tribal and hilly areas. All tribal majority districts whose composite health index is below the State average have been identified as High Priority Districts (HPDs) for which States/UTs can allocate more resources per capita under NHM as compared to the rest of the districts in the State. These districts also receive focused attention and supportive supervision. Hard area allowance can also be provided to health professionals for serving in such remote and tribal areas, if so proposed by the State in its PIP.

Statement-I

Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with existing District/Referral Hospitals

Sl. No.	State/UT	Districts	
1	2	3	
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	Port Blair
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	Naharlagun
3	Assam	3	Dhubri
		4	Nagaon
		5	North Lakhimpur
		6	Diphu
4	Bihar	7	Purnia
		8	Saran (Chhapara)
5	Chhattisgarh	9	Rajnandgaon
		10	Sarguja
		11	Chamba
6	Himachal Pradesh	12	Hamirpur
		13	Nahan (Sirmour)
7	Haryana	14	Bhiwani
		15	Dumka
8	Jharkhand	16	Hazaribagh
		17	Palamu (Daltonganj)
		18	Anantnag
		19	Baramulla
9	Jammu and Kashmir	20	Rajouri
		21	Doda
		22	Kathua
		23	Datia
		24	Khandwa
		25	Ratlam
10	Madhya Pradesh	26	Shahdol
		27	Vidisha
		28	Chindwara
		29	Shivpuri
11	Maharashtra	30	Gondia
12	Meghalaya	31	West Garo Hills (Tura)
13	Mizoram	32	Falkawn
14	Nagaland	33	Naga Hospital
		34	Balasore
		35	Baripada (Mayurbhanj)
15	Odisha	36	Bolangir
		37	Koraput.
		38	Puri
		39	Barmer
		40	Bharatpur
		41	Bhilwara
16	Rajasthan	42	Churu
		43	Dungarpur
		44	Pali
		45	Sikar

1	2	3
17	Uttar Pradesh	46 Basti
		47 Faizabad
		48 Firozabad
		49 Shahjahanpur
		50 Bahraich
18	Uttarakhand	51 Almora
19	West Bengal	52 Birbhum (Rampur Hat)
		53 Cooch behar
		54 Diamond harbour
		55 Purulia
		56 Raiganj, North Dinajpur
Total		56

Statement-II

Summary of New Aums-Like Instituions Sanctiond Under PMSSY

Sl. No.	State	New AIIMS
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	AIIMS Mangalapuri
2	Assam	AIIMS Guwahati
3	Bihar	AIIMS Patna** AIIMS Declared
4	Chhattisgarh	AIIMS, Raipur**
5	Gujarat	AIIMS, Gujrat
6	Himachal Pradesh	AIIMS Kothipura
7	Jammu and Kashmir	AIIMS, Samba, Jammu AIIMS, Awantipor, Kashmir
8	Jharkhand	AIIMS, Deoghar
9	Madhya Pradesh	AIIMS, Bhopal **
10	Maharashtra	AIIMS, Nagpur
11	Odisha (Orissa)	AIIMS, Bhubaneshwar **
12	Punjab	AIIMS, Bhatinda
13	Rajasthan	AIIMS, Jodhpur **
14	Tamil Nadu	AIIMS Declared
15	Uttar Pradesh	AIIMS, Rae Bareli AIIMS, Gorakhpur
16	Uttarakhand	AIIMS, Rishikesh**
17	West Bengal	AIIMS, Kalyani
	Total	20 AIIMS

* A Total of 20 AIIMS

** Marked are functional

[English]

Autism Spectrum Disorder among Children

37. SHRI B.N. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that there is a drastic rise in the prevalence of autism spectrum disorder among children in the country in the recent decades;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey to find out the increasing number of children affected by autism spectrum disorder;

(d) if so, the details thereof during last five years including current year, year-wise; and

(e) the details of measures taken or proposed to be taken to prevent the increasing problem in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Data on Autism, which is a neuro-development disorder, is not maintained centrally. Autism Spectrum Disorder has been recognized as a specified disability under the Rights for Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.

(c) and (d) No survey has been conducted by the Government to find out the increasing number of children affected by autism spectrum disorder.

(e) To address the burden of mental disorders, the Government of India is implementing the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) since 1982. The Government is supporting implementation of the DMHP under NMHP IN 517 districts of the country for detection, management and treatment of mental disorders/illness. With the objective to address the acute shortage of qualified mental health professionals in the country, the Government, under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP), is implementing manpower development schemes for establishment of Centres of Excellence and strengthening' establishment of Post Graduate (PG) Departments in mental health specialties. Till date, support has been provided for establishment of 23 Centres of Excellence and strengthening' establishment of 46 Post Graduate (PG) Departments in mental health specialties in the country. During the 12th Five Year Plan the DMHP has been restructured to include additional components like suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counselling in schools and colleges. Support is also provided for Central/ State Mental Health Authorities, Research and Training and for Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities.

CSR by Banks

38. SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount spent on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by the nationalised banks during the last three years, bank and State/UT-wise; and

(b) the number of public representatives made demand for nationalised banks to make expenditure under CSR for development of their areas during the year 2016-17 and the reaction of the banks in this regard, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) inputs, nationalised banks are not covered by the Companies Act and hence the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy related provisions of the Companies Act are not applicable to these banks. RBI has issued guidelines on Corporate Social Responsibility, Sustainable Development and Non-Financial Reporting - Role of Banks. Bank-wise details of amount spent on CSR during the last three years is given in enclosed Statement-I. CSR spending includes expenditure on activities that are not attributable to specific locations, e.g., Swachh Bharat Kosh and National Sports Development Fund, and therefore it is not possible to apportion CSR expenditure State/UT-wise.Bank-wise number of public representatives who made demand for nationalised banks to make expenditure under CSR for development of their areas during the year 2016-17 and the reaction of the banks in this regard is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

CSR by Banks

Amounts in crore Rs.

Sl. No.	Nationalised Bank	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Allahabad Bank	854.51	889.1	825.35
2.	Andhia Bank	1.08	2.69	3.02
3.	Bank of Baroda	17.83	19.4	3.08
4.	Bank of India	11.85	14.49	6.42
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	1.62	0.78	0.29
6.	Canara Bank	23.38	30.4	28.18
7	Central Bank ofIndia	0	1.18	0
8.	Corporation Bank	4.53	4.78	2.06
9.	Dena Bank	3.53	4.28	2.37
10.	Indian Bank	13.42	2.91	2.64
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	0.8	0.08	0
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	9.04	2.83	1.23
13.	Punjab National Bank	26.62	36.8	30.4
14.	Punjab and Sind Bank	0.04	0.74	0
15.	Syndicate Bank	2.14	12.93	1.54
16.	UCO Bank	7.01	4.23	9.92
17.	Union Bank of India	10.15	5.76	6.51
18.	United Bank ofIndia	0.63	0.21	0.57
19.	Viiaya Bank	1.41	2.73	4.96

Source: Banks

Statement-II

Demands received from public representatives regarding CSR for development of their areas during the year 2016-17

Sl. No.	Nationalised Bank	Number	Reaction of the bank
1	2	3	4
1	Allahabad Bank	6	The proposals have been noted for suitable action in future.
2	Andhra Bank	6	Two proposals, amounting to Rs. 24.14 lakh, were sanctioned. Four proposals could not be sanctioned because of lack of budget and bank's limited presence in the areas concerned.
3	Bank of Baroda	7	The proposals were not considered due to unavailability of budget.
4	Bank of India	0	--
5	Bank of Maharashtra	1	The proposal was not considered due to absence of any bank branch in that area.
6	Canara Bank	7	The proposals could not be considered as the activities proposed did not fall under the bank's CSR policy.
7	Central Bank of India	14	Bank was unable to consider any proposal due to incurred losses.
8	Corporation Bank	19	The proposals could not be considered due to limited fund allocation.
9	Dena Bank	4	Bank has no CSR fund due to losses incurred during last two years.
10	Indian Bank	25	Rs. 2.65 crore has been spent under CSR against the proposals.
11	Indian Overseas Bank	1	Due to PCA for the last two years, bank is not considering any proposals under CSR.
12	Oriental Bank of Commerce	11	10 proposals were not considered due to limited branch network of the bank in those areas and the paucity of funds. One proposal was not considered as the same is not covered under the bank's CSR policy.
13	Punjab and Sind Bank	7	No proposal could be considered as the funds were not allocated for the year 2016-17 under CSR.
14	Punjab National Bank	14	The bank has apprised that it endeavours to carry out all such proposals within its limited resources of CSR activities, it has so far processed three such proposals.
15	UCO Bank	14	Rs. 9.92 crore has been spent against the proposals.
16	Union Bank of India	9	Six proposals were sanctioned. Three proposals were not sanctioned, on account of budget non-availability, proposal

1	2	3	4
			not falling under bank's CSR policy and some other CSR activity being undertaken in that constituency in the recent past.
17	United Bank of India	1	The. proposal was approved and implemented.
18	Syndicate Bank	6	The proposals have been noted for suitable action in future.
19	Vijaya Bank	2	The proposals have been approved for implementation.

Source: Banks

Emerging Infectious Diseases

39. SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government ard concerned Medical institutes have identified any emerging infectious diseases in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether research is being conducted at the medical institutes in India with regard to such diseases and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether research is also being conducted in medical research institutions within India to find an effective vaccine or immunisation solution to prevent such diseases; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes. List of identified emerging infectious diseases, is enclosed as Statement.

(c) Yes, surveillance is kept to find out diagnosis and appropriate vaccine.

(d) and (e) Yes. Research is a continuous process, however, fcr the present there is no specific outcome.

Statement

List of identified emerging infectious diseases

1) Zika Virus Disease (ZVD)
2) Seasonal influenza
3) Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)
4) Rickettsial Infections
5) Kyasanuar Forest Disease (KFD)
6) Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF)
7) Diphtheria & Pertussis
8) Dengue
9) Chikengunya
10) Japanese encephalitis

[Translation]

Schemes/Programmes for Women and Children

40. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes/ programmes implemented by the Government for the welfare of women including widow, destitute, old and poor women and children in the country, including Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether the said schemes/programmes are adequate for development of women and children in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with number of women and children benefited therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of the funds sanctioned and released to the States/UTs under the said schemes/ programmes along with its utilization reported by them during the said period, State/UT-wise and scheme-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for monitoring and effective implementation of such schemes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various schemes/ programmes for welfare of women and children across the country including Jammu and Kashmir. The details of schemes are as under:

i. Swadhar Greh Scheme, to provide relief and rehabilitation to destitute women and women in distress. Also, under this scheme a Widow's Home with the capacity of 1000 inmates is under construction at Vrindavan, Uttar Pradesh.

ii. National Creche Scheme (NCS) to provide day care facilities to children of age group of 6 months to 6 years of working mothers and other deserving women.

iii. Ujjawala, a comprehensive Scheme for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration of victims of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation.

iv. Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) to provide loan to Intermediary Organisation (IMOs) like NGOs for on-lending to poor women beneficiaries.

v. Working Women Hostels (WWH), for ensuring safe accommodation for women working away from their place of residence. This scheme facilitates those working women who may be single, widowed, divorced, separated, married but whose immediate family members does not reside in the same area and those women who are under training for job. Provision of day care centre for children of the inmates of the hostel is an important aspect of the scheme.

vi. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY): This flagship programme of the Government of India launched in January 2017. It envisages providing cash incentive amounting to Rupees 5,000/- directly to the Bank/Post Office Account of Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers in Direct Benefit Transfer Mode during pregnancy and lactation. The eligible beneficiaries would receive the Rs. 1000 as per approved norms towards Maternity Benefit under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) after institutional delivery so that on an average, a women will get Rs.6,000/-.

vii. Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG): The scheme is being implemented in 205 selected districts across the country using the ICDS platform. The SAG scheme aims at an all-round development of adolescent girls (AGs) of 11-18 years by making them self-reliant through facilitating access to learning, health and nutrition through cost effective interventions.

viii. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP): BBBP is a comprehensive programme to address the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and related issues of disempowerment of women over a life-cycle continuum.

ix. Anganwadi Services: The Anganwadi Services Scheme is one of the flagship programmes of the Government of India. This programme is for early childhood care and development. The beneficiaries under the Scheme are children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers.

x. Child Protection Scheme (CPS): CPS aims to create a safety net of dedicated structures, services and personnel for protection of children, especially those in difficult circumstances. The objective is to contribute to improvement in the well being of children in difficult circumstances, as well as to the reduction of vulnerabilities to situations and actions that lead to abuse, exploitation, abandonment and separation of children from their families.

(b) to (d) The above mentioned schemes/ programmes are being implemented to meet adequately the issues of development of women and children in the country. The State/UT-wise details of funds released under these^chemes/programmer during the last three year and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I to Statement-IX.

(e) The Ministry holds regular review meetings with Women and Child Development Departments of State Governments/UT Administrations to discuss the issues for effective implementation of the programmes and schemes to expedite beneficiary coverage and proper fund utilization. Regional level consultations are also held to discuss issues concerning implementation of schemes. The monitoring reports received from States/UTs are analyzed in the Ministry. The problem areas are communicated to concerned States/UTs for taking corrective actions. In addition, regular State visits are conducted by the Ministry's officials in order to understand the implementation problems being faced by States/UTs. The schemes also have in-built monitoring mechanism to check fund utilisation. Regular follow-up is done by the Ministry and the States/UTs for every sanction of fund. The schemes are also periodically reviewed for their proper and better implementation.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (As on 11.12.2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	93.78	48.21	124.47	156.61
2	Assam	128.91	43.47	237.56	197.03
3	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	4.4	9.01
4	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	6.54	8.11
5	Bihar	0	0	69.79	86.54
6	Chandigarh	0	0	7.27	9.01
7	Chhattisgarh	7	5.26	17.44	16.22
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
10	Delhi	0	0	14	18.02
11	Gujarat	19.2	7.58	40.5	37.86
12	Goa	0	0	4.36	5.4
13	Haryana	0	0	4.36	9.77
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
15	Jharkhand	28.58	6.46	24.41	18.32
16	Jammu and Kashmir	5.99	17.74	40	32.45
17	Karnataka	268.04	67.94	461.95	560.73
18	Kerala	20.79	0	52.36	43.27
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	76.12	50.77	95.91	89.99
21	Maharashtra	279.06	35.89	576.88	438.36
22	Mizoram	2.51	2.48	16.72	16.22
23	Manipur	106.63	47.76	284.07	189.83
24	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
25	Nagaland	0	0	6.54	8.11
26	Odisha	104.86	269.16	723.85	521.43
27	Punjab	0	0	10.52	10.81
28	Puducherry	0	0	7.27	9.01
29	Rajasthan	23.35	9.13	68.4	98.59
30	Sikkim	0	0	6.54	8.11
31	Tamil Nadu	38.53	12.48	247.22	280.07
32	Telangana	74.85	63.24	134.61	177.88
33	Tripura	0	0	26.17	32.45
34	Uttar Pradesh	247.03	1490.9	383.43	595.34
35	Uttarkhand	60.91	3.63	69.93	92.33
36	West Bengal	74.18	154.48	18.37	448.35
37	CSWB for SSH	1195.1	2521.3	1519.5	0
	CSWB for construction of Swadhar Greh in Vrindavan, UP	-	-	3073	1037
	Total	2855.4	4857.8	8378.3	5262.23

Statement-II

Year-wise details of funds allocated to MWCD and funds utilized by CSWB under National Creche Scheme (CSWB-BAJSS)

Sl. No.	Year	Details of funds allocated by MWCD to CSWB	Funds utilized / released by CSWB	Balance left
1	2014-15	76,85,06,688	76,85,06,067	-
2	2015-16	1,11,63,22,290	1,11,40,82,822	22,39,468
3	2016-17 (uptoDecember, 2016)	78,36,96,726	76,45,57,658	1,91,39,068

Note - Funds under National Creche Scheme are allocated to Central Social Welfare Board whole not for the states separately.

Statement-III

State-wise and year-wise during the last three years and the current year to Ujjawla Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Funds Released (In Lakhs)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (As on 12.07.2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34.76	71.99	238.05	122.27

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	9.75	-	
3.	Assam	177.79	385.22	280.88	363.20
4.	Bihar	7.18	-	23.38	28.99
5.	Chhattisgarh	19.71	10.84	46.54	38.75
6.	Goa	-	-	-	
7.	Gujarat	7.18	32.88	43.96	59.37/-
8.	Haryana	-	7.31	14.78	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	
12.	Karnataka	145.85	265.66	235.52	311.81
13.	Kerala	4.18	31.57	24.21	35.14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10.85	7.06	8.54	10.59
15.	Maharashtra	55.93	304.75	287.41	294.45
16.	Manipur	122.43	152.23	117.66	246.04
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	
18.	Mizoram	-	92.5	21.67	26.87
19.	Nagaland	-	25.17	12.07	14.96
20.	Odisha	106.32	233.02	307.24	201.21
21.	Punjab	-	-	-	
22.	Rajasthan	45.80	107.27	21.82	143.86
23.	Sikkim	-	10.51	-	24.82
24.	Tamil Nadu	17.65	99.39	88.43	59.31
25.	Telangana	-	98.29	44.28	99.88
26.	Tripura	-	-	-	
27.	Uttarakhand	-	22.92	53.56	82.05
28.	Uttar Pradesh	35.04	48.57	89.53	111.18
29.	West Bengal	-	50.17	-	84.34
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	
34.	Delhi	1.89	-	-	
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	
36.	Puducherry	-	-	-	
	Total	792.56	2067.07	2031.00	2358.99
	Budget Estimates	1600.00	2000.00	3500.00	5000.00

Statement-IV

Funds released, State-wise and year-wise during the last three years and the current year for Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)

(Amount Rs. in lakh)

State	Amount Released 2014-15	Amount Released 2015-16	Amount Released 2016-17	Amount Sanctioned Till (12/12/2017)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	-	-		
Assam	-	-		
Bihar	25	-		
Chhattisgarh	-	-		
Delhi	-	-		
Gujarat	-	-		
Haryana				
Himachal Pradesh	-	-		
Jammu and Kashmir	35	-		
Jharkhand	49	-		18.00
Karnataka	7.5	-		
Kerala	-	-		
Madhya Pradesh	-	-		30.00
Maharashtra	-	-		20.00
Manipur	-	-		
Odisha	-	-		
Rajasthan	10	-		53.00
Tripura	-	-		
Tamil Nadu	14	-		
Uttarakhand	18.00			18.00
Uttar Pradesh	65			65.00
West Bengal	65.00	-	55	204
Total	334.00	-	55.00	408

Statement-V

State-wise and year-wise during the last three years and the current year for Working Women Hostels (WWH) Scheme

Sl. No.	Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (As on 12.07.2017)
	Name of State				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,26,47,207	1,81,07,916	2,47,87,500	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	88,47,900	2,68,41,975	1,92,54,000	1,93,46,775
3.	Assam	—	—	—	4,12,008
4.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	2,65,83,375
5.	Karnataka	46,56,630	—	—	—
6.	Kerala	20,66,829	2,44,80,000	9,32,17,350	—
7.	Maharashtra	—	2,51,75,896	3,47,99,568	—
8.	Manipur	35,31,958	92,08,167	1,49,74,690	2,10,09,617
9.	Nagaland	58,53,241	1,81,03,393	4,42,48,100	2,9.7,43,612
10.	Telangana	3,22,87,500	—	—	—
	Total	8,98,91,265	12,19,17,347	23,12,81,208	9,70,95,387

Statement-VI

State-wise and year-wise during the last three years for Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2017-18 (As on 23.11.2017)
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	97.80
2	Andhra Pradesh	6520.38
3	Arunachal Pradesh	.612.18
4	Assam	9203.74
5	Bihar	16050.15
6	Chandigarh	271.22
7	Chhattisgarh	3938.58
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	88.32
9	Daman and Diu	41.67
10	Delhi*	0.00
11	Goa	149.92
12	Gujarat	9318.66
13	Haryana	4085.30
14	Himachal Pradesh	1587.60
15	Jammu and Kashmir	2900.45
16	Jharkhand	5086.14
17	Karnataka	9419.73
18	Kerala	5150.58
19	Lakshadweep	16.57
20	Madhya Pradesh	11197.67
21	Maharashtra	11550.66
22	Manipur	1263.42
23	Meghalaya	875.05
24	Mizoram	485.41
25	Nagaland	875.31
26	Odisha	6471.63

1	2	3
27	Puducherry	320.68
28	Punjab	4277.49
29	Rajasthan	10568.86
30	Sikkim	270.12
31	Tamil Nadu	11123.70
32	Telangana	6520.38
33	Tripura	1625.37
34	Uttarakhand	2332.67
35	Uttar Pradesh	31726.64
36	West Bengal	9382.03
	Total	185406.08

Note: The Government of India has implemented PMMVY in all districts of the country w.e.f. 01.01.2017

Statement-VII

Funds released, State-wise and year-wise during the last three years and the current year for the Scheme of Adolescent Girl (SAB)

(Amount in Lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 31.12.2017)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	762.99	1899.63
2	Arunachal Pradesh	126.25	87.96
3	Assam	1356.94	341.92
4	Bihar	2696.83	4003.74
5	Chhattisgarh	1389.69	2354.43
6	Goa	131.50	302.77
7	Gujarat	8443.18	2690.09
8	Haryana	104.74	589.97
9	Himachal Pradesh	720.45	1129.42
10	Jammu and Kashmir	194.63	255.91
11	Jharkhand	145.57	1456.14
12	Karnataka	740.73	2375.14
13	Kerala	1057.73	692.30
14	Madhya Pradesh	5302.02	8154.25
15	Maharashtra	5334.42	3995.68
16	Manipur	49.65	170.28
17	Meghalaya	919.65	338.98
18	Mizoram	91.78	119.66
19	Nagaland	206.31	193.14
20	Odisha	2867.25	2040.50
21	Punjab	0.00	40.60
22	Rajasthan	0.00	39.38
23	Sikkim	32.54	15.42
24	Tamil Nadu	2655.26	2609.38
25	Telangana	572.39	81.40
26	Tripura	334.81	664.59
27	Uttar Pradesh	10932.99	3449.36
28	Uttaranchal	43.02	3.30
29	West Bengal	40.41	282.47
30	Andaman and Nicobar	107.05	51.35
31	Chandigarh	12.11	12.68
32	Daman and Diu	14.14	14.14
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16.44	16.44
34	Delhi	276.66	348.48
35	Lakshadweep	2.20	11.65
36	Pondicherry	17.72	8.81
Total		47700.06	40841.37

Statement-VIII

State-wise for the last three year and current year for Women and Children under Child Protection Scheme

Sl. No.	State	2017-18 Released
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	38114.85
2	Bihar	66359.59

1	2	3
3	Chhattisgarh	45514.68
4	Goa	1285.46
5	Gujarat	50408.12
6	Haryana	17668.41
7	Himachal Pradesh	14337.0385
8	Jammu and Kashmir	18094.41
9	Jharkhand	31094.58
10	Karnataka	80929.14
11	Kerala	26053.93
12	Madhya Pradesh	91938.6695
13	Maharashtra	52753.98
14	Odisha	74645.275
15	Punjab	11729.59
16	Rajasthan	53319.262
17	Tamil Nadu	39007.97
18	Telangana	28021.72
19	Uttar Pradesh	194643.7
20	Uttarakhand	20678.66
21	West Bengal	85168.414
22	Delhi	10868.44
23	Puducherry	1455.4
24	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	854.794
25	Chandigarh #	814.98
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	295.12
27	Daman and Diu	174.39
28	Lakshadweep	114.12
29	Arunachal Pradesh	6950.716
30	Assam	50933.77
31	Manipur	7174.77
32	Meghalaya	12171.421
33	Mizoram	4019.669
34	Nagaland	9033.534
35	Sikkim	1137.1
36	Tripura	8852.7
37	LIC	600.00
	Grand Total	1157218.37

Note: Anganwadi Service under Umbrella ICDS Scheme has been revised w.e.f. 01.12.2017

Statement-IX

Funds released, State-wise for last three year and the current year for Women and Children under Child Protection Scheme

	State	2014-2015	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 as on 15.12.2017
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	301.62	238.58	110.74	1469.88
2	Arunachal Pradesh	130.68	571.68	52.29	155.31
3	Assam	1010.36	597.90	413.64	2932.68
4	Bihar	204.75	2687.89	2787.92	541.56
5	Chhattisgarh	821.24	3955.55	527.77	1428.42
6	Goa	100	235.25	36.83	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Gujarat	1925.75	2328.90	769.95	590.11
8	Haryana	1526.72	496.44	0.00	315.11
9	Himachal Pradesh	835.71	604.04	2345.48	1483.17
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	113.35	43.12	624.24
11	Jharkhand	36.03	369.88	840.11	241.88
12	Karnataka	3689.87	1845.24	3720.80	825.26
13	Kerala	1354.35	944.39	260.50	721.53
14	Madhya Pradesh	1889.69	1116.03	2503.88	708.10
15	Maharashtra	762.32	3138.75	2272.33	383.99
16	Manipur	138.48	3082.18	241.34	1536.33
17	Meghalaya	2003.83	1469.55	2060.33	446.60
18	Mizoram	1919.02	2079.44	1949.55	1917.51
19	Nagaland	957.41	2257.65	1350.37	1457.45
20	Odisha	2544.82	3309.07	1089.22	1655.96
21	Punjab	507.12	820.81	581.67	. 143.24
22	Rajasthan	3395.82	3258.92	0.00	2286.60
23	Sikkim	390.24	562.00	601.18	15.36
24	Tamil Nadu	3067.10	825.04	13039.37	2013.12
25	Telangana	2087.59	354.88	195.64	-
26	Tripura	1227.34	710.63	676.04	132.20
27	Uttar Pradesh	1798.90	2884.18	3207.19	1830.67
28	Uttarakhand	83.48	66.88	15.54	196.85
29	West Bengal	2574.04	508.67	6763.87	5073.56
30	Andaman and Nicobar Island	145.9	36.03	36.88	31.66
31	Chandigarh	21.98	357.82	245.44	103.01
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	68.61	58.66	177.59	24.82
33	Daman and Diu	80.61	82.82	126.42	21.89
34	Delhi	606.22	1363.40	978.64	354.33
35	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00	-
36	Puducherry	1168.57	559.60	826.33	111.12
37	other	105.57	164.77	100.08	39.30
38	Child Line India Foundation (CIF)	5361.74	5673.08	6315.93	9913.78
Total		44843.48	49729.95	57263.98	41726.60

[English]

GST Composition Scheme

41. SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced composition scheme to give relief to the small traders from GST;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the other incentives being given to the small traders under GST?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) Small businessmen with an aggregate turnover of less than Rs. 1 crore in the preceding financial year can opt for the composition scheme wherein they can pay an amount in lieu of tax based on the turnover in a State or Union territory.

(c) Various incentives have been provided to the small traders as detailed below:

i. Increase in the aggregate annual turnover threshold for eligibility under the composition scheme from Rs. 75 lakh to Rs. one crore for 27 States (including Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand).

ii. Increase in the aggregate annual turnover threshold for eligibility under the Composition scheme from Rs. 50 lakh to Rs. 75 lakh for Special Category States (as specified in sub-clause (g) of clause (4) of article 279A of the Constitution) other than Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand.

iii. Taxpayers having annual turnover of up to Rs.1.5 crore in the previous year provided with an option to file quarterly Returns.

iv. Registered persons making supply of goods to make payment of tax on issuance of invoice and not at the time when advances are received.

v. Suspension of the application of reverse charge mechanism under Section 9(4) of the CGST/SGST Acts, 2017 and Section 5(4) of the IGST Act, 2017 till 31 March, 2018 for all categories of registered persons.

vi. Uniform rate of tax @1% under Composition scheme for manufacturers and traders. The turnover of taxable goods to be considered for eligibility for the Composition scheme for traders.

vii. Supply of exempted services by Composition taxpayer will be allowed and the same will not be taken into account while computing the aggregate turnover.

viii. Amount of late fee payable for delayed filing of return in Form GSTR-3B by a taxpayer whose tax liability for the month was 'Nil' reduced to Rs.20/- per day (Rs.10/- per day each under CGST & SGST Acts) subject to maximum Rs.5000/- under each Act from October, 2017.

ix. The amount of late fee payable for delayed filing of return in Form GSTR-3B by other taxpayers reduced to Rs. 50/- per day (Rs. 25/- per day each under CGST & SGST Acts) subject to maximum Rs.5000/ - under each Act from October, 2017.

x. The filing of returns by the taxpayers has been simplified by continuing the GSTR-3B return up to March, 2018. The filing of FORM GSTR-2 and GSTR-3 has been kept in abeyance till further notice.

[Translation]

Central Council of Indian Medicine

42. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the number of members nominated to the Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM), New Delhi;

(b) whether more members remain to be nominated to the said council in the near future and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the norms and qualifications fixed for nomination of members to CCIM along with the scope of CCIM and the responsibilities of the council;

(d) the details of the review report of the works undertaken by the council; and

(e) the total number of graduate and post graduate ayurvedic doctors from Rajasthan registered under CCIM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The total number of members nominated by the Central Government to the Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) is 24 as notified on 28.08.2017 for a period of five years. Presently there is no vacancy for nominated members.

(c) The norms and parameters fixed for nomination of members to CCIM is enclosed as Statement-I. The main functions and responsibilities of CCIM are as under:

(i) To prescribe the minimum standards of education in Indian Systems of Medicine viz. Ayurved, Siddha, Unani and Sowa Rigpa.

(ii) To advise Central Government in matters relating to recognition (inclusion / withdrawal) of medical qualifications in Second Schedule of Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970.

(iii) To maintain a Central Register of Indian Medicine and revise the Register from time to time.

(iv) To prescribe Standards of Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Code of Ethics to be observed by the practitioners.

(d) The Detail of the review report of the works undertaken by the Council for the year 2016-17 is enclosed as Statement-II.

(e) The total number of graduate and post graduate doctors of Ayurveda registered from Rajasthan is 9464 as on 01.01.2016.

Statement-I

Forms and parameters adopted for nomination of members to CCIM

In the field of Academic, the person shall be

- Professor with University recognized PhD guide

or

- Teacher with minimum 15 years of teaching experience and University recognized PG guide.

or

- Teacher having completed research projects where he/she himself/herself is Principal Investigator and has done 15 Research Publication in ISBN journal.

or

- Director of National Institutes or All India Institute.

In the field of public health, the person shall be

- Serving or retired Registered Medical Practitioners with minimum 15 years of professional experience in Indian Medicine or Homoeopathy with significant contribution in public health for the past 5 years continuously.

or

- National /State/University awardee granted by the concerned Governments. International awardee of the level of Magsaysay award etc.

In the field of research, the person shall be

- Having contribution in AYUSH research with minimum 10 years experience and published minimum 10 research papers as first or second author in peer reviewed journal.

or

- Serving or retired Director/DG of the Research Councils under the Ministry of AYUSH.

In policy matters, the person shall be

- Sitting/former Adviser for respective systems of Medicine in the Ministry of AYUSH.

or

- Serving or retired Director/Principal of State Colleges/ Commissibner/Principal Secretary of State/UT Governments for a minimum of three years.

or

- Sitting/former Chancellor/Vice-Chancellor of Health/ AYUSH University for minimum of three years.

or

- Renowned persons engaged with international courses with reputed AYUSH institutions aboard.

Provided any person who holds the position of President/Chairman/Director/Member of the management Society/Trust in any private AYUSH medical college shall not be considered for the said nomination. Efforts may be made for representation of different systems of medicine rationally in the process of nomination.

Statement-II

Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi

Review Statement for the year 2016-17

The Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi is a Statutory Body set up under the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970. The Central Council of Indian Medicine maintains the Central Registrar of practitioners of Indian Medicines and regulates the education and practice and matter related thereto in Indian Systems of Medicine namely Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Sowa Rigpa. The Central Council of Indian Medicine was constituted in the year 1971.

The Government of India notifies the members of the Council time to time. The Executive Committee of the Council discharges the various functions of the Council. The activities of the Council include inspection of colleges for assessing the compliance to the minimum standard requirements of infrastructure and teaching / training facilities as per Minimum Standard Regulation (MSR) and communicate its recommendations to Central Government for the purpose of recognition of Under-graduate / Post-graduate courses. The Central Council prescribes/amends the Regulations as and when required and up-dates the Central Register as communicated by the State Boards/ Councils of Indian Systems of Medicine.

As per the provisions of Section 13 C of the IMCC Act, 1970 and Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standard Requirements of Colleges & attached Hospital) (amendment) Regulations,2016 the Central Council inspected institutions / colleges and made recommendations for approval/disapproval of the scheme to the Ministry of AYUSH. The Central Council conducted the visitation of 297 Ayurved, 46 Unani and 10 Siddha colleges for assessing the standard available at these colleges in conformity with the Minimum Standards and Requirement laid down by the Council for Under-graduate and Post-graduate courses, during the period.

As per the provisions of Section 13 A of the IMCC Act, 1970, and "The Establishment of New Medical College, Opening of New or Higher Course of Studies or Training and Increase of Admission Capacity by a Medical College Regulation, 2003," 75 proposals for establishment of Ayurveda colleges and 8 proposals for Unani Colleges, 24 colleges for starting new PG Course for Unani, 06 colleges for combined UG & PG proposals and 03 Proposals for increasing intake capacity in Under-graduate / Post-graduate courses for Unani were inspected and recommendations for approval / disapproval of the schemes were made to the Ministry of AYUSH.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (2) of Section 14 of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 (48 of 1970), the Central Government after consulting the Central Council of Indian Medicine recognized the medical qualification of Ayurvedacharya (Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery), Ayurved Dhanwantari (M.S. Ayurved), Ayurved Vachaspati (M.D. Ayurved) in the second schedule of the IMCC Act, 1970 during the year 2016-17 and included the name of 17 Ayurvedic Colleges along with recognition of University.

During the year 2016-17, Central Register of the 15 States was notified in the Gazette of Indian Part III, Section IV and 418 Central Registration Certificates were issued to the practitioners of ISM on the basis of their qualification.

[English]

Neonatal Infections

43. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any significant reduction in mortality among children under age five due to diseases such as pneumonia, diarrhoea, neonatal infections and birth asphyxia between 2000-2015;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has identified States that are low performing in reduction of neonatal infections and diseases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) According to the study 'India's Million Death Study' published in The Lancet, Oct 2017 Pneumonia and diarrhoea mortality fell by over 60%, mortality from birth asphyxia and birth-related trauma during delivery fell by 66% and measles and tetanus mortality fell by 90%. Under 5 Mortality Rate during the last three years is enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) As per "India health of the Nation's states" 2017, released by Indian Council of Medical

Research (ICMR), neonatal infection and diseases are an important cause of neonatal mortalitv. The details of neonatal mortality rate state-wise are enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

Status of Under 5 Mortality Rate:

States	2013	2014	2015	2016
India	49	45	43	39
Andhra Pradesh	41	40	39	37
Assam	73	66	62	52
Bihar	54	53	48	43
Chhattisgarh	53	49	48	49
Delhi	26	21	20	72
Gujarat	45	41	39	33
Haryana	45	40	43	37
Himachal Pradesh	41	36	33	27
Jammu and Kashmir	40	35	28	26
Jharkhand	48	44	39	33
Karnataka	35	31	31	29
Kerala	12	13	13	11
Madhya Pradesh	69	65	62	55
Maharashtra	26	23	24	21
Odisha	66	60	56	50
Punjab	31	27	27	24
Rajasthan	57	51	50	45
Tamil Nadu	23	21	20	19
Telangana	37	34		34
Uttar Pradesh	64	57	51	47
Uttarakhand		36	38	41
West Bengal	35	30	30	27

(Source: Sample Registration System)

Statement-II

Status of Neo-natal Mortality Rate:

States	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	2	3	4	5
India	28	26	25	24

1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	25	26	24	23
Assam	27	26	25	23
Bihar	28	27	28	27
Chhattisgarh	31	28	27	26
Delhi	16	13	14	12
Gujarat	26	24	23	21
Haryana	26	23	24	22
Himachal Pradesh	25	25	19	16
Jammu and Kashmir	29	26	20	18
Jharkhand	26	25	23	21
Karnataka	22	20	19	18
Kerala	6	6	6	6
Madhya Pradesh	36	35	34	32
Maharashtra	17	16	15	13
Odisha	37	36	35	32
Punjab	16	14	13	13
Rajasthan	37	32	30	28
Tamil Nadu	15	14	14	12
Telangana	25	23	21	
Uttar Pradesh	35	32	31	30
Uttarakhand	26	28	30	
West Bengal	21	19	18	17

(Source: Sample Registration System)

Upgradation of Colleges under PMSSY

44. SHRI MOHABHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified any medical colleges in the country for upgradation under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) Stage-IV, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Gujarat;

(b) the estimated cost of upgradation of each of the identified colleges;

(c) the ratio of funds to be shared between State and Union Government;

(d) whether the Government of Gujarat has made any proposal in connection with upgradation of some medical colleges in the State, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether these medical colleges have been included under Stage-IV of PMSSY, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) 13 Government Medical Colleges have been approved by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 03.08.2016 for the upgradation under Phase-IV of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY). List can be seen in the enclosed Statement.

The cost approved for each GMC is Rs. 200 crore with Central share constituting of Rs. 120 crore and State share constituting of Rs. 80 crore. The ratio of fund to be shared between State and Union Government is 60:40.

(d) and (e) Government Medical College, Surat and Government Medical College, Bhavnagar have been included under Phase-IV of PMSSY.

Statement

List of Government Medical Colleges approved under Phase-IV of PMSSY

Sl. No.	State	Sl. No. of College	Government Medical Colleges/ Institutes
1	2	3	4
1	Bihar	1	Patna Medical College and Hospital, Patna
		2	Government Medical College, Bhagalpur
		3	Government Medical College, Gaya
2	Chhattisgarh	4	Government Medical College, Bilaspur
		5	Government Medical College, Jagdalpur
3	Delhi	6	University College of Medical Sciences (UCMS)- Guru Teg Bahadur (GTB) Hospital
4	Gujarat	7	Government Medical College, Surat
		8	Government Medical College, Bhavnagar
5	Madhya Pradesh	9	Government Medical College, Indore
6	Odisha	10	Government Medical College, Cuttack
7	Rajasthan	11	Government Medical College, Jaipur
8	Uttar Pradesh	12	Government Medical College, Agra
		13	Government Medical College, Kanpur

International Cooperation for AYUSH

45. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken to promote international cooperation for development of AYUSH/ traditional medicine;

(b) whether the Government gives incentives to healthcare professionals under AYUSH systems of medicine;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government for greater integration of AYUSH in healthcare services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) In line with its mandate to promote/ popularize AYUSH systems of medicine across the globe, the Ministry of AYUSH undertakes various measures to promote international cooperation for development of AYUSH systems of Medicine such as (i) Signing of Country to Country Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) on 'Cooperation in the field of Traditional Medicine'; (ii) 'Setting up of AYUSH Academic Chairs in Foreign Universities/ Institutes' (iii) Signing of MoUs for 'Undertaking Collaborative Research' to enhance the acceptability of AYUSH systems at International level (iv) Setting up of AYUSH Information Cells in the premises of the Indian

Missions/ICCR Cultural Centres for dissemination of authentic information, (v) Organization / participation in International exhibitions/ conferences/ workshops/ seminars/ road shows/ trade fairs, etc. to create awareness amongst the local population; (vi) Providing incentives to AYUSH drug manufacturers/ entrepreneurs/ AYUSH institutions, etc. for (a) participating in International exhibitions/ conferences/ workshops/ seminars/ road shows/ trade fairs, etc. for generating awareness amongst the participating public about the AYUSH systems of medicine and; (b) registration of AYUSH products with regulatory authorities of the foreign countries.

(b) and (c) Eligible AYUSH physicians are recruited by the Ministry of AYUSH in the grade of Medical Officer/ Research Officer. AYUSH physicians working under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) are extended time bound promotion namely Dynamic Assured Career Progression (DACP). Various incentives such as Non Practicing Allowance (NPA), Annual Allowance and Post Graduate (PG) Allowance are also provided to them.

Ministry of AYUSH under its Central Sector Scheme for promotion of International Co-operation in AYUSH, facilitates deputation of AYUSH experts for participation in regional or international meetings/ conferences/ training programmes/ seminars and also on special assignment of the Government of India for promotion & propagation of AYUSH Systems of Medicine. Financial assistance is provided to AYUSH experts / healthcare professionals for presentation of AYUSH related scientific research papers in international conferences, workshops, seminar etc.

(d) The National Policy on Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy - 2002 envisages integration of AYUSH with the Health Care Delivery System. Mainstreaming of AYUSH is one of the strategies in National Health Mission (NHM) which seeks to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care. Government of India has adopted a strategy of co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs), thus enabling choice to the patients for different systems of medicines under single roof.

Committee on Status of Women

46. SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the recommendations of the report of the High Level Committee on Status of Women in India and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to introduce a legislation to address the high rate of honour killings and the gender bias in the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government has adopted other recommendations of the said report, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) High Level Committee on the Status of Women was set up on 27.02.2012 by the Ministry of Women & Child Development, to undertake comprehensive study of Women since 1989 as well as to evolve appropriate policy interventions based on a contemporary assessment of women needs. Committee has given several recommendations for empowerment of women which include honor killing.

A Task Force was constituted to examine the recommendations of High Level Committee and to prepare a draft national policy for empowerment of women. Based on the draft Policy submitted by the Task Force and suggestions thereupon from various stakeholders, the draft National Policy for Women 2017 has been prepared by the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The National Policy for women envisages to address all forms of violence against women including community based violence.

Funds to Andhra Pradesh

47. SHRI NARAMALLI SIVAPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds that the Union Government has released to the State of Andhra Pradesh after bifurcation of the State; and

(b) the estimated costs and the funds released so far on projects promised under the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) The Central Government has released funds to the State ot Andnra Pradesn arrer us bifurcation under the following heads:

- In accordance to the commitments made by Union Government to the State of Andhra Pradesh GOAP under Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 (APRA-2014).
- Funds released under tax devolution and grants-in-aid.

The details of the funds released are as under: (Rs. in crore)

Provisions of Andhra Pradesh Re-organization Act., 2014	Items identified for providing 'Special Assistance'	Releases				Total upto FY 2017-18
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	
Section 46(2)	Resource gap	2303.00	500.00	1176.50	-	3979.50
Section 46(2) & (3) and 94 (2): special for backward areas.	Development Grant for 7 backward districts of the State covering Rayalaseema and North Costal Region	350.00	350.00	350.00	-	1050.00
Section 6 & 94 (3 & 4): Central support for creation of new capital city	Assistance for Capital City for Development of essential infrastructure etc.	1500.00*	550.00	450.00	-	2500.00
Section 90(1) Polavaram Irrigation Project is hereby declared to be a National Project**	Polavaram National Project on Irrigation	250.00#	600.00A	2514.70#	1582.56#	4947.26
	Total	4403.00	2000.00	4491.20	1582.56	12476.76
Tax Devolution		13692.42	21893.79	26263.88	20778.02$	
Finance Commission Grants		3518.13	8198.88	7342.03	5116.20$$	
Centrally Sponsored Scheme and other Grants		18261.07	13728.58	20320.65		

*: Includes Rs.1000 crore provided by Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) for creation of Essential Urban Infrastructure for the New Capital Region of the State of Andhra Pradesh for the projects (i) Storm Water Drainage Scheme at Vijaywada City, Andhra Pradesh and (ii) Comprehensive Under Ground Sewerage Scheme at Guntur City, Andhra Pradesh.

#: Provided by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR,RD&GR).

A: Includes grant of Rs. 200 crore released by Department of Expenditure.

**: Funding of 100% of the remaining cost of irrigation component only of the project for the period starting from 01.04.2014, to the extent cost of the irrigation component on that day would be provided.

$: Taxes and Devolution upto January,2018.

$$: Upto 24.01.2018.

(b) In terms of APRA-2014, release of funds against the following projects have so far been under taken by Union Government to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Schedule-XIII of AP Re-organisation Act, 2014 - Education:

Establishment of AIIMS in Andhra Pradesh	Cabinet has approved setting up of AIIMS at Mangalagiri in Andhra Pradesh. Rs. 54.51 crore has been released.	241Ministry of Human Resource Development
Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)	The academic session of the Institute has commenced from 2015-16. An amount of Rs. 65.49 crore has been released to the Institute.	
Indian Institute of information Technology (IIIT)	Academic session commenced from 2015-16 at HIT DM Kancheepuram which is the mentor Institute for IIIT DM Kurnool. Rs. 20.1 crore has been released.	
National Institute of Technology (NIT)	An amount of Rs. 226.0 crore has been approved in the Standing Finance Committee of NIT, Andhra Pradesh.	
Indian Institute of Management (IIM)	The academic session of the Institute commenced from 2015 at its temporary campus i.e. Andhra Pradesh University. Rs. 42.96 crore has been released to the Institute.	
Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (USER)	The Institute has been functioning from the academic year 2015-16 from a temporary campus Rs. 64.0 crore has been released to the Institute.	
An Agricultural University shall be established in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh.	State Agricultural University has been established at Lam Village in Guntur district. Government of India released an amount of Rs. 10.00 crore, Rs.75.00 and Rs.50.00 crore during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17 respectively.	Ministry of Agricultureand Farmer's Welfare

Schedule-XIII of AP Re-organisation Act, 2014 - Infrastructure:

Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy (IIPE)	IIPE at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh with Capital cost of Rs.655.45 crore and Endowment Fund of Rs.400 crore (Rs.200 crore from Gross Budgetary Support and Rs.200 crore from Oil Companies). The Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy Bill, 2017 is under consideration in Rajya Sabha.	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas
Feasibility of Metro Rail facility in Vishakhapatnam and Vijayawada-Guntur-Tenali Metropolitan Urban Development Authority	Rs. 2.64 crore so far released.Vishakhapatnam: The DPR of Vishakhapatnam Metro Projects is currently under appraisal by the Ministry of Urban Development and some clarifications have been sought from the State Government.Vijayawada: "In Principle" approval has been conveyed to State Government for Vijayawada Metro Rail Project.	Ministry of UrbanDevelopment
NationalInstitute of Disaster Management, Andhra Pradesh	Govt. of India has approved the establishment of National Institute of Disaster Management (Southern Campus) in Andhra Pradesh at a total cost of Rs.70.87 crore. Southern Campus became operational on 17.08.2016.	Ministry of Home Affairs

Other Provisions of AP Reorganisation Act-2014

Polavaram Irrigation Project.	Rs. 4947.26 crore has been released for Polavaram Irrigation Project. It has further been decided to provide 100% of the remaining cost of irrigation component of the project for the period starting from 01.04.2014, to the extent of the cost of irrigation component on that date.	Ministry of Water Resources, RD& GR

Replication of State of the Art Greyhound Training Centre.	A Committee was constituted on 12.09.2016 under the Chairmanship of AS (LWE), MHA for examining the proposal submitted by Andhra Pradesh Government for replication of State of Art Greyhound Training Centre in the State of Andhra Pradesh, as per Section 9 of the APR Act, 2014. The Committee recommended the Central assistance of Rs. 219.16 crore to the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh for this purpose. Rs. 7.0 crore has so far been released to Government of Andhra Pradesh.	Ministry of Home Affairs

Anti-Profiteering Measures under GST

48. SHRI D.K. SURESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance that there are a number of firms fail to pass on the benefits of the GST regime to consumers and if so, give details;

(b) whether the Government is taking any measures to ensure that the prices of products reduced or it should be refunded to consumers such undue benefits and if so, give details;

(c) whether the Government has taken note that there is a need to have a mechanism to ensure that the consumers are made to understand the perception of the GST's ground-level impact; and

(d) if so, the detailed response of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. A national Anti-profiteering Authority has been set up under GST along with a Standing Committee and State level Screening Committees to examine complaints related to profiteering by taxpayers. No Madam. No such GST revenue target has been fixed.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. A massive awareness campaign has been conducted by the Government by regularly issuing advertisements in the media (Print/Voice/Visual) to educate the taxpayers about GST laws and procedures. Further, CBEC has conducted various workshops and town hall meetings to educate the taxpayers in this regard. In addition to this, social media (Twitter) has also been extensively used for disseminating information regarding GST laws, rules and tax rates. FAQs on various topics have been issued and printed in all the major daily newspapers by the Government to spread awareness about the GST laws, procedures and tax rates.

[Translation]

Campaign against Black Money

*49. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's strict campaign against black money is still in operation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount of black money received by the Government as a result of demonetisation and the sectors wherein this money is likely to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) In recent times, as part of strict campaign against black money, the Government has taken several steps, both by way of policy-level initiatives as well as through more effective enforcement actions on the ground, to tackle the issue of black money, particularly black money stashed abroad. These ongoing steps include putting in place robust legislative and administrative frame works, systems and processes with due focus on capacity building and integration of information and its mining through increasing use of information technology.

(b) The various initiatives taken with regard to the Government's strict campaign against black money include -

(i) Constitution of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money under Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of two former Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(ii) Enactment of a comprehensive law - 'The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015' which has come into force w.e.f. 01.07.2015 to specifically and more effectively deal with the issue of black money stashed away abroad.

(iii) Enactment of the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2016 to atnend the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 with a view to, *inter alia,* enable confiscation of *benami* property and prosecution of *benamidar* and the beneficial owner.

(iv) Constitution of Multi-Agency Group (MAG) consisting of officers of Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Enforcement Directorate (ED), and Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) for investigation of recent revelations in Panama Paper Leaks, Paradise Paper Leaks.

(v) Actions in context of demonetization and launching of 'Operation Clean Money" on 31st January 2017 for collection, collation and analysis of information on cash transactions during demonetization period.

Post demonetization enforcement actions were intensified by the ITD. As an outcome, more than 1,100 search, seizure and survey actions were taken by the ITD during the period 9th November 2016 to 10th January 2017 wherein undisclosed income detected in these actions (as on 10th January 2017) was more than Rs. 5,400 crores.

Taxes collected by the ITD are deposited under various heads of income and form part of the revenues of Union Government. These are subsequently utilized as.per the approved plan and policies of the Government.

[English]

Road Traffic Injury Patients

50. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the road traffic injury patients comprise 13-31 per cent of all injury admissions in hospitals across the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether 48 per cent of hospital beds in surgical wards in the country are occupied by road traffic injury patients and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) 'Public Health' and 'Hospitals' being State subjects, no such information regarding percentage of road traffic injury patients out of all injury admissions is being centrally maintained.

So far as Central Government hospitals in Delhi are concerned, in Safdarjung Hospital, 30% of all surgical hospital beds are occupied by road traffic injury patients. In Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, during 2017, a total of 214 surgery beds were occupied by road traffic injury patients. Road traffic injury patients out of all injury admissions in Smt. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital (SSKH) were 21.15%, in 2017.

As far as Jai Prakash Naraya Apex Trauma Centre (JPNATC), All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS), Delhi is concerned, 48.1% of patients reported to JPNATC were of road traffic, injury. Further, roughly 52% to 53% of admissions at JPNATC are of road traffic injury.

[Translation]

Minor Forest Produce

51. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes/guidelines relating to regulation of minor forest produce in each State of the country including Chhattisgarh;

(b) the details of minor forest produce in each State including Chhattisgarh;

(c) the amount of funds allocated to each State for this purpose during each of the last three years and the current year along with the achievements made during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for providing minimum support price for minor forest produce in each State including Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India is implementing this scheme "Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain Scheme" in the States/UTs including State of Chhattisgarh for regulation of minor forest produce. As per the information provided by Chhattisgarh State Minor forest Produce Cooperative Federation Limited, the trading of one of the most important minor forest produce of the State i.e. the Tendu leaves, is governed by Chhattisgarh Tendu Patta (Vyapar Viniyaman) Act 1964.

b) and (c) The details of State-wise information are not maintained at this Ministry level. However, I as per the information provided by Chhattisgarh State Minor forest Produce Cooperative / Federation Limited, the details of important minor forest produce in Chhattisgarh are given in the enclosed Statement-I and funds allocated during last three years and current year alongwith the achievements are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The steps taken by the Government of Chhattisgarh for providing minimum support price for the minor forest produce are as follows:

- Procurement of MFP is done under this scheme at every village level.
- Payment to the collectors is done to their bank account and amount below Rs. 1000/- is paid in cash.
- Awareness about the MSP Scheme and MSP rates is created at field level by distributing brochures, pamphlets, posters etc.
- Training for MFP collectors and field staff is also conducted at district and village level for sustainable non-destructive harvesting practices and primary processing of MFPs.
- Monitoring of the scheme is done at District level by the District Coordination and Evaluation Committee headed by the District Collector and at State level by the State Coordination and Monitoring Committee headed by the Chief Secretary of the State Government.

Tendu leaves trade in Chhattisgarh is being done since 2001 by Chhattisgarh State Minor Forest Produce (Trade & Development) Co-operative Federation Limited, Raipur and sufficient measures have been taken to ensure the appropriate wages.

Statement-I

List of Minor forest Produce

Sl. No.	Name of Minor Forest Produce
1	2
1.	Tendu leaves
2	Sal Seed
3.	Harra (Myrobalan)
4.	Tamarind
5.	Chironjee Guthli
6.	Mahua Seed
7.	Kusumi Lac
8.	Rangini Lac
9.	Tamarind Seeds
10.	Wild Honey
11.	Karanj Seeds
12.	Neem Seeds
13.	Puwad Seeds
14.	Baheda
15.	Hill broom grass
16.	Shikakai
17.	Bael
18.	Nagarmotha
19.	Shatavari
20.	Madhunashini
21.	Kalmegh

Statement-II

The details of the funds allocated to Chhattisgarh State Minor Forest Produce Co-operative Federation, Raipur for the last three years and current year

(Rs. in crore)

Year	75 % of Amount received from Govt. of India as Central share	25 % of Amount received from State Government as State share	Total amount Received	Achievement (Expenditure incurred)
2014-15	80.16	13.22	93.38	16.19
2015-16	73.50	15.22	88.72	47.54
2016-17	-	15.00	15.00	25.42
2017-18	-	6.00	6.00	12.88 (upto Dec.2017)
Total	153.66	49.44	203.10	102.03

[English]

MDR

52. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to bear the Merchant Discount Rate (MDR) charges that merchants pay to banks on purchase of upto Rs. 2000 using a debit cards, BHIM, UPI or Aadhaar Enabled Payment Systems (AEPS) recently to increase/promote digital transaction, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has set a time frame for the applicability of revised MDR changes, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the RBI specifies maximum MDR charges that can be levied on card/digital transaction, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has noticed any significant increase in the digital transactions before and after the implementation of the decision, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Wcfe, notification number 6(19)/2017-DPD-1 dated 28 December 2017, has decided to reimburse the Merchant Discount Rate (MDR) charges for all digital transactions using debit cards, BHIM-UPI and BHIM Aadhaar Pay and of value less than or equal to Rs. 2,000 so that such digital payment transactions are promoted. This subsidization has been made applicable from 1.1.2018 to 31.12.2019.

(c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI), w'de, circular dated 6.12.2017 has advised banks and Card Networks (Scheduled Commercial Banks including Regional Rural Banks, Urban Cooperative Banks, State Cooperative Banks, District Central Cooperative Banks, Payment Banks, Small Finance Banks and all Card Network Providers) on the maximum MDR for debit card transactions, which is effective from 1.1.2018. The details of the maximum MDR are enclosed as Statement.

(d) The revised MDR charges are applicable from 1.1.2018 only. As informed by RBI, no separate data has since been collated in respect of Debit Card/BHIM UPI/ Aadhaar Pay payment transactions of value less than or equal to Rs. 2,000.

Statement

Sl. No.	Merchant Category	Merchant Discount Rate (MDR) for debit card transactions (as a % of transaction value)	
		Physical POS Infrastructure including online card transaction	QR code-based card acceptance infrastructure
1.	Small merchants (with turnover upto Rs. 20 lakh during the previous financial year)	Not exceeding 0.40% (MDR cap of Rs. 200 per transaction)	Not exceeding 0.30% (MDR cap of Rs. 200 per transaction)
2.	Other merchants (with turnover above Rs. 20 lakh during the previous financial year)	Not exceeding 0.90% (MDR cap of Rs. 1000 per transaction)	Not exceeding 0.80% (MDR cap of Rs. 1000 per transaction)

Source: RBI

Violations of Environmental Clearance Norms

53. SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government monitors compliance of the project with Environmental Clearance once it is granted;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government maintains a record of cases where environmental clearance norms have been flouted;

(d) if so, the details of number of cases registered till date and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the commitments made by project proponents in the environmental impact assessments are monitored in a time bound manner and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government monitors the projects for compliance of the conditions of Environmental Clearances issued, through Regional Offices of the Ministry and State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs).

(c) to (e) Based on the report from Regional Offices, the Ministry writes to the State Governments to take action or initiate action by issuing show cause notice, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Preservation of Forests

54. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government encourages private sector participation in conservation and preservation of forests;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the fundamental framework developed by the Government to raise forests on private lands;

(c) whether the Government is considering granting tax exemptions and compensations to v u those private citizens who proposed to raise forests on the big areas of land available with them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time frame by which the Government expects to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The responsibility of Protection, conservation and management of the forests primarily lie with the respective State and UT Governments. However, National Forest Policy, 1988 envisages participation of other sector such,as farmers and institutions in conservation and preservation of forests. The policy prescribes that the forest-based industry should raise the raw material needed for meeting Its own requirements with the involvement of local people in raising trees and raw-material on their own land. Policy also encourages small and marginal farmers to grow tree on marginal/degraded lands available with them especially required for industries including fuel and fodder tree species.

Various afforestation and tree plantation activities are undertaken by the State Governments under social forestry/ farm forestry scheme with the involvement of local people and communities. The private sector also undertakes the plantation activities on private lands under corporate social responsibility programme.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has no such scheme under which tax exemptions and compensations are given to private citizens who proposed to raise forests on the big areas of land available with them.

[Translation]

Vacant Posts in Medical Colleges

55. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge shortage of professors, nurses and technicians in various medical colleges in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/scheme formulated by the Government for filling up the vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Health being a State subject, the responsibility for filling up of vacant posts in Government medical colleges is under the jurisdiction of respective State Governments. The data pertaining to vacant posts of Professor, Nurses and Technicians in various medical colleges of State Governments is not maintained centrally.

To increase the availability of faculty in medical colleges in the country, Central Government has taken several steps. These include:

(i) The ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and 1:1 to 1:3 in subjects of Anaesthesiology, Forensic Medicine, Radiotherapy, Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology and Psychiatry. Further, teacher: student ratio in public funded Government Medical Colleges for Professor has been increased from 1:2 to 1:3 in all clinical subjects and for Associate Professor from 1:1 to 1:2 if the Associate Professor is a unit head.

(ii) Lateral entry has been allowed from amongst Consultant / Specialists working in District Hospital to be equated as Professor with experience of more than 18 years with 4 Research Publication and Associate Professor with experience of more than 10 years with 2 Research Publication.

(iii) DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.

(iv) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/ re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/ principal/ director in medical colleges from 65-70 years.

(v) Removal of embargo/rider imposed on foreign qualified PG Doctors from five English speaking nations i.e. US, UK, Canada, Australia and New Zealand in case of taking teaching profession. They are now allowed to take up the post of Assistant Professor in respective department.

(vi) Assured Career Progression Scheme for faculty of Central Government Institutions has been revised to make it more beneficial.

(vii) Various allowances available to faculty like Non Practicing Allowance, Conveyance Allowance, Learning Resource Allowance, etc. have been enhanced considerably.

(viii) The Central Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for increase of PG seats in Government Medical Colleges.

[English]

Nilavembu Drink

56. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the practice of using Nilavembu drink, prepared by boiling several medicinal herbs in water, as a medicine for vector-borne diseases, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has conducted any laboratory tests/research into the proclaimed anti-pyretic, anti-inflammatory, analgesic and detoxic properties of Nilavembu drink; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes. There is a practice of using the said Nilavembu drink as a medicine for vector-borne diseases like Dengue and Chikungunya.

(b) to (c) Nilavembu kudineer showed significant anti-inflammatory effects in the doses of 20 and 30 ml / Kg, orally. The drug also showed the analgesic activity for 50 and 30 ml / kg, which showed 53.36% and 37.31% effect respectively.

Case series of twenty patients in Siddha Clinical Research Unit (CCRS), Palayamkottai in collaboration with Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai indicates that the combination of *Nilavembu Kudineer and Adathodai Manapagu* has showed good response in thrombocytopenia in dengue fever. This combination is safe in paediatric age group without any adverse effect and effective when taken with conventional symptomatic institutional treatment, for the prevention of any further complications.

Limitation on Mining Activities

57. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has suggested limits on production of minerals such as limestone, as there is encroachment into agricultural land for mining of such minerals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has put the ceiling in order to conserve the environment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (b) Yes Madam, the Ministry vide letter dated 6 December, 2017 has suggested the Ministry of Mines for carrying out a capping study for minerals like limestone. Further, the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) while appraising the project for grant of Environmental Clearance, inter-alia take into consideration the impact on land use and land cover of the area and if required restricts the mining activity to a limited area and to a limited production capacity.

(c) and (d) No Madam, as on date the Government has not put any ceiling.

Excise Duty on Petrol

58. SHRI Y.V. SUBBA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of taxes of Union and State Governments imposed on petroleum products during the last five years and the current year, product-wise and State and Union Government-wise;

(b) whether recently Union has cut down excise duties on petrol and diesel, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the efforts made by the Government to persuade States to reduce VAT and other duties on petrol and diesel;

(d) the reaction of the Government with regard to the gradual increase in the production of crude oil products and price of Indian basket in the last two years and the current year, month-wise; and

(e) the revenue generated from petroleum products in the last four years and the current year, month-wise and company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The details of taxes of Union Government is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Duty rate changes on petrol and diesel by the Union Government in last five years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) Union Government reduced excise duty on petrol and diesel by Rs. 2 Per litre on 04th October, 2017.

(c) Hon'ble Finance Minister has requested to all the Chief Ministers of States to reduce burden of Value Added Tax (VAT) on Petroleum Products used as inputs in making of goods after the introduction of GST. It has also been requested to consider imposition of VAT rate not above 5% on natural gas used by manufacturers and a reasonable rate of VAT on other petroleum product like petrol and high speed diesel being used by manufacturers as inputs.

(d) The Central Government reduced the Central Excise Duty on petrol and diesel by Rs.2 per liter effective from 4th October, 2017. The measure was aimed to reduce the retail selling prices of petrol and diesel and give relief to the consumers.

The Central Government also requested the State Governments to make reduction in VAT imposed by them on petrol and diesel so as to give more relief to the consumers. Accordingly, 4 State Governments and 1 Union Territory have reduced the VAT on petrol and diesel.

(e) The details of revenue generated from petroleum products in the last four year and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Table I- Basic customs duty [BCD] on Petrol, High Speed Diesel, ATF, and other Natural Gas

Particulars	Basic Customs Duty
Crude Petroleum	NIL + Rs. 50/ MT as NCCD*
Petrol	2.5%
Petrol (branded)	2.5%
High Speed Diesel	2.5%
High Speed Diesel (branded)	2.5%
Aviation Turbine Fuel	Nil
Liquefied Natural Gas	2.5%
Natural Gas [Gasious state]	5.0%
Natural Gas [Compressed]	5.0%

*National Calamity Contingent duty

Table-II- Central Excise Duty on Petrol, High Speed Diesel, ATF, and other Natural Gas

Particulars	Basic Excise Duty			Additional Excise Duty (Road Cess)			
	Up to 01.02.18	w.e.f. from 02.02.18	Special Additional Excise Duty	Up to 01.02.18	w.e.f. from 02.02.18	Additional Excise Duty (Road and Infrastructure Cess) (w.e.f. from 02.02.18)	Total
Crude Petroleum	Nil+ Cess @20%+ Rs.50/ MT as NCCD	Nil+ Cess @20% + Rs.50/ MT as NCCD	-	-	-	-	Nil+ Cess @20% + Rs.50/ MT iis NCCD
Petrol	Rs.6.48/ltr	Rs.4.48/ltr	Rs.7.00/ltr	Rs.6.00/ltr.		Rs.8.00/ltr.	Rs.19.48/ltr
Petrol (branded)	Rs.7.66/ltr	Rs.5.66/ltr	Rs.7.00/ltr	Rs.6.00/ltr.	-	Rs.8.00/ltr.	Rs.20.66/ltr
High Speed Diesel	Rs.8.33/ltr.	Rs.6.33/ltr.	Rs 1.00/ltr	Rs.6.00/ltr.	-	Rs.8.00/ltr.	Rs.15.33/ltr
High Speed Diesel (branded)	Rs.10.69/ltr	Rs.8.69/ltr	Rs 1.00/ltr		Rs.6.00/1 tr.	Rs.8.00/ltr.	Rs.17.69/ltr
Aviation Turbine Fuel	14%	14%	-	-	-		14%
Liquefied Natural Gas	Nil	Nil	-	-	-		Nil
Natural Gas [Gaseous state]	Nil	Nil	-	-	-		Nil
Natural Gas [Compressed]	14.0%	14.0%	-	-	-		14.0%

Statement-II

Table-I (Petrol Duty Structure Since 14.09.2012)

Period	Central Excise duty	
	Petrol (unbranded)	Petrol (branded)
1	2	3
W.e.f. 14.09.2012-10.07.2014	Rs.9.20 per litre [Rs.1.20 BED+ Rs.6 SAED+ Rs.2 AED]	Rs.15.50 per litre [Rs.7.50 BED+ Rs.6 SAED+ Rs.2 AED]
W.e.f. 11.07.2014-11.11.2014	Rs.9.20 per litre [Rs.1.20 BED+ Rs.6 SAED+ Rs.2 AED]	Rs.10.35 per litre [Rs.2.35 BED+ Rs.6 SAED + Rs.2 AED]
W.e.f. 12.11.2014-01.12.2014	Rs.10.70 per litre [Rs.2.70 BED + Rs.6 SAED + Rs.2 AED]	Rs.11.85 per litre [Rs.3.85 BED + Rs.6 SAED + Rs.2 AED]
W.e.f. 02.12.2014-01.01.2015	Rs. 12.95 per litre [Rs.4.95 BED + Rs.6 SAED + Rs.2 AED]	Rs.14.10 per litre [Rs.6.10 BED + Rs.6 SAED + Rs.2 AED]

1	2	3
W.e.f. 02.01.2015	Rs. 14.95 per litre [Rs.6.95 BED + Rs.6 SAED + Rs.2 AED]	Rs.16.10 per litre [Rs.8.10 BED + Rs.6 SAED + Rs.2 AED]
W.e.f. 16.01.2015	Rs. 16.95 per litre [Rs.8.95 BED + Rs.6 SAED + Rs.2 AED]	Rs.18.10 per litre [Rs.10.10 BED + Rs.6 SAED + Rs.2 AED]
W..e.f. 01.03.2015	Rs.17.46 per litre [Rs.5.46 BED + Rs.6 SAED + Rs.6 AED]	Rs.18.64 per litre [Rs.6.64 BED + Rs.6 SAED + Rs.6 AED]
We.f. 07.11.2015	Rs.19.06 per litre [Rs.7.06 BED + Rs.6 SAED + Rs.6 AED]	Rs. 20.24 per litre [Rs.8.24 BED + Rs.6 SAED + Rs.6 AED]
W.e.f. 17.12.2015	Rs.19.36 per litre [Rs.7.36 BED + Rs.6 SAED + Rs.6 AED]	Rs. 20.54 per litre [Rs.8.54 BED + Rs.6 SAED + Rs.6 AED]
W.e.f. 01.01.2016	19.73[Rs.7.73 BED + Rs.6 SAED + Rs.6 AED]	20.91[Rs.8.91 BED + Rs.6 SAED + Rs.6 AED]
W.e.f. 16.01.2016	20.48[Rs.8.48 BED + Rs.6 SAED + Rs.6 AED]	21.66[Rs.9.66 BED + Rs.6 SAED + Rs.6 AED]
W.e.f. 01.02.2016	21.48[Rs.9.48 BED + Rs.6 SAED + Rs.6 AED]	22.66[Rs. 10.66 BED + Rs.6 SAED + Rs.6 AED]
W.e.f. 01.07.2017	21.48[Rs.8.48 BED + Rs.7 SAED + Rs.6 AED]	22.66[Rs.9.66 BED + Rs.7 SAED + Rs.6 AED]
W.e.f. 04.10.2017	19.48[Rs.6.48 BED + Rs.7 SAED + Rs.6 AED]	20.66[Rs.7.66 BED + Rs.7 SAED + Rs.6 AED]
W.e.f. 02.02.2018	19.48[Rs.4.48 BED + Rs.7 SAED + Rs.8 AED (Road and Infrastructure Cess)]	20.66[Rs.5.66 BED + Rs.7 SAED + Rs.8 AED (Road and Infrastructure Cess)]

BED - Basic Excise Duty [under the Central Excise Tariff Act]

SAED - Special Additional Excise Duty [levied under section 147 of the Finance Act, 2002] AED - Additional Excise Duty [levied under section 111 of the Finance (No.2) Act, 1998 -Petrol and section 133 of the Finance Act, 1999 - Diesel]

AED (Road and Infrastructure Cess) - Additional Duty of Excise (Road and Infrastructure Cess) [levied under clause 110 of the Finance Bill, 2018]

In addition, Education / Secondary & Higher Education Cess @ 1 % and 2% respectively of the aggregate of duties of excise are leviable on both unbranded / branded petrol was applicable till 28th February, 2015.

Table-II (Diesel Structure since 14.09.2012)

Period	Central Excise duty	
	Diesel (unbranded)	Diesel (branded)
1	2	3
W.e.f. 14.09.2012-11.11.2014	Rs.3.46 per litre [1.46 BED + Rs. 2 AED]	Rs.5.75 per litre [3.75 BED + Rs.2 AED]
W.e.f. 12.11.2014-01.12.2014	Rs.4.96 per litre [Rs.2.96 BED + Rs.2 AED]	Rs.7.25 per litre [Rs.5.25 BED + Rs.2 AED]

1	2	3
W.e.f. 02.12.2014-01.01.2015	Rs.5.96 per litre [Rs.3.96 BED + Rs. 2 AED]	Rs.8.25 per litre [Rs.6.25 BED + Rs. 2 AED]
W.ef. 02.01.2015	Rs.7.96 per litre [Rs.5.96 BED + Rs.2 AED]	Rs.10.25 per litre [Rs.8.25 BED + Rs.2 AED]
W.e.f. 16.01.2015	Rs.9.96 per litre [Rs.7.96 BED + Rs.2 AED]	Rs.12.25 per litre [Rs.10.25 BED + Rs.2 AED]
W.e.f. 01.03.2015	Rs.10.26 per litre [Rs.4.26 BED + Rs.6 AED]	Rs.12.62 per litre [Rs.6.62 BED + Rs.6 AED]
W.ef. 07.11.2015	Rs.10.66 per litre [Rs.4.66 BED + Rs.6 AED]	Rs.13.02 per litre [Rs.7.02 BED + Rs.6 AED]
W.ef. 17.12.2015	Rs.11.83 per litre [Rs.5.83 BED + Rs.6 AED]	Rs.14.19 per litre [Rs.8.19 BED + Rs.6 AED]
W.e.f. 01.01.2016	Rs.13.83 per litre [Rs.7.83 BED + Rs.6 AED]	Rs.16.19 per litre [Rs.10.19 BED + Rs.6 AED]
W.e.f. 16.01.2016	Rs.15.83 per litre [Rs.9.83 BED + Rs.6 AED]	Rs.18.19 per litre Rs. [12.19 BED + Rs.6 AED]
W.e.f. 01.02.2016	Rs.17.33 per litre [Rs.11.33 BED + Rs.6 AED]	Rs.19.69 per litre [13.69 BED + Rs.6 AED]
W.e.f. 01.07.2017	Rs.17.33 per litre [Rs.10.33 BED + Rs.1 SAED + Rs.6 AED]	Rs.19.69 per litre [Rs.12.69 BED + Rs.1 SAED + Rs.6 AED
W.e.f. 01.07.2016	Rs.11.33 BED + Rs. 6 AED]	[13.69 BED+Rs. 6 AED]
W.e.f. 01.07.2017	Rs.17.33 per litre [Rs. 10.33 BED + Rs. 1 SAED + 6 AED]	[19.69 per litre [Rs. 12.69 BED + Rs. 1 SAED + Rs. 6 AED]
W.e.f. 04.10.2017	Rs.15.33 per litre [Rs.8.33 BED + Rs.1 SAED + Rs.6 AED]	Rs.17.69 per litre [Rs.10.69 BED + Rs.1 SAED + Rs.6 AED]
W.e.f. 02.02.2018	Rs.15.33 per litre [Rs.6.33 BED + Rs.1 SAED + Rs.8 AED (Road and Infrastructure Cess)]	Rs.17.69 per litre [Rs.8.69 BED + Rs.1 SAED + Rs.8 AED (Road and Infrastructure Cess)]

BED - Basic Excise Duty [under the Central Excise Tariff Act]

SAED - Special Additional Excise Duty [levied under section 147 of the Finance Act, 2002] AED - Additional Excise Duty [levied under section 111 of the Finance (No.2) Act, 1998 -Petrol and section 133 of the Finance Act, 1999 - Diesel]

AED (Road and Infrastructure Cess) - Additional Duty of Excise (Road and Infrastructure Cess) [levied under clause 110 of the Finance Bill, 2018]

In addition, Education / Secondary & Higher Education Cess @ 1% and 2% respectively of the aggregate of duties of excise are leviable on both unbranded / branded diesel was applicable till 28th February, 2015.

Statement-III

Month-wise POL Revenue Gross Collection F. Y. 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (April-December) (Rs. in crores)

Month	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
April	6,353	5,817	13,136	19,329	27,580
May	7,618	7,457	15,103	21,403	29,598

1	2	3	4	5	6
June	7,394	7,488	14,543	20,065	12,296
July	7,175	7,283	13,684	20,250	33,787
August	7,289	7,173	12,494	18,420	20,574
September	6,813	6,729	13,746	18,095	19,370
October	7,183	6,943	13,917	21,794	19,029
November	7,240	7,687	14,394	22,914	18,312
December	7,762	10,074	15,861	23,394	21,046
January	7,921	12,578	15,915	23,158	-
February	7,398	11,879	19,758	19,134	-
March	8,455	14,545	23,407	25,299	-
Total	88,600	105,653	185,958	253,254	201,592

[Translation]

PMNDP

59. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme (PMNDP) has been implemented in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Bihar; and

(c) the works carried out in this direction so far in the country, State-wise including Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Pursuant to announcement in Union Budget 2016-17 regarding starting of a National Dialysis Programme under the National Heath Mission (NHM) in PPP mode, the 'Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme' was rolled out in 2016.

(b) Guidelines for 'Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme' including model Request for Proposal (RFP) from the private providers have been issued. As per the guidelines, the private partner is envisaged to provide medical human resource, dialysis machine along with Reverse Osmosis (RO) water plant infrastructure, dialyzer and consumables, while the space, power, and water supply within District Hospitals are to be provided by the State Governments. Support under NHM is provided to State/UTs for provision of free dialysis services to the poor.

(c) As per information uploaded by respective States/ UTs on the portal for dialysis data, the state wise information including State of Bihar is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

National Consolidated View: Report generated on 8th January 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	DHS/Govt facilities (in nos) with functional units	Patients (in Nos till date)	Dialysis sessions held (in Nos till date)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	1310	11836
2	Andhra Pradesh	34	21027	351809
3	Assam	0	0	0
4	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
5	Bihar	10	5018	49736
6	Chandigarh	1	46	634

1	2	3	4	5
7	Chhattisgarh	2	234	1445
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	190	10915
9	Daman and Diu	1	34	3906
10	Delhi	3	8462	73421
11	Goa	3	3060	30688
12	Gujarat	125	49513	540239
13	Haryana	1	941	2260
14	Himachal Pradesh	4	3616	25371
15	Jammu and Kashmir	10	4519	13782
16	Jharkhand	0	321	3504
17	Karnataka	60	24531	153562
18	Kerala	20	2676	168276
19	Lakshadweep	1	8	444
20	Madhya Pradesh	52	739	66931
21	Maharashtra	1	1493	69342
22	Manipur	2	1136	3219
23	Meghalaya	3	26	106
24	Mizoram	2	206	2336
25	Nagaland	1	566	2337
26	Odisha	4	4206	18443
27	Puducherry	2	14206	14206
28	Punjab	43	8149	24980
29	Rajasthan	9	1840	14847
30	Sikkim	1	61	3033
31	Tamil Nadu	59	22004	172571
32	Telangana	3	2872	51834
33	Tripura	3	389	9916
34	Uttarakhand	2	4786	40486
35	Uttar Pradesh	5	302	10511
36	West Bengal	33	34808	201591
		503	223295	2148517

* Source: Reports fed by States/UTs on Portal for period upto November, 2017, However the period is variable across states

[English]

Amrit Pharmacies

60. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) pharmacies across the country and if so. the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the number of AMRIT outlets proposed to be opened in various States;

(c) the objectives of AMRIT outlets; and

(d) the number of patients benefited and the amount saved with the help of AMRIT pharmacies along with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (d) HLL Lifecare Ltd, a Government of India CPSU, is setting up Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) Pharmacies. The States were advised to consider opening AMRIT pharmacies at their institutions using suitable mechanisms. It aims to provide affordable medicines for treatment of cancer, cardiovascular and other diseases, thereby reducing the out of pocket expenses. The list of states in which this scheme has been implemented is given in the enclsoed Statement.

As on 15th January 2018, 111 AMRIT Pharmacies are operational in 20 States wherein 52.49 lakh patients have been benefitted and Rs. 486.55 crores worth of drugs sold at Rs. 219.35 crores, resulting in saving of Rs. 267.20 crores for patients.

Statement

List of AMRIT Deendayal Pharmacies

Sl. No.	State/UT	Hospital
1	2	3
1	Delhi	AMRIT, AIIMS, New Delhi
2		AMRIT, RML, New Delhi
3		AMRIT, LHMC, New Delhi
4		AMRIT, Safdarjung Hospital

1	2	3
5	Chandigarh	AMRIT, PGIMER, Chandigarh
6		AMRIT, ADVANCED CARDIAC CENTRE, Chandigarh
7		AMRIT, GMCH-32
8		Amrit, Advanced Eye Centre, Chandigarh
9		AMRIT, OPTICALS Chandigarh
10	Rajasthan	AMRIT, AIIMS, Jodhpur
11	Maharashtra	ESIS Worli
12		ESIS Mulund
13		ESIS Nagpur
14		Chandrapur Medical College
15	Uttarkhand	AMRIT, AIIIMS, Rishikesh
16	Madhya Pradesh	AMRIT, AIIMS, Bhopal
17		MGM Medical College And Hospital, Indore
18		Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal
19	Chhattisgarh	AMRIT, AIIMS, Raipur
20	Meghalaya	AMRIT, NEIGRIMS, Shillong
21		AMRIT, Civil Hospital, Shillong
22	Manipur	AMRIT, RIMS, Imphal
23	Assam	AMRIT, GMCH, Guwahati
24		AMRIT GMCH UNIT 2, Guwahati
25		AMRIT, AMCH, Dibrugarh
26		AMRIT, FAAMCH, Barpeta
27		AMRIT, JMCH, Jorhat
28		AMRIT, TMCH, Tezpur
29		AMRIT, SMCH, Silchar
30		Mahendra Mohan Choudhari Hospital
31		Civil Hospital, Baksa
32		Civil Hospital, Sonapur
33		Civil Hospital, Bongaigaon
34		Civil Hospital, Goalpara
35		Civil Hospital, Kokrajhar
36		Civil Hospital, Nalbari
37		Civil Hospital, Morigaon
38		Civil Hospital, Nagaon
39		Tolaram Bafna Civil Hospital, Amingaon
40		Kanaklata Civil Hospital, Tezpur
41		Mangaldai Civil Hospital, Darrang
42		North Lakhimpur Hospital
43		Sivasagar Civil Hospital
44		Kushal Konwar Civil Hospital, Golaghat
45	Puducherry	AMRIT, JIPMER, Puducherry
46	Bihar	AMRIT, IGMS Patna
47		AIIMS, Patna
48	Uttar Pradesh	AMRIT, BHU, Varanasi
49		King George Medical University, Lucknow
50		Shatabdi Phase-I King George Medical University, Lucknow
51	West Bengal	Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata
52	Punjab	AMRIT Sangroor, PGI Outreach OPD
53		Guru Gobind Medical College Hospital, Faridkot, Punjab
54		Cancer Care Hospital, Bhatinda, Punjab

1	2	3
55	Tripura	AMRIT, RCC Agartala
56	Himachal Pradesh	RCC, IGMC, Shimla
57	Odisha	AMRIT, AIIMS Bhubaneshwar
58	Kerala	AMRIT, AKKULAM, Thiruvananthapuram
59		District HOSPITAL, Peroorkada
60	Gujarat	AMRIT DDPMJAS Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad
61		AMRIT DDPMJAS, Junagadh GMERS
62		AMRIT DDPMJAS, VS Hospital Ahmedabad
63		AMRIT DDPMJAS LG Hospital Ahmedabad
64		AMRIT DDPMJAS Civil Hospital, Sola
65		AMRIT DDPMJAS GMERS, Gandhinagar
66		AMRIT DDPMJAS GMERS Himmantnagar
67		AMRIT DDPMJAS Civil Hospital Surat
68		AMRIT DDPMJAS PDU Rajkot
69		AMRIT DDPMJAS GG Hospital Jamnagar
70		AMRIT DDPMJAS SIT Medical College Bhavnagar
71		AMRIT DDPMJAS SSG Hospital Vadodara
72-111		Deendayal Pharmacies at 20 District And 20 SDHS

Use of Biodegradable Plastic

61. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to reduce unnecessary use of plastic and promote increase in the use of biodegradable plastic;

(b) the details and statistics of use of plastic and the magnitude of garbage creation by plastic during the last three years; and

(c) the percentage of plastic that was recycled during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Government has notified Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016. As per the Rules, the generators of waste have been mandated to take steps to minimize generation of plastic waste, ensure segregated storage of waste at source and handover segregated waste to local bodies or agencies authorised by the local bodies. Further to promote the use of biodegradable plastic, the provision of minimum thickness of fifty microns has been made inapplicable to carry bags made up of compostable plastic, conforming IS/ISO 17088.

(b) and (c) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) conducted study in 60 major cities of India. It has been estimated that around 4059 T/day of plastic waste is generated from these cities. Extrapolating this plastic waste generation data from 60 major cities to the entire country, it is estimated that.around 25,940 T/day of plastic waste is generated in India. The exact data relating to recycling of plastic waste is not available because the plastic waste recycling is taking place majorly in informal sectors.

Universal Health Coverage

62. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Health Organisation is keen that India should have universal health coverage and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the earlier plan to provide health cover to 10 crore people has been stuck with the Government for a year now and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to come out with a scheme titled National Health Protection Scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) In the UN General Assembly 67th session held on 12th December, 2012, one of the resolutions adopted calls for strengthening collaboration among member States, in particular through the World Health Organisation (WHO) through technical assistance and sharing of best practices as well as working with partners, to promote effective implementation of Universal Health Coverage.

(b) to (d) The Government has proposed to launch a new health protection scheme titled National Health Protection Scheme which will provide health cover to poor and economically weak families. The contours of the scheme are yet to be finalized.

Cadre Restructuring in CBDT and CBES

63. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all departments/ offices working under Ministry of Finance have implemented Government of India OM No. 36012/45/2005-Estt. (Res.) dated 10.8.2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the departments/ offices which have not implemented the above OM along with reasons therefor;

(c) whether the above OM was implemented in last cadre restructuring in CBDT and CBEC, if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of the designations of the officers who have not implemented the above OM; and

(e) whether any action has been taken against the officials for not implementing the above OM and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Department of Personnel & Training (DOPT), Government of India OM No. 36012/45/2005-Estt.(Res.) dated 10.08.2010 has been largely followed by Cadre Controlling Authorities of CBEC and CBDT upto 30.09.2016. However, DOPT vide OM No. 36012/11/2016-Estt. (Res.) dated 30.09.2016 issued instructions whereby till such time the SLP(s) on the subject pending in the Hon'ble Supreme Court are decided, while considering promotion, the DOPT OM dated 10.08.2010 is not to be relied upon.

(c) to (e) The process of cadre restructuring is only change in number of posts in different grades of the departments. Accordingly, DOPT's OM No. 36012/45/2005-Estt. (Res.) dated 10.08.2010 which deals with reservation in promotions, does not have any impact in cadre restructuring.

Artificial Kidney

64. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed that scientists at University of California have developed artificial kidney and field trials are going on;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the proposed artificial kidney can totally replace dialysis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) Yes. A project for development of artificial kidney with microchip nanotechnology with living kidney cells is reported to be underway at University of California.

Black Money Extinguished Post Demonetization

65. SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to Reserve Bank of India it has no information on how much black money was extinguished as result of the demonetization exercise and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether an estimated Rs. 15.28 lakh crore in junked notes had come back which is subject to future corrections based on verification process and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the verification for authenticity was still underway, with some notes accepted by the banks and post offices are still lying in currency chests and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) No such information is available with Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

(b) and (c) As per information provided by RBI, subject to future corrections based on verification process the estimated value of Specified Bank Notes (SBNs)'received as on June 30, 2017 is Rs.15.28 trillion. SBNs which have come back from circulation are being processed by the Reserve Bank for their numerical accuracy and authenticity. Only upon completion of the same the amount of SBNs returned from circulation could be ascertained.

[Translation]

Testing of Drugs

66. SHRI TAMRADHWAJ SAHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any monitoring mechanism to test the quality of drugs;

(b) if so, the mechanism available to test the quality of drugs being sold in the market; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in case of detection of poor quality of drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE j (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs in the country are regulated under the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 thereunder through a system of licensing and inspection. Licenses for manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs are granted by the State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) appointed by respective State Governments.

Drug Inspector is authorized under the said Act to draw samples of drugs from the market and other sources for their quality testing in accordance with the procedures prescribed in the Act and Rules and to institute prosecution in case of any violation of the provisions of the Act and Rules. State Licensing Authorities are also legally empowered to take action against violation of any condition of license issued by them.

(c) As per information received from States/U.Ts Drugs Controllers, whenever the drug samples tested are found to be spurious/ adulterated and sub-standard, regulatory action is taken against the offenders under the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act and Rules.

[English]

Time Taken for Environmental Clearance

67. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the average time taken for environmental clearances as per the norms laid out by the Government;

(b) whether the Government has reduced the average time period for environmental clearances from 600 days to 190 days and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the measures taken to ensure that environmental impact assessments are conducted thoroughly;

(d) whether the said measures include screening environmental impact assessment report preparation, public hearings and appraisals and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether all stakeholders are given adequate notice before decisions regarding clearance are made and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether stakeholders are involved in public hearings, especially at the grassroot level and if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The average time period for environmental clearances has come down from 600 days to 162 days during 2017. The year wise details of average time taken for grant of environmental clearance is as follows:

Year	Number of days taken to grant Environment Clearance
Prior to 2014	600 days
2015	184
2016	223
2017	177

(c) and (d) The Government has taken several measures to ensure that environmental impact assessment is conducted thoroughly which, inter alia, include screening for category "B" projects / activities; Scoping, Public consultation and appraisal of category "A" and "B" proposals by the Expert Appraisal Committee; mandating the submission of environmental impact assessment reports as per the generic structure prescribed in the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 as amended time to time; mandating the preparation and presentation of environmental impact assessment report and environmental management plan by the environmental consultant organizations which are accredited for a particular sector and the category of the project for the sector with the Quality Council of India or National Accreditation Board for Education and Training or any other agency as notified by the Ministry; mandating certificate of Compliance of earlier Environment Clearance conditions from the Regional Offices of the Ministry or State Pollution Control Board in case of expansion proposals etc.

(e) and (f) The stakeholders are involved in the public hearing conducted at site or in its close proximity and also obtain response in writing from other concerned persons having plausible stake in the environmental aspects of the project or activity. On receipt of application for public hearing by the project proponent, the member secretary of the concerned State/ UT Pollution Control Board/Committee finalizes the date and time and exact venue for the conduct of public hearing and advertises the same in one major National Daily and Regional vernacular daily / official State Language. The Agenda, Proceedings of the Expert Appraisal Committee and Environment Clearance letter are posted on the Ministry's Website for Public/Stakeholder's access. Further, it is mandatory for the project proponent to advertise the environmental clearance granted for their project along with the environmental conditions and safeguards, in at least two local newspapers of the district or State where the project is located and in addition, this shall also be displayed in the project proponent's website. The copies of the environmental clearance shall be submitted by the project proponents to the Heads of local bodies, Panchayats and Municipal Bodies in addition to the relevant offices of the Government who in turn have to display the same for 30 days from the date of receipt.

[Translation]

Medical Seats

68. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several private medical colleges have allegedly sold a large number of medical seats, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to take any steps in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Till date no such complaint about selling medical seats has been received in the Ministry.

With the enactment of IMC (Amendment) Act, 2016, the Government has introduced a common entrance examination viz. National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) for admission to all medical courses in the country. The Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 1997 and Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 have also been amended making provision for common counseling based on the merit obtained in NEET to fill the seats. All the admissions in medical courses are, therefore, made through common counseling based on NEET merit. The Common Counseling for admission to All India Quota Seats, Central Institutions and Deemed Universities is conducted by the DGHS. The Common Counseling for State Quota Seats and Private Medical Colleges including those run by Religious and Linguistic Minorities affiliated to State Universities is conducted by the respective State Government or its designated authority.

[English]

International Conference on AYUSH

69. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the first International Conference cum Exhibition on AYUSH and wellness recently organised in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the list of the countries participated in the event;

(d) the details of issues discussed with regard to development of AYUSH in the Conference along with the outcome thereof; and

(e) the resolution made in the conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and Pharmexcil in collaboration with Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Ministry of AYUSH organized the International AROGYA 2017. This was the first Edition of International Exhibition and Conference on AYUSH and Wellness held on 4 -7 December, 2017 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi with the theme 'Enhancing the export potential of AYUSH'. The event was attended by International Ayurveda Experts/ Academicians/ Scientists/ Regulators/ Manufacturers. The objective of the event was to sensitize Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha & Sowa- Rigpa and Homeopathy industry/ stakeholders at global level.

(c) Total 57 countries participated in the 1st International Exhibition & Conference on AYUSH & Wellness. The list of the countries is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) During the International Conference and Regulators Meet, many important topics relating to Quality Raw Materials, Standardization of and Quality Control in AYUSH Sector, recognition of AYUSH therapies, promotion of classical formulation Enhancing the export potential of AYUSH and Business opportunities, Integrative Healthcare etc. were extensively deliberated to understand the International perspective. International AROGYA with the participation of AYUSH manufacturers showcased the strength of the AYUSH systems of medicine. Suggestions were made for building for AYUSH brand which could be taken to the world by incorporating modern system of research and subsequently educating people of the concept that Ayurveda could be way of life. Possible suggestions/ measures were provided to Indian AYUSH manufactures to enter into ASEAN and BIMSTEC countries.

Statement

List of Countries where hosted delegates participated: 57

Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Gibraltar, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Russia, Rwanda, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Zambia.

[Translation]

Fog in Delhi

70. SHRI ALOK SANJAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the occurrence of fog is less in Delhi this year as compared to the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to tackle dense fog in winter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) As per the information from India Meteorological Department (IMD), the fog occurrence is less in December-January of 2017-18 as compared to earlier three years viz. 2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17. It is only 19 days (95 hours) of total duration as on 29 January, 2018 in 2017-18 as compared to 29 days (174 hours), 20 days (93 hours), 26 days (120 hours) for 2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17, respectively.

(c) IMD has initiated a Forecast Demonstration Project (FDP) on fog from 2016-17 (December to February) which is a multi-institutional initiative involving different institutes under Ministry of Earth Sciences, Space Application Centre, Indian Air Force, Indian Institute of Technology etc. to monitor and forecast the fog occurrence over Indo-Gangetic Plains. In addition, the Satellite Meteorological Division of IMD has come up with a tool viz. 'RAPID' to monitor the fog. Also special observational campaign for monitoring of fog over Delhi and its forecast is being carried out jointly by Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune and IMD, New Delhi.On the basis of all above, guidance bulletin is being issued from National Weather Forecasting Centre of IMD, Delhi on daily basis for the reference and use by all.

Management of Forest Resources

71. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a specificinstitution for conducting studies and research related to forests and management of forest resources in the country:

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be set up; and

(c) the target fixed by the Government to increase the depleting forest area in view of increasing population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no proposal to set up a specific institution for conducting studies and research related to forests and management of forest resources in the country. Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE), Dehradun, an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC) is undertaking holistic research on forestry through its nine research institutes and four Regional Centres situated in the differentagro-climatic zones of the country.

(c) Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, a subordinate organization under Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, has been carrying out the assessment of forest cover of the country biennially. The findings of the assessment are published in India State of Forest Report. As per the latest report 2015, the total forest and tree cover of the country is 7, 94,245 square kilometres which is 24.16% of the total geographical area of the country. There is a net increase of 3775 square kilometers in the forest cover of the country as compared with India State of Forest Report-2013. There are a number of schemes of the Ministry to increase the forest cover of the countrywhich includes National Mission for a Green India (GIM) and National Afforestation Programme (NAP).

[English]

National Urban Health Mission

72. SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Governments have implemented the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of the States which are yet to implement the same and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure implementation of the Mission by all States across the country and strengthen the primary Healthcare system in cities and towns under the said Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) All States/UTs have imp emented the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) except the UT of Lakshadweep.

(b) National Urban Health Mission (NUHM). as a sub-mission under an overarching National Health Mission (NHM), was approved on 1st May, 2013 for providing equitable and quality primary health care set vices to the urban population with special focus on the slum and vulnerable population. NUHM covers all cities, towns and District Headquarters with more than 30.000 population. The UT of Lakshadweep continues to be covered under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) as the population of the District Headquarter is less than 30,000.

(c) Since the launch of NUHM. so far 1067 cities have been covered under NUHM and an amount of Rs. 3828.92 Crore has been released. Support has been provided for strengthening of 4451 facilities in urban areas, construction of 592 new UPHCs (Urban Primary Health Centres) and 67 new UCHCs (Urban Community Health Centres). A total of 2895 Medical Officers, 320 Specialists, and 31.293 para-medical staff have been approved. 68,922 ASHAs and 1.10,599 MAS (Mahila Arogya Samiti) have also been approved under the Programme.

National Mental Health Programme

73. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centres of Excellence established by the Government under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the measures taken by the Government to address the shortage of qualified mental health professionals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The Government has supported the establishment of 23 Centres of Excellence under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) since initiation of Scheme, out of which 12 Centres of Excellence are sanctioned during the last three years. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) To address the acute shortage of qualified mental health professionals in the country, the Central Government, under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) is providing support for implementation of manpower development schemes by States/UTs for establishment of Centres of Excellence and strengthening/ establishment of Post Graduate (PG) Departments in mental health specialties.

Till date, support has been provided for establishment of 23 Centres of Excellence and strengthening/ establishment of 46 Post Graduate (PG) Departments in mental health specialties in the country. These schemes have resulted in increasing the availability of additional Human Resources in the field of mental health.

Statement

State-wise list of 12 Centres of Excellence established during the last three years

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Institute
1	2	3
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior Mansik Arogyashala, Gwalior
2.		MGM Medical College, Indore
3.	Delhi	Dr. RML Hospital, Delhi
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Govt. Medical College, Kangra, Tanda
5.	Rajasthan	S.P. Medical College, Bikaner
6.		SMS Medical College, Jaipur
7.	Karnataka	Dharwad Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences
8.	Goa	Institute of Psychiatry and Human Behaviour, Bambolim
9.	Uttar Pradesh	King George Medical University, Lucknow
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Hospital for Mental Care, Vishakhapatnam
11.	West Bengal	Department of Psychiatry, Calcutta Medical College
12.	Punjab	Institute of Mental Health, Amritsar

CGHS Wellness Centre

74. SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (AVANTHI): Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), Wellness Centre and OPD Chambers have been inaugurated at Pradhama Hospital, Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Central Government employees, pensioners and their dependants from neighbouring districts would be benefited by the said centre and can avail cashless treatment and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes; CGHS Wellness Centre has been made functional at Visakhapatnam since 09.01.2017.

Pradhama Hospital at Visakhapatnam has been empanelled under CGHS w.e.f. 27.12.2017.

(c) Central Government employees residing in Visakhapatram are eligible to avail CGHS facilities and in case of emergency, the empanelled hospitals have to provide cashless treatment to them.

Central Government pensioners & their dependants residing in neighbouring districts of Visakhapatnam have the option to avail CGHS facilities from CGHS Wellness Centre, Visakhapatnam and the empanslled hospitals have to provide cashless treatment to them as per the terms and conditions of empanelment.

[Translation]

Medical Services under PMSSY

75. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the specialized centres of cardiology and oncology have not been set up in various All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) and if so, the details and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the emergency sei'vices like blood bank and autopsy have also not been provided in various AIIMS;

(c) whether the Government his taken any steps for ensuring proper implementation of PMSSY; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The cardiology and oncology specialities are available in five functional AIIMS i.e. BhopaL Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Raipur and Rishikesh under PMSSY. However these specialities could not be made functional in AIIMS Patna due to delay in construction works, procurement of required equipment, and placement of specialised faculty.

(b) Except AIIMS, Patna, the facility of emergency services like blood bank and autopsy are available in other five functional AIIMS i.e Bhopal, Bhibaneswar, Jodhpur, Raipur and Rishikesh.

(c) and (d) For proper implementation of the PMSSY scheme a revised strategy with respect to the planning and execution of new projects has been worked out and implemented. The various measures under the strategy include delegation of power to Institutes, creation of online dashboard and PERT Chart for effective monitoring, engagement of proper Executing Agencies, simplification of procurement process and better strategy for recruitment of requisite Human Resources.

Influenza among Children

76. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children under five years died due to influenza (flu) since 2016 till date;

(b) the steps being taken/likely to be taken by the Government to prevent influenza;

(c) whether the Government is considering/likely to consider vaccination to prevent influenza;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The number of cases and deaths of all ages due to seasonal influenza (H1N1) as reported by States/UTs to National Centre of Disease Control (NCDC) since 2016 is as under:

Year	2016	2017	2018 Up to 28.01.2018
Cases	1786	38810	726
Deaths	265	2264	55

(b) to (e) National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Delhi, through Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) undertakes surveillance for Influenza like Illness (ILI) and Severe Acute Respiratory Infections (SARI) supported by network of laboratories.

The Government of India provides regular guidance on use of Influenza vaccine depending on the type of strain prevalent in the community. However, mass vaccination is not recommended and vaccination is recommended for certain identified high risk groups like health care workers and pregnant women and person with chronic diseases.

[English]

Externally Aided Projects of Andhra Pradesh

77. SHRI M. MURLI MOHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government to release funds to the tune of Rs. 16,725 crores for six Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) as part of the special package announced to Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No. However, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh have suggested to Union Government of India that a special dispensation amount arrived at under the special package may be provided for the specified projects amounting to Rs. 16,725 crore through NABARD loan instead of loans through External Agencies (EAP).

Manipulation of Currency to Support Export

78. SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
DR. SUNIL BALI RAM GAIKWAD:
SHRI S. R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India got biggest gains in terms of percentage among Asian emerging markets in the foreign exchange reserves last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the factors favourable for such increase;

(c) whether the United States (US) has accused India that it has manipulated its currency to support exports and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether India has taken up the matter with US authorities in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereto; and

(f) the steps taken by the Reserve Bank of India to maintain stability of rupee against foreign currencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) per the information available from International Monetary Fund (IMF), Thailand was the biggest gainer among Asian emerging markets in terms of percentage gains in Foreign Exchange Reserves (FER) during last year. The details of FER growth of Asian emerging markets are given in the table below:

FER growth in Asian Emerging Markets (per cent).

Rank	Asian emerging markets	percentage growth in Nov 2017 over Dec 2016
1	Thailand	18.2
2	India	11.8
3	Indonesia	8.3
4	Malaysia	9.1
5	South Korea	4.4
6	China	3.2
7	Philippines	-0.4

Source: IMF

There are various factors like increased Portfolio investment by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs), remittances by overseas Indians and valuation effect of exchange rate, etc. that have resulted in the increase of FER.

(c) to (e) The United States has not accused India of currency manipulation. However, the US Department of the Treasury in its October 2017 report on "Foreign Exchange Policies of Major Trading Partners of the United States" stated that "Over the first half of 2017, there has been a notable increase in the scale and persistence of India's net foreign exchange purchases, which have risen to around $42 billion (1.8 per cent of GDP) over the four quarters through June 2017. India has a significant bilateral goods trade surplus with the United States, totaling $23 billion over the four quarters through June 2017. Treasury will be closely monitoring India's foreign exchange and macroeconomic policies."

(f) The exchange rate of the rupee is market determined. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI), however, intervenes in the domestic foreign exchange market to manage volatility and maintain orderly conditions. RBI continues to monitor the situation on exchange rate front and takes appropriate steps to bring stability in case of unwarranted increase in forex market volatility.

Pictorial Warning on Tobacco Products

79. SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO:
SHRIMATI R. VANAROJA:
SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU:
SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR:
DR. K. GOPAL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people died due to tobacco related diseases, if so, State/UT-wise details thereof;

(b) whether the tobacco related diseases costs in India is more than Rs. 1,04,500 crore, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has notified amendments mandating pictorial warning on tobacco products, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has monitored the implementation of 85 per cent warning label of tobacco products, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other measures taken by the Government to spread awareness and discourage use of tobacco products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) The data regarding number of deaths and costs due to tobacco related diseases is not maintained centrally. However, as per the Report on "Economic Burden of Tobacco Related Diseases in India", the total economic costs attributable to tobacco use from all diseases in India in die year 2011 for persons aged 35-69 amounted to Rs. 1,04,500 crores (US$ 22.4 billion).

(c) Section 7 of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA 2003) was amended in 2007 to provide for specified warning including a pictorial warning on tobacco products.

(d) The implementation of the provisions of the COTPA, 2003 lies with the States/Union Territories.

The Central Government is implementing the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) from 2007-08 with the objective of ensuring effective implementation of the provisions under COTPA, 2003. State and District Level Coordination Committees have been set up under NTCP to oversee the implementation of COTPA.

(e) The Central Government has notified rules to regulate films and TV programmes depicting scenes of tobacco usage to spread awareness. Such films and TV programmes are statutorily required to run anti-tobacco health spots, disclaimers and static health warnings.

The Ministry has started National Toll-free Helpline in 2008, with a primary aim to report violations under various provisions of COTPA 2003. In addition, this Helpline provides information on harmful effects of consumption of tobacco, and on how to quit tobacco use, including after-effects of quitting tobacco.

The Ministry also started National Tobacco Quitline to provide tobacco cessation services to the community and has launched a pan-India "mCessation" initiative to reach out to tobacco users who are willing to quit tobacco use and to support them towards successful quitting through text-messaging via mobile phones.

The stakeholders are being made aware on a regular basis about the adverse effects of tobacco usage on health through various anti-tobacco campaigns vide different modes of communication.

Expansion of AYUSH

80. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment with regard to expansion of AYUSH in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government is unable to deliver the expected results of expanding the scope of AYUSH to the urban, semi-urban and rural areas of the country;

(c) if so, whether it is due to insufficient doctors, paramedic staff and funds; and

(d) if so, the further steps taken by the Government to overcome such deficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) No assessment has been made by the Central Government in this regard. Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide health care services lies with the respective State/UT Governments. However, Central Government through the Centrally Sponsored scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) has supported the States/UTs in expanding the scope of AYUSH in the country including urban, semi urban and rural areas through the following activities:

(i) Co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centers (PHCs), Community Health Centers (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs).

(ii) Up gradation of exclusive State Government AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(iii) Setting up of up to 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital.

(iv) Upgradation of State Government Educational Institutions.

(v) Setting up of new State Government AYUSH Educational Institutions including Yoga and Naturopathy in the State where it is not available.

(vi) Strengthening of State Government/ Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) Pharmacies and Drug Testing Laboratories (DTL).

(vii) Cultivation and Promotion of Medicinal Plants.

The Ministry has been able to expand its visibility and impact of AYUSH in the country significantly. There are 771468 AYUSH registered practitioners throughout the country as on 01.01.2016 who contribute to AYUSH health care services in the country including urban, semi-urban and rural areas. However, the data on para-medic staff for AYUSH systems of medicine is not maintained by the Central Government. For promotion of AYUSH, budgetary allocation of Rs. 1428.65 Crore as Budget Estimate has been made to Ministry of AYUSH which has been subsequently enhanced to Rs. 1557.80 Crore as Revised Estimate for various activities for the year 2017-18.

[Translation]

Expenditure on promotion of Hindi

81. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total funds spent by the financial institutions including public Sector Banks (PSB) in the country for promotion of Hindi as official language during the last three years and current year, institution and bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): Details of the funds spent by Banks, Financial Institutions and Insurance Companies in the country for promotion of Hindi as Official Language during the last three years and current year, institution-wise and bank-wise is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Details of the funds spent by Banks, Financial Institutions and Insurance Companies in the country for promotion of Hindi as Official Language during the last three years and current year, institution-wise and bank-wise

(Amount in Rs Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Banks/Insurance companies/ Financial Institutions	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Corporation Bank	32.77	33.92	35.96	37.89

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Dena Bank	8.43	9.02	9.61	8.98
3.	Bank of Maharastra	9.67	9.78	12.66	10.11
4.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	7.30	7.38	7.21	9.88
5.	Central Bank of India	29.58	31.29	32.16	33.60
6.	Bank of India	26.00	36.11	32.08	24.36
7.	Vijaya Bank	23.44	32.60	54.17	32.25
8.	Allahabad Bank	7.35	10.20	12.25	14.70
9.	Union Bank of India	2962.18	3633.44	2832.32	2697.22
10.	Bank of Baroda	74.72	92.74	97.06	77.76
11.	Canara Bank	26.97	23.14	29.21	25.35
12.	United Bank of India	286.18	280.10	432.59	179.52
13.	Punjab & Sind Bank	4.66	4.77	5.30	4.22
14.	Indian Overseas Bank	63.67	33.60	24.28	2.92
15.	State Bank of India	25.46	29.99	47.97	49.37
16.	Syndicate Bank	347.49	645.50	1330.82	30.66
17.	Punjab National Bank	30.07	30.17	35.35	34.67
18.	Export Import Bank of India	10.38	16.24	18.62	26.81
19.	Andhra Bank	18.43	20.91	28.02	20.40
20.	National Housing Bank	5.00	4.83	5.94	3.94
21.	Uco Bank	602.20	418.63	443.69	112.49
22.	Indian Bank	44.47	39.92	70.40	55.45
23.	Reserve Bank of India	585.22	1165.87	1014.95	363.04
24.	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	23.12	25.82	28.22	22.64
25.	Small Industries Development Bank of India	19.68	21.36	20.74	17.26
26.	IDBI Bank	25.72	28.29	29.22	9.74
27.	The Oriental Insurance Company Limited	516.91	533.59	777.92	748.18
28.	National Insurance company Ltd.	141.10	160.11	171.41	189.82
29.	Life Insurance Corporation of India	128.42	138.39	157.81	47.45
30.	General Insurance corporation of India	5.00	9.07	6.95	4.69
31.	The New India Assurance Company Ltd.	7.00	4.98	7.26	4.69
32.	Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd.	40.17	58.07	90.10	62.91
33.	United India Insurance company Ltd.	2488.58	1922.99	2272.18	1207.93
34.	IFCI Limited	0.67	0.88	0.84	1.15
35.	IFCL	0.14	1.12	1.12	1.21

Buffer Zones for Conservation of Environment

82. SHRI HARIOM SINGH RATHORE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether buffer zones have been developed in the country for conservation of environment; and

(b) if so, the number of such buffer zones developed in the country along with the number of proposals for setting up such new zones pending with the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change under sub-section (1) read with clause (v) and clause (xiv) of subsection (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) read with sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, notifies Eco-Sensitive Zones around National Parks and Sanctuaries for protection of environment and biodiversity. The Eco-Sensitive Zones also act as buffer in protection to the rich biodiversity inside the National Parks and Sanctuaries.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has received proposals covering 630 National Parks and Sanctuaries from the State/UT Governments for declaration of Eco-Sensitive Zones. Based on the proposals received from the State/UT Governments, the Ministry has notified proposals covering 443 National Parks and Sanctuaries.

[English]

MMR and IMR

83. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRI KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:
KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:
SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:
SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:
SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed United Nations warning about the abysmally high Infant and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR & IMR) in India;

(b) if so, the details of MMR and IMR in India, State-wise along with the action taken on such warnings;

(c) whether the UNICEF has also revealed that one in every 21 children being born in India is dying before reaching their fifth birthday and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether India has achieved the Millennium Development Goal target of reducing MMR and IMR and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the issue of maternal deaths and to accelerate the pace of reduction of MMR and IMR in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) As per Sample Registration System Report of Registrar General of India, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 34 per 1,000 live births in 2016 and Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is 167 per 1.00.000 live births in 2011-13 at national level. The Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) is. 39 per 1,000 live births in 2016 at national level. The State-wise details are enclosed as Statement-I, II, & III respectively.

(d) As per the latest report of the Registrar General of India, Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of India has shown a decline from 212 per 100,000 live births in the period 2007-09 to 167 per 100,000 live births in the period 2011-13. India's rate of decline of MMR between 2007-09 and 2011-13 is 5.7%. With the same rate of decline, it is estimated that India would have achieved the MDG target of 139 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. Similarly under MDG-4, the Under 5 Mortality Rate target is 42 per 1000 live births and India has achieved U5MR of 39 per 1000 live birth as per SRS, 2016 report.

(e) Government of India has adopted the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Strategy (RMNCH+A) to improve maternal and child health outcomes. The RMNCH+A strategy recognize that child health and survival is inextricably linked to women's health across all life stages.

Under National Health Mission, the following interventions are being implemented to reduce Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Ratio all across the country:

(1) Promotion of Institutional deliveries through cash incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free ante-natal check-ups. delivery including Caesarean section, post-natal care and treatment of sick infants till one year of age.

(2) Strengthening of delivery points for providing comprehensive and quality Reproductive. Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) Services, ensuring essential newborn care at all delivery points, establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of stck and small babies. Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) is being provided by ASHAs to improve child rearing practices. India Newborn Action Plan (IANP) was launched in 2014 to make concerted efforts towards attainment of the goals of "Single Digit Neonatal Mortality Rate" and "Single Digit Stillbirth Rate", by 2030.

(3) Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices are promoted in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development. Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are observed tor provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care including health and nutrition education. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare launched' MAA-Mothers' Absolute Affection programme in August 2016 for improving breastfeeding practices (Initial Breastfeeding within one hour. Exclusive Breastfeeding up to six months and complementary, Breastfeeding up to two years) through mass media and capacity building of health care providers in health facilities as well as in communities.

(4) Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is being supported to provide vaccination to children against many life threatening diseases such as Tuberculosis. Diphtheria., Pertussis. Polio, Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Measles. Pentavalent vaccine has been introduced all across the country and Mission Indradhanush and Intensified Mission Tndradhanush has been launched to fully immunize children who arc either unvaccinated or partially vaccinated; those that have not been covered during the rounds of routine immunization for various reasons. Measles Rubella Campaign is being undertaken in select States for children from 9 months to 15 years of age with the aim of eliminating Measles by 2020.

(5) Name based tracking of mothers and children till two years of age (Mother and Child Tracking System) is done to ensure complete antenatal intranatal, postnatal care and complete immunization as per schedule.

(6) Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for health screening, early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays including disability and early intervention services has been Operationalized to provide comprehensive care to all the children in the age group of 0-18 years in the community.

(7) Some other important interventions are Iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation for the prevention of anaemia among the vulnerable age groups, home visits by (ASH As to promote exclusive breast feeding and promote use of ORS and Zinc for management of diarrhoea in children.

(8) Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under National Health Mission (NHM) to build and upgrade the skills of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care of mother during pregnancy, delivery and essential newborn care.

(9) Capacity building of Graduate doctors: in Anesthesia (LSAS) and Obstetric Care including C-section (EmOC) skills to overcome the shortage of specialists in these disciplines, particularly in rural areas.

(10) Establishing Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings in high caseload facilities to improve the quality of care provided to mothers and children.

(11) Health and nutrition education through Information, Education & Communication (IEC) and Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron folate rich food as well as food items that promotes iron absorption.

(12) To tackle the problem of anaemia due to malaria particularly in pregnant women and children. Long

Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) are being distributed in endemic areas.

(13) Safe Motherhood Booklet is being distributed to the pregnant women for educating them on dietary diversification and promotion of consumption of IFA.

(14) Low performing districts have been identified as High Priority Districts (HPDs) which entitles them to receive high per capita funding, relaxed norms, enhanced monitoring and focused supportive supervisions and encouragement to adopt innovative approaches to address their peculiar health challenges.

Statement-I

Status of Infant Mortality Rate

State/UTs	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	2	3	4	5
India	40	39	37	34
Bihar	42	42	42	38
Chhattisgarh	46	43	41	39
Himachal Pradesh	35	32	28	25
Jammu and Kashmir	37	34	26	24
Jharkhand	37	34	32	29
Madhya Pradesh	54	52	50	47
Odisha	51	49	46	44
Rajasthan	47	46	43	41
Uttar Pradesh	50	48	46	43
Uttarakhand	32	33	34	38
Arunachal Pradesh	32	30	30	36
Assam	54	49	47	44
Manipur	10	11	9	11
Meghalaya	47	46	42	39
Mizoram	35	32	32	27
Nagaland	18	14	12	12
Sikkim	22	19	18	16
Tripura	26	21	20	24
Andhra Pradesh	39	39	37	34
Goa	9	10	9	8
Gujarat	36	35	33	30
Haryana	41	36	36	33
Karnataka	31	29	28	24
Kerala	12	12	12	10
Maharashtra	24	22	21	19
Punjab	26	24	23	21
Tamil Nadu	21	20	19	17
Telangana	35	34	31	
West Bengal	31	28	26	25
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24	22	20	16
Chandigarh	21	23	21	14
Dadra and Haveli Haveli	31	26	21	17
Daman and Diu	20	18	18	19
Delhi	24	20	18	18
Lakshadweep	24	20	20	19
Puducherry	17	14	11	10

(Source: Sample Registration System)

Statement-II

Status of Maternal Mortality Ratio

State	MMR
1	2
India	167
Assam	300
Bihar	208
Jharkhand	208
Madhya Pradesh	221

1	2
Chhattisgarh	221
Odisha	222
Rajasthan	244
Uttar Pradesh	285
Uttaranchal	285
Andhra Pradesh	92
Karnataka	133
Kerala	61
Tamil Nadu	79
Gujarat	112
Haryana	127
Maharashtra	68
Punjab	141
West Bengal	113

(Source: Sample Registration System, 2011-13)

Statement-III

Status of Under 5 Mortality Rate

State	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	2	3	4	5
India	49	45	43	39
Andhra Pradesh	41	40	39	37
Assam	73	66	62	52
Bihar	54	53	48	43
Chhattisgarh	53	49	48	49
Delhi	26	21	20	22
Gujarat	45	41	39	33
Haryana	45	40	43	37
Himachal Pradesh	41	36	33	27
Jammu and Kashmir	40	35	28	26
Jharkhand	48	44	39	33
Karnataka	35	31	31	29
Kerala	12	13	13	11
Madhya Pradesh	69	65	62	55
Maharashtra	26	23	24	21
Odisha	66	60	56	50
Punjab	31	27	27	24
Rajasthan	57	51	50	45
Tamil Nadu	23	21	20	19
Telangana		37	34	34
Uttar Pradesh	64	57	51	47
Uttarakhand		36	38	41
West Bengal	35	30	30	27

(Source: Sample Registration System)

Oncology Tutorial Series

84. SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidence of Neuro Endocrine Tumor are on the rise in the country and if so, the reasons therefor along with its latest therapy available in the country;

(b) whether the Government has launched country's first digital online Oncology Tutorial series/course in collaboration with Tata Memorial Center recently;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the aims and objectives thereto;

(d) the ways and means by which said tutorial will be beneficial to fight the cancer in the country;

(e) whether any assessment of the doctors is likely to be made after completing the course and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to strengthen health outreach and health services in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The information regarding incidence of Neuro Endocrine Tumor in the country is not maintained centrally.

There are various modalities for diagnosis and management of cancer e.g. Pathology, Radiology, Surgery, Radiotherapy, Chemotherapy and Palliative Care. Availability of various modalities varies at various levels of healthcare.

(b) to (e) Yes. A digital online Oncology Tutorial series/course has been launched recently by Tata Memorial Centre. It aims to build capacity of non oncologists to help them prevent, diagnose and refer appropriately. It aims to enhance the knowledge of oncology practitioners also.

This online video lecture series on oncology is an initiative towards creating a more collaborative community of healthcare professionals working towards common goal of prevention and early diagnosis of cancer in the state.

After every module, there are online multiple choice questions. Participants have to go through the online assessment.

(f) Health is a State subject. However, the Ministry of Healthy and Family Welfare supports and supplements the efforts of the States through various primary, secondary and tertiary care activities so as to improve the general public health across the country. Under National Health Mission, support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening their health systems. NHM support is available universally to the population availing health services in public health facilities.

[Translation]

Yoga and Naturopathy

85. SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:
COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY:
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the ongoing schemes to give impetus to Yoga and Naturopathy;

(b) the funds allocated for development of Yoga and Naturopathy during each of the last five years and the current year along with the details of targets set and achievements made so far in this regard;

(c) whether Yoga Centres are being run under a pilot project in rural areas of the country including Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to open Yoga Centres and Naturopathy Centres in various parts of the country particularly in rural regions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise along with the time by which the said centres would likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The details of on-going schemes of Ministry of AYUSH to give impetus to Yoga and Naturopathy in the country can be summarized under following broad headings:

a. National AYUSH Mission (NAM) which includes programmes for Yoga.

b. Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy (CCRYN), New Delhi.

c. Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, New Delhi

d. National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune.

The details are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) The details of the funds allocated for development of Yoga and Naturopathy during each of the last 5 years and the current year is as under:-

CCRYN:

Financial Year	Funds Allocated/ Earmarked (Rs. In lakhs)
1	2
2013-14	1380.00
2014-15	1270.00

1	2
2015-16	1705.00
2016-17	2400.00
2017-18 (Current year)	2400.00

NIN:

Financial Year	Funds Allocated/ Earmarked (Rs. In lakhs)
2017-18	550.00
2016-17	2590.00
2015-16	1266.00
2014-15	280.00
2013-14	555.00

MDNIY:

(Kupees in Crore)

Year	Plan (BE)	Non-Plan
2012-13	12.00	4.20
2013-14	17.50	4.20
2014-15	9.00	4.20
2015-16	12.00	4.20
2016-17	4.00	4.00
2017-18*	9.00	12.02

* Plan & Non-Plan merged

Details of targets set and achievements made so far are enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) No.

(d) and (e) Ministry of AYUSH through its subordinate organizations proposes to set up the following Institutes/ Hospitals:

i) Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy (CCRYN) proposed to establish 2 Institutes of Yoga and Naturopathy with 200 bedded Hospital - one at Nagamangala, Karnataka and another at Devarkhana, Jhajjar, Bahadurgarh, Haryana.

It also proposes to establish Central Research Institutes in the states of Odisha, West Bengal, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh also.

ii) National Institute of Naturopathy (NIN) Pune has a proposal to establish Nisarg Gram Project-Naturopathy Hospital (250 beds initially which will be extended to 500 beds), Medical College (UG-BNYS, PG, Ph.D., Fellowships, Paramedical Courses), Research Unit and Gandhi Memorial at Yewalewadi, Talkuka-Haveli, Maharashtra.

Statement-I

Ministry of AYUSH

(1) **National AYUSH Mission (NAM)**

- (i) Co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centers (PHCs), Community Health Centers (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs) including Yoga & Naturopathy.
- (ii) Up gradation of exclusive State Government AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries including Yoga & Naturopathy.
- (iii) Setting up of up to 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital including Yoga & Naturopathy.
- (iv) Upgradation of State Government Educational Institutions including Yoga & Naturopathy.
- (v) Setting up of new State Government AYUSH Educational Institutions including Yoga & Naturopathy in the State where it is not available.
- (vi) Under the flexible components of the scheme of NAM, provision has been made for Grant-in- aid to the Yoga Wellness centers.

(2) Center of Excellence.

(3) Extra Mural Research Scheme (EMR).

(4) The National/ State Level Arogya fair.

(5) Central Sector Scheme for Promotion of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) in AYUSH.

(6) Celebration of International Day of Yoga.

(2) Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy (CCRYN), New Delhi

- (1) Running Central Research Institute of Yoga & Naturopathy (CRIYN), Rohini, Delhi.

(2) Collaborative Research centres.

(3) Conducting multi-centric research studies.

(4) Establishment of OPD of Yoga and Naturopathy.

(5) Training, Propagation and Promotional Activities through participation in Health melas/ exhibition.

(6) Celebration of International Day of Yoga by organizing One Month Yoga Training Programme in all districts of India.

(7) Scheme of financial assistance to establish or run Yoga & Naturopathy Clinics/ Hospitals.

(8) Organising Yoga Fests in different States.

(9) Setting up of Yoga Parks

(3) Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY), New Delhi

(1) Running Yoga OPD and providing Yoga treatment in 19 CGHS Wellness Centre and 4 Yoga Therapy Centres in Tertiary/Allopathy Hospitals.

(2) Conducting Certificate, Diploma & Degree Course in Yoga

(3) International Day of Yoga (IDY) is being celebrated every year on 21st June to create mass awareness of Yoga among the public.

(4) Conducting Seminars/ Conference/ Workshops and Special Lecture Series, to create awareness about Yoga among the people.

(5) Running Yoga Centres at 4 Sports Authority of India (SAI) Stadia.

(4) National Institute of Naturopathy (NIN), Pune

(1) Running OPD clinic.

(2) Conducting Yoga session camps at various Govt. offices, Institutes, Schools, Colleges, etc.

(3) Conducting Training of Trainers (TOT) programs outside Pune.

(4) Conducting One Year Full Time "Treatment Assistant Training Course" (TATC) for 10th passed candidates.

Statement-II

Target & Achievements for the year 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18

Main activities	Physical Targets for 2013-14	Physical Achievements 2013-14	Physical Targets for 2014-15	Physical Achievements 2014-15	Targets for 2015-16	Physical Achievements, 2015-16	Targets for 2016-17	Achievements, 2016-17	Targets for 2017-18 current year	Achievements for 2017-18 current year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Clinical and Literary Research Projects	15	13	10	02 completed	Constitution of IEC and SAC	• SAC & IEC have been constituted. • Two meetings of SAC have been conducted. • Collaborative Research Centre's is proposed by the committee.	Multi-centric Research Study	Multi-centric Research Study on Yoga & Diabetes completed	-	-
Research paper published	05	34	05	02	35	04	05	01	05	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
International Day of Yoga Celebration (district level activities)					377 districts	361 districts	680 districts	552 districts	712 districts	473 districts (upto December, 17)
Yoga & Diabetes Awareness Programme 2nd October, 2016							680 districts	279districts		
Yoga Fest	-	-	-		-	10	09	10	0	
Seminar/ Workshop/ Conference	05	37	01	01	32	• 04 State Level Seminar (NE) • 03 monthly Workshop (at Hq.)	08	• 03 State Level Seminar (NE) • 01International Conference • 01 National Seminar	08	• 03 State Level Seminar (NE) to be held in Feb., & March, 2018 • 01 International Conference. • 02 National Seminar
Participation in Health Mela	25	18	10	11	10	33	15	09	25	Participated in 21 Health Mela/ Arogyas/ Exhibitions
OPDs	10	39	08	08	10	08	10	08	10	Established 06 OPDs
Infrastructure development of CRIs and Post Graduate Institutes	06	35	04	04	Construction of CRIs at two Dlaces.	Ist phase construction is completed.	Ist phase of Construction of CRIs Bhubaneswar & IInd phase of PGIconstruction at Haryana & Karnataka.	construction started	05	• Funds have been transferred to CPWD Odisha for construction of boundary wall at Bhubaneswar, Odisha. • Work related to transfer of land to CCRYN in Kerala, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh & Rajasthan is under process.
Collaborative Research Centre's					04	03 in process	04	03 in process	04	03 Collaborative Research Centre's is in process.
Grant in aid scheme for Establishment/ Running Clinics/ Hospital of 10/20/30/40 50/100 bed capacity.							100	Application received and proposals are being scrutinised.	100	Sanction letter to 51 institutes has been issued.

[English]

Farm Loan Waiver Scheme

86. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:
SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal/ scheme to waive agricultural loan obtained from banks by farmers, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of the amount of outstanding agricultural loans provided by banks during the last three years, bank, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has set up any monitoring agency at the Central level or issued directives to State Governments with regard to the prevention of irregularities and lapses in the implementation of farm loan waiver schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Union Government to waive off loans of farmers. However, to reduce the debt burden of farmers, the following major initiatives have been taken:

- with a view to ensure availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to the farmers, the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare implements an interest subvention scheme for short term crop loans up to Rs. 3.00 lakh. The scheme provides interest subvention of 2% per annum to Banks on use of their own resources. Besides, additional 3% incentive is given to the farmers for prompt repayment of the loan, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4%.

- Reserve Bank of India has issued directions for Relief Measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, inter alia, include, restructuring/rescheduling of existing crop loans and term loans, extending fresh loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. These directions have been so designed that the moment calamity is declared by the concerned District Authorities they are automatically set in motion without any intervention, thus saving precious time. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has also been reduced to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management Framework.

- Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) provides a comprehensive insurance cover against failure of insured crops due to non-preventable natural risks, thus providing financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/ damage arising out of unforeseen events; stabilizing the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming; and encouraging them to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices. For development of agriculture and welfare of farmers of the country, the Government in DAC&FW, is implementing various Central Sector/ Centrally Sponsored Schemes, which include:

  (i) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

  (ii) National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

  (iii) National Agriculture Market (e-NAM)

  (iv) National Mission For Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

The details of the State wise and agency-wise agriculture loan outstanding during last 03 years as reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) As informed by NABARD, during the years 2016 and 2017 some State Governments have announced their own schemes, inter-alia, of waiver of loan of farmers. The Union Government has not issued any directives to State Governments in this regard.

Statement

State-wise Agriculture Loan Outstanding During Last 3 Years (21015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18)

(Amt. in Rs. Crore)

S.No.	State/UT	As on 31.03.2015				As on 31.03.2016				As on 31.03.2017			
		Cooperative Banks	RRBs	Commercial Banks	All Agencies	Cooperative Banks	RRBs	Commercial Banks	All Agencies	Cooperative Banks	RRBs	Commercial Banks	All Agencies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Delhi	5.29		13,811.14	13,816.42	9.03		1,607.95	1,616.97	11.33		13,126.28	13,137.61
2	Haryana	9,393.44	2,754.29	33,165.96	45,313.69	10,211.58	4,671.64	38,433.66	53,316.89	10,505.79	4,464.41	41,503.37	56,473.57
3	Himachal Pradesh	1,340.00	413.24	5,089.42	6,842.66	1,564.59	480.42	4,856.59	6,901.61	1,783.59	614.53	4,938.49	7,336.61
4	Jammu and Kashmir	50.66	566.59	644.02	1,261.27	180.60	664.44	5,627.63	6,472.68	52.90	647.52	5,922.44	6,622.86
5	Punjab	11,652.74	2,977.61	54,819.40	69,449.75	11,342.98	3,974.44	64,563.85	79,881.28	11,365.20	4,541.06	67,863.65	83,769.91
6	Rajasthan	14,857.33	9,118.31	48,720.93	72,696.57	11,726.73	10,458.67	56,989.92	79,175.32	11,538.09	12,806.32	67,087.43	91,431.84
7	Chandigarh UT			1,676.66	1,676.66			2,409.70	2,409.70	0.15		2,493.51	2,493.66
	Northern Region Total	37,299.46	15,830.04	1,57,927.51	2,11,057.02	35,035.52	20,249.61	1,74,489. 31	2,29,774. 44	35,257.06	23,073.84	2,02,935.17	2,61,266.07
8	Arunachal Pradesh	4.40	30.90	126.40	161.70	23.38	18.59	133.31	175.28	85.46	19.27	160.87	265.60
9	Assam	69.04	1,617.46	4,677.63	6,364.13	64.61	1,786.56	6,579.61	8,430.78	61.66	1,914.24	8,884.75	10,860.65
10	Manipur	0.14	24.03	235.50	259.67	124.98	28.42	170.70	324.10	0.24	38.75	393.05	432.04
11	Meghalaya	97.64	93.59	376.72	567.95	126.87	105.56	439.43	671.85	144.39	112.02	574.51	830.92
12	Mizoram	114.62	102.12	119.83	336.57	119.13	129.45	46.41	294.99	68.05	120.67	136.99	325.71
13	Nagaland	44.53	3.06	234.64	282.24	109.17	2.41	274.14	385.71	117.06	2.12	268.18	387.36
14	Sikkim	12.55		104.53	117.08	17.31		147.56	164.87	22.56		170.44	193.00
15	Tripura	508.33	364.77	397.28	1,270.39	672.36	397.77	330.70	1,400.83	681.49	572.47	1,102.67	2,356.64
	North Eastern Region Total	851.26	2,235.93	6,272.54	9,359.72	1,257.79	2,468.75	8,121.87	11,848.41	1,180.92	2,779.54	11,691.46	15,651.92
16	Andaman and Nicobar Island	147.98	36.15	-	93.77	129.92	164.30	-	138.65	302.96	54.54	-	93.44
17	Bihar	13,452.02	7,011.14	21,020.35	41,483.51	756.16	8,855.89	21,758.13	31,370.17	1,142.82	10,938.49	22,812.72	34,894.03
18	Jharkhand	43.00	953.62	4,961.16	5,957.77	39.40	1,159.67	6,130.45	7,329.52	41.17	1,325.18	5,940.23	7,306.58
19	Odisha	7,070.96	3,195.74	10,131.54	20,398.24	8,928.66	3,550.89	11,323.44	23,802.99	10,614.06	3,610.50	12,628.67	26,853.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
20	West Bengal	4,071.43	3,106.40	24,125.37	31,303.20	4,035.17	3,308.19	33,547.99	40,891.36	4,251.28	3,091.44	31,119.90	38,462.61
	Eastern Region Total	24,673.57	14,266.90	60,332.17	99,272.64	13,923.69	16,874.64	72,898.67	1,03,697. 00	16,103.87	18,965.61	72,594.96	1,07,664.43
21	Chhattisgarh	2,869.60	1,115.42	6,371.70	10,356.72	3,572.32	1,187.64	6,595.41	11,355.38	2,145.56	1,162.56	9,220.75	12,528.87
22	Madhya Pradesh	12,040.75	6,537.53	44,838.11	63,416.38	10,621.75	6,788.44	49,179.94	66,590.13	12,356.61	7,112.02	54,245.00	73,713.63
23	Uttarakhand	926.33	440.50	6,337.59	7,704.42	1,072.11	448.13	7,312.13	8,832.37	811.21	429.52	7,980.18	9,220.91
24	Uttar Pradesh	9,667.22	25,001.17	82,186.09	1,16,854.48	10,487.75	28,974.36	85,338.51	1,24,800.6 2	80,184.26	32,381.85	92,734.89	2,05,301.00
	Central Region Total	25,503.90	33,094.62	1,39,733.49	1,98,332.00	25,753.93	37,398.58	1,48,425. 98	2,11,578. 50	95,497.64	41,085.94	1,64,180.81	3,00,764.40
25	Goa	88.91		892.88	981.79	70.75		832.89	903.63	73.57		1,462.41	1,535.99
26	Gujarat	11,373.20	2,722.80	38,896.93	52,992.92	10,905.35	3,409.55	47,311.82	61,626.72	11,807.61	4,124.69	54,643.12	70,575.42
27	Maharashtra	23,091.07	3,461.32	1,62,564.97	1,89,117.36	24,725.40	4,149.23	1,34,572.0 1	1,63,446.6 4	27,625.80	4,925.09	1,36,598.42	1,69,149.31
28	Dadra and Haveli Haveli UT			52.18	52.18			61.04	61.04			58.35	58.35
29	Daman and Diu UT			33.91	33.91			20.10	20.10			20.08	20.08
	Western Region Total	34,553.18	6,184.11	2,02,440.87	2,43,178.17	35,701.50	7,558.79	1,82,797. 85	2,26,058. 14	39,506.99	9,049.77	1,92,782.37	2,41,339.14
30	Andhra Pradesh	6,065.72	11,200.62	80,069.44	97,335.78	7,144.96	13,330.49	81,385.03	1,01,860.4 8	8,063.88	16,073.49	87,185.24	1,11,322.61
31	Telangana	3,189.11	5,648.07	32,766.23	41,603.41	3,713.91	7,224.80	39,207.90	50,146.61	4,048.55	8,394.49	49,814.49	62,257.52
32	Karnataka	11,336.29	13,486.46	67,521.98	92,344.73	12,564.34	16,129.67	98,684.66	1,27,378.6 7	14,636.50	19,038.88	88,465.63	1,22,141.01
33	Kerala	4,745.26	6,102.41	53,024.34	63,872.02	14,098.29	7,002.84	39,502.51	60,603.64	7,162.58	8,402.19	53,647.66	69,212.43
34	Puducherry	14.07	264.85	1,425.38	1,704.31	14.21	320.06	1,567.73	1,902.01	3.33	392.04	1,846.83	2,242.21
35	Tamilnadu	6,054.80	4,289.55	1,15,694.43	1,26,038.78	6,912.83	4,842.83	1,22,502.1 5	1,34,257.8 0	5,236.46	6,160.33	1,31,534.62	1,42,931.42
36	Lakshadweep UT			1,727.12	1,727.12			38.76	38.76			6.33	6.33
	Southern Region Total	31,405.26	40,991.95	3,52,228.93	4,24,626.14	44,448.54	48,850.69	3,82,888. 74	4,76,187. 96	39,151.29	58,461.43	4,12,500.81	5,10,113.53
	Grand Total	1,54,286.62	1,12,603.55	9,18,935.52	11,85,825.69	1,56,120.9 7	1,33,401.06	9,69,622.42	12,59,144.45	2,26,697.77	1,53,416.12	10,56,685.59	14,36,799.48

Source: NABARD

Stand-up India Scheme

87. SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of status of the implementation of Stand-Up India Scheme along with the expenditure incurred on promoting the scheme, State/UT-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the data regarding the number of applicants seeking loan under the scheme is not available with the Government, if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Government for not maintaining a centralised data regarding this scheme;

(c) the number of loan applications that were sanctioned for disbursement are pending and rejected under the scheme;

(d) whether out of 1.3 lakh Bank branches, barely 6 per cent have provided loan under the said scheme to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe individuals and less than 25 per cent of the branches have provided loans to women in the General Category, if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such a low rate of loan disbursement to said category under the scheme; and

(e) the efforts taken by the Government to boost the implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The State/ Union Territory-wise number of loans and amount sanctioned including in Madhya Pradesh under the Stand Up India Scheme as on 28.01.2018 is given in the enclosed Statement. Promotion of the Scheme is organized by various agencies including Government, Small Industries Development Bank of India, Banks, District Level Consultative Committee, State Level Bankers' Committee etcl Data for expenditure in this regard is not maintained centrally.

(b) Yes, Madam. The data regarding the number of applicants seeking loan under the scheme is not maintained centrally as applications can be made online or at individual bank branches across various Scheduled Commercial Banks.

(c) As per the provisional data uploaded by banks on the www.standupmitra.in portal as on 28.01.2018, disbursal has not yet been reported in 11,353 number of loan accounts. Data in respect of loans rejected is not maintained centrally.

(d) Since the launch of the Scheme on 05.04.2016, as on 28.01.2018, 6,698 bank branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) have extended loans to Scheduled Tribe (ST) / Scheduled Caste (SC) entrepreneurs and 16,724 bank branches of SCBs have extended loans to Women entrepreneurs in the General Category. The reason for not achieving the targets so far includes inter alia, requirement of handholding support by many first generation entrepreneurs to become eligible borrowers, limited availability of viable business proposals of requisite size in rural and semi urban areas, inability of borrowers to arrange margin money in the absence of convergence support etc.

(e) The efforts taken by the Government to boost the implementation of Stand Up India Scheme, inter alia, include provision for submission of online applications by potential borrowers through www.standupmitra.in portal, handholding support, publicity campaign, simplified loan application form, collateral free loans through a credit guarantee scheme, refinance support, convergence with State and Central Government schemes wherever feasible, weekly video conference with banks to review performance etc.

Statement

State-wise performance under Stand Up India Scheme as on 28.01.2018

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State Name	Number of Accounts Sanctioned	Sanctioned Amount
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar	44	8.4
2	Andhra Pradesh	2889	673.49
3	Arunachal Pradesh	109	28.38
4	Assam	947	197.2
5	Bihar	1680	319.68

1	2	3	4
6	Chandigarh	223	41.86
7	Chhattisgarh	1523	347.08
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16	3.34
9	Daman and Diu	21	12.05
10	Goa	175	31.82
11	Gujarat	3355	926.62
12	Haryana	1893	424.55
13	Himachal Pradesh	718	129.76
14	Jammu and Kashmir	223	40.93
15	Jharkhand	1059	207.23
16	Karnataka	2747	641.03
17	Kerala	1267	263.66
18	Lakshadweep	1	0.33
19	Madhya Pradesh	2587	580.27
20	Maharashtra	3824	871.07
21	Manipur	75	13.75
22	Meghalaya	115	24.52
23	Mizoram	109	24.77
24	Nagaland	145	28.07
25	National Capital Territory of Delhi	1739	373.66
26	Odisha	1589	303.57
27	Puducherry	101	23.68
28	Punjab	1862	380.44
29	Rajasthan	2699	555.5
30	Sikkim	72	10.38
31	Tamil nadu	4329	964.4
32	Telangana	2829	660.84
33	Tripura	112	18.87
34	Uttar Pradesh	6465	1285.9
35	Uttarakhand	910	205.75
36	West Bengal	3714	667.64
	Total	52166	11290.46

Source: As per data reported by banks on Stand Up Mitra portal

Properties Attached by IT Department

88. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Income Tax (IT) Department has recently attached properties worth Rs. 6500 crore under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise;

(c) whether the Government is planning to increase the Benami Prohibition Units (BPUs) under its investigation directorates to ensure swift action in respect of Benami properties; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/ UT- wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Due to intensive efforts undertaken by the Income-tax Department (ITD), provisional attachment in more than 900 cases has been made by December, 2017 under the Prohibition of Benami Properties Transactions Act. These include plots of land, flats, shops, jewellery, vehicles, deposits in bank accounts, fixed deposits etc. The value of properties under attachment is more than Rs. 3500 crores.

(b) Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) doesn't centrally maintain State/UT-wise details of properties attached by ITD under the Prohibition of Benami Properties Transactions Act.

(c) and (d) At present there is no proposal to increase the number of Benami Prohibition Units (BPUs). The ITD has already set up 24 dedicated BPUs across India for taking effective action under the Prohibition of Benami Properties Transactions Act.

ANM Training Centres

89. SHRI BALBHADRA MAJHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Odisha to open new ANM Training Centres and GNM Training Centres; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, and the time by which these centres will become functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Under the Centially Sponsored Scheme of Upgndation/strengthening of Nursing Services (ANM/GNM), Union Government has approved 5 ANM Training Centres and 9 GNM Training Centres in the State of Odisha. An amount of Rs. 59.024 crore has been released for establishment of these schools as per details enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the identified district	ANM School- amount released (Rs. in Crore)	GNM School- amount released (Rs. in Crore)	Date of sanction
1	Boudh	1.25 (1st instalment) 2.099 (2nd instalment)		9/9/2010 17/1/2017
2	Subarnapur	1.25 (1st instalment) 2.099 (2nd instalment)		9/9/2010 17/1/2017
3	Gajapati	1.6745 (1st instalment)		1/12/2014
4	Rayagada	1.6745 (1st instalment)	-	1/12/2014
5	Malkangiri	1.6745 (1st instalment)	-	1/12/2014
6	Nabarangapur	-	2.25 (1st instalment) 4.5075 (2nd instaimsnt)	9/9/2010 17/1/2017
7	Kalahandi	-	3.37875 (1st instalment) 3.37875 (2nd instalment)	28/9/2012 25/5/2016
8	Sundergarh	-	3.37875 (1st instalment) 3.37875 (2nd instalment)	28/9/2012 25/5/2016
9	Kandhmal	-	3.37875 (1st instalment) 3.37875 (2nd instalment)	28/9/2012 25/5/2016
10	Dhenkanal	-	3.37875 (1st instalment) 3.37875 (2nd instalment)	28/9/2012 17/1/2017
11	Keonjhar	-	3.37875 (1st instalment)	2/6/2017
12	Mayurbhanj	-	3.37875 (1st instalment)	2/6/2017
13	Koraput	-	3,37875 (1st instalment)	2/6/2017
14	Balasore	-	3.37875 (1st instalment)	2/6/2017
	Total	11.7215	47.3025	
	Grand Total	59.024		

Self Reporting Mechanism

90. SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Income Tax Department proposes to create a self-reporting mechanism for income estimates, tax payments and advance tax liability by certain taxpayers on voluntary compliance basis by inserting a new Rule 39A and Form No. 28AA in the Income Tax Rules, 1962; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Rule 39A was proposed to be introduced in the Income-tax Rules, 1962 with a view to create a mechanism for self-reporting of estimates of current income, tax payments and advance tax liability by certain taxpayers on voluntary compliance basis. In this context, the draft Rule 39A and Form No. 28AA were placed in public domain for inviting comments from stakeholders and general public. The representations received from the stakeholders have been examined and it has been decided that the matter shall be taken up by the Task Force set up for drafting a new direct tax legislation.

[Translation]

Cutting of Trees

91. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of tree cutting by timber/ forest mafia are increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the provision/ rules regarding cutting of trees;

(c) the number of times the said provisions have been violated during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken by the Government regarding the said violations during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry has not received any specific information/ report stating that incidents of tree cutting by timber/ forest mafia are increasing in the country. The cutting of trees are regulated by the provisions of extant acts of the Centre and the concerned State/ UT Governments and rules & regulations made there-under.

(c) and (d) The State-wise information on number of times the said provisions have been violated is not maintained at the level of this Ministry.

Ban on Ayurvedic Products

92. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the total percentage of population that uses ayurvedic medicine in the country;

(b) the quantum of ayurvedic medicines exported;

(c) whether some countries have banned Indian ayurvedic products on the ground that they contain higher than the permissible levels of heavy metal components;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the special steps taken by the Government for the conservation, promotion and publicity of ancient literature in the field of ayurveda?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) As per key indicators of the NSSO 71st round on Social Consumption on Health in India conducted during January- June 2014, it was found higher inclination towards allopathy treatment around 90%, only 5 to 7 percent usage of "other* including AYUSH (Ayurveda. Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani. Siddha and Homoeopathy) has been reported both in rural and urban area. Further, taking treatment from Allopathy or Indian Systems of Medicine is the choice of the people.

(b) The quantum of Ayurvedic medicines exported is 1. 26, 74.96 kgs during the year 2016-17.

(c) As per available information, in New York (USA) about 69 medicines are banned on Indian ayurvedic products on the ground that they contain higher than the permissible levels of heavy metal component.

(d) Minerals and metals form an integral part of specific category of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani formulations called 'Rasaushadhies'. Such ingredients are used in the preparation of medicines after subjecting them to certain pharmaceutical processes including 'shodhana (detoxification)', 'marana (incineration & calcination)', and 'amritikarana (qualitative improvement)' to render them safe and therapeutically effective, with rational use. In this regard, Part-I, Volume-VII of the Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India mentions the quality standards of 21 minerals & metals for regulating the use of these ingredients in the manufacturing of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani drugs. Schedule-E (1) of the Drugs &

Cosmetics Rules, 1945 contains the list of 69 potentially hazardous substances of plant, mineral and animal origin including heavy metals. As per Rule 161 of the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945, in case of formulations containing any of the Schedule-E (1) ingredients, it is mandatory for the manufacturer to display on the label 'Caution: to be taken under medical supervision' both in English and Hindi languages.

(e) Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) is a pioneering Indian initiative to prevent exploitation and to protect Indian traditional knowledge from wrongful patents mainly at International Patent Offices. India's rich and time-tested traditional medicinal knowledge which exists in languages such as Sanskrit, Hindi, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Tamil etc. is neither accessible nor comprehensible for patent examiners at the international patent offices. TKDL contains Indian traditional medicine knowledge available in public domain and pertains to classical/ traditional books related to Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha in a digitized format and is available in five international languages (English, French, German, Spanish and Japanese).

(ii) Indian Patent Office has also brought out Guidelines for processing Patent Applications relating to Traditional Knowledge and Biological Material to help Patent examiner to analyze what constitutes novelty and inventive step in Traditional Knowledge (TK) related invention.

Forest Area in Jharkhand

93. SHRI HARI MANJHI:
SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has targeted to increase the forest area in Jharkhand upto 33 percent of the total area of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a specific institute for carrying out study and research on forests and managing forest resources in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Forest Survey of India, Dehradun carries out the assessment of forest cover of the Country after every two years and the findings are published in India State of Forest Report. The latest report in the series is India State of Forest Report- 2015. As per this report, the total forest and tree cover in the State of Jharkhand is 26,261 square kilometers which is 32.94 percent of the total geographical area of the State. National Forest Policy, 1988 prescribes that a minimum of one-third of the total land area of the country should be under forest or tree cover to ensure environmental stability and maintenance of ecological balance including atmospheric equilibrium which are vital for sustenance of all lifeforms, human, animal and plant.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to set up any specific institute for carrying out study and research on forests and managing forest resources in the State of Jharkhand.

National Children Fund

94. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has created National Children Fund (NCF) in the country and if so, the details thereof along with its aims and the objectives;

(b) the funds raised/released for NCF during each of the last three years and current year;

(c) whether the cases of diversion of funds, to meet the administrative expenses for various schemes have been reported during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the action taken in this regard;

(e) the total funds released from NCF for various schemes and the utilization of. the same during the said period, State/UT wise; and

(f) the corrective steps taken/being taken for proper utilization of the funds under NCF by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Madam. The

Government of India, in the International Year of the Child (1979), created the National Children's Fund (NCF) under the Charitable Endowments Act 1890 to promote innovative projects by voluntary organisations. The Scheme of NCF was further revised and notified on 24th November, 2004. The Objectives of the National Children's Fund are to raise funds from individuals, institutions, corporates and others; promote and fund the various programmes for children who are affected by natural calamities, disaster, distress, and in difficult circumstances through voluntary agencies and State Government, in unserved and underserved areas including tribal and remote areas and Children in difficult circumstances including children of prisoners, children affected by riots, aggression, children affected by trafficking and children of prostitutes; implement various programmes and do all the things that are incidental and conductive to the above objects. Apart from this, recently provisions have been made in the guidelines to give scholarships to children residing in a Child Care Institution (CCI), including orphan or destitute, studying in class 9-12 with a promising performance under the scheme "Unnati", through the National Children's Fund (NCF). The child having minimum 75% attendance and securing minimum 55% marks in the final examination of the previous class, are considered for inclusion in the merit list of 100 students for each class 9-12. As per the scheme guidelines of "Unnati", the child should not be receiving any assistance on regular basis from any other sources towards her/his education and should have an Aadhar linked savings bank account in a Nationalized Bank. Fifty percent of the total scholarship money is earmarked for girl students.

The Management and administration of the Fund is under a Board of Management (BOM). The Minister, Ministry of Women and Child Development, is working Chairperson of the Board. Director, National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development is Secretary-Treasurer of NCF.

(b) The details of the fund raised/released towards NCF during the last three years and the current year is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

(e) The Funds under the scheme were released to the NGOs. The details of funds released from NCF to NGOs States/UT wise is enclosed as Statement-II.

(f) The funds are released in accordance to scheme guidelines.

Statement-I

The details of the fund raised towards NCF during the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	Current Year* 2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	Total
Donations Received in NCF	17,849.82	1,27,770.00	2,06,774.00	35,000.00	3,87,393.82
Interest Received	74,98,173.65	1,58,30,462.09	1,59,55,296.00	1,54,00,215.00	5,46,84,146.74
Amount Released	6,65,000.00	5,31,275.00	44,89,682.00	40,01,202.00	96,87,159.00

Statement-II

The funds were not released to the States but to the NGOs. The details of funds released from NCF to NGOs of various states/UTs are as under:

State/UTs	Current Year* 2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
Manipur	Nil	Nil	4,69,710.00-	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	220825.00	Nil	9,33,300.00	2,36,375.00
Maharashtra	Nil	Nil	6,06,006.00	Nil
Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	3,48,375.00	1,82,538.00
Uttarakhand	Nil	Nil	2,11,038.00	2,41,662.00
Assam	Nil	62,200.00	3,89,556.00	8,35,180.00
Punjab	Nil		17,650.00	Nil
Kerala	93,420.00	49,653.00	3,51,450.00	3,73,680.00
Odisha	2,99,250.00	96,318.00	3,42,000.00	4,05,072.00
Bihar	Nil	3,23,104.00	3,26,705.00	Nil
Goa	Nil	Nil	3,57,012.00	Nil
Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tripura	Nil	Nil	1,36,880.00	Nil
Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil	13,49,865.00
Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Haryana	Nil	Nil	Nil	23,310.00
Gujarat	Nil	Nil	Nil	3,53,520.00
Madhya Pradesh	51,505.00	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	6,65,000.00	5,31,275.00	44,89,682.00	40,01,202.00

*Upto 30.01.2018

[English]

Prevalence of Blood Pressure

95. SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Action Plan for prevention and control of Non communicable diseases targets a reduction in the prevalence of blood pressure by 10 por cent by 2020, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of concrete measures taken by the Government to achieve the target;

(c) whether the implementation of the National action plan is uniform across States or the implementation has been tailored as per each State and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the programs conducted by the Government to increase public awareness for the targeted reduction and the funds earmarked for the same; and

(e) the details of target achieved under the plan since its launch?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (e) Yes, National Aotion Plan for prevention and control of Non-communicable diseases targets a relative reduction in the prevalence of raised Mood pressure by 10 per cent by 2020.

Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for interventions up to District level under National Health Mission, with a focus on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis Df persons with high level of risk factors and their treatment and referral (if required) to higher facilities for appropriate management for those Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs) including hypertension.

Under the programme, in 2016-17, a total of 2.24 crore people were screened at facility level. As on 30.09.2017, NCD Clinics at 435 Districts and 2145 Community Health Centres (CHCs) have been set up under NPCDCS.

The Government of IndiE. is also implementing an initiat ve to prevent, control and screen for Common Non-Communicable Diseases such as Diabetes, Hypertension and Common Cancers under National Health Mission(NHM). The initiative s under implementation in more than 100 districts. Under this nitiative, frontline health workers such as ASHAs and ANMs, inter alia, are being leveraged to carry out screening and generate awareness about the risk factors of NCDs among the masses.

The implementation of the programmes under NHM is as per Programme Implementation Plans submitted by the State as per State priorities. Details of funds released to the State under NPCDCS is given in the enclosed Statement.

The Central Government through its hospitals augments the efforts of the State Governments for providing health services in the country. Under Pradhan Mantri Svvasthya Suraksha Yojana(PMSSY), 6 new AIIMS have been set up and up gradation of identified medical colleges has been undertaken which will also improve tertiary care facilities for NCDs including hypertension.

Statement

N C D Flexi Pool

Statewise Releases under NCD Fiexi Pool Pool 2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18 (upto 31.12.2017)

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Release Under NHM Flexi Pool-NCD		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Up to 31.12.2017)
1	2	3	4	5
A. High Focus States				
1	Bihar	2234	1804	4726
2	Chhattisgarh	847	1485	2593
3	Jharkhand	1057	1511	0
4	Madhya Pradesh	2682	3540	4637
5	Odisha	1619	1955	1707
6	Rajashthan	2704	2678	4676
7	Uttar Pradesh	5439	7181	9405
	Sub- Total (A)	**16582**	**20154**	**27744**
B. Hilly States				
8	Himachal Pradesh	478	324	566
9	Jammu and Kashmir	816	1459	1911
10	Uttarakhand	662	890	0
	Sub- Total (B)	**1956**	**2673**	**2477**
C. Other States				
11	Andhra Pradesh	1478	3082	2267
12	Telangana	941	1123	1620
13	Goa	23	0	0
14	Gujarat	2098	2132	2764
15	Haryana	493	380	1187
16	Karnataka	1429	2134	3690
17	Kerala	518	693	1205
18	Maharashtra	2754	3768	4890
19	Punjab	671	835	1087
20	Tamil Nadu	1716.00	2145	2791
21	West Bengal	1303	2485	2161
22	Chandigarh	69	46	80
23	Delhi	223	564	1289
24	Puducherry	29	39	125
	Sub- Total (C)	**13745**	**19426**	**25156**
D. Union Territories				
25	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	55	121	79
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	63	82	72
27	Daman and Diu	35	39	0

1	2	3	4	5
28	Lakshadweep	7	0	0
	Sub- Total (D)	**160**	**242**	**151**
E. North-Eastern Higt Focus States				
29	Arunachal Pradesh	570	841	957
30	Assam	3578	5533	0
31	Manipur	308	250	408 7
32	Meghalaya	246	531	779
33	Mizoram	142	214	349
34	Nagaland	263	183	448
35	Sikkim	95	158	115
36	Tripura	255	266	434
	Sub-Total (E)	5457	7976	3490
	Grand-Total (A+B+C+ D +E)	37900	50471	59018

NPCDCS from 2015-16 onwards has been subsumed Under NC D Flexible Pool Budget Head.

Wildlife Reserves

96. SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Wildlife Reserves in the country' are under threat of deadly crossings which causes fatality of many animals and humans;

(b) if so, the details of fatality reported in last five years in different reserves due to unsafe railway and highway passing;

(c) the details of the study report of the Wildlife Institute of India and scientists for the safeguard of wildlife's therein; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to ensure the protection of wildlife in such reserves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Cases of occurrence of death of wildlife on roads/railway lines passing through National Parks and Sanctuaries has come to the notice of this Ministry.

(b) Protection of wildlife in the wildlife reserves is the mandate of the concerned State/UT Governments. Information available with the Ministry regarding tiger and elephant fatalities due to road and railways during the last five years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Wildlife Institute of India conducted a long term (2008-2012) study of the 'Ecological effects of road through sensitive habitats: Implications for wildlife conservation'. The study recommended several measures for preventing road induced impacts for harmonising conservation and development. The information generated through this study has been published as a document 'Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts of Linear Infrastructure'.

(d) The action taken by the Government for protection of wildlife in such reserves are as below:

i. A general advisory has been issued jointly to all the railway zones and relevant States Governments suggesting measures to prevent collision of trains with wild elephants. Some of the important recommendations are given below:

   (a) Clearance of vegetation on the sides of railway tracks.

   (b) Underpasses/overpasses/girder bridges across vulnerable stretches of railway tracks to allow safe passage elephants.

   (c) Signage boards at selected points to alert train drivers.

   (d) Sensitization programmes for Train Drivers/ Guards/Station Masters.

   (e) Engagement of elephant trackers and communication with Station Masters.

   (f) To keep Railway tracks free from food wastes, that attracts elephants.

ii. A permanent coordination committee has been constituted jointly by the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Environment and Forests to share information and monitor the implementation of the advisory.

iii. The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) is funding a project to the Wildlife Institute of India to assess and mitigate impacts of linear infrastructure in 3 landscapes viz. North Eastern, Central Indian and Western Ghats to refine strategies for mitigation.

iv. Sensitization workshops are periodically arranged for linear infrastructure developers.

v. The Standing Committee of NBWL recommends the proposals for developmental project for construction/ repair of roads passing through Wildlife sanctuaries, National Parks, buffer zones along with mitigation measures on a case to case basis.

Statement

Details of tiger fatalities reported due to road and rail traffic accidents during last five years:

Year	Road	Rail	Total
2013	0	2	2
2014	2	1	3
2015	1	2	3
2016	2	2	4
2017	1	2	3
Total	6	9	15

Details of elephant casualties in train accidents during last five years

Sl. No.	State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Assam	7	1	3	3	10
2	West Bengal	4	13	3	5	3
3	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	2
4	Jharkhand	1	1	0	0	2
5	Kerala	0	0	0	0	2
6	Odisha	11	1	0	1	0
7	Tripura	0	0	0	0	NR
8	Uttarakhand	2	0	0	0	2
9	Uttar Pradesh	0	1	0	0	0
	Total	25	17	6	9	21

[Translation]

Investments in Backward States

97. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is considering any special action plan to promote investments in the backward States like Bihar and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Bihar has lagged far behind in development and needs to be moved forward; and

(c) if so, the steps being considered to be taken by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) A special package of Rs.l.25 lakh crore was announced for Bihar in August 2015 for development in the State, with agriculture & farmer's welfare, education, skill development, health, electricity, rural development, railways, civil aviation, tourism, petroleum & natural gas, telecommunication and national highways being identified as the core areas for funding. In addition, financial support of Rs. 40,657 crore was also approved for other investments in the State.

The Special Plan for Bihar was initiated in the tenth Five Year Plan (FYP) Period. At the time of the twelfth FYP some of the projects of the Special plan were still on-going. Accordingly, the Special Plan for Bihar was approved for continuation during the twelfth FYP with an allocation of Rs. 12,000 crore to meet the requirement of new projects (Rs 10,500 crore) as well as of on-going projects (Rs. 1500 crore). As against the allocation of Rs. 12,000 crore for the twelfth plan, projects amounting to Rs. 11,088.33 crore were approved in the Empowered Committee Meetings. As against Rs. 11088.33 crore, an amount of Rs. 3717.78 crore was released till March, 2015. After that the programme became a part of the devolution, and an amount of Rs.l887.53 crore, Rs.l329.40 crore and Rs.2064.00 crore were released during FY 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively to the State Government of Bihar from the provisions made under Demand No. 37, 32 and 40 respectively for completion of on-going projects. Through the head of 'Special Assistance' under Demand No.40, Rs. 2064 crore was released during FY 2017-18 to the State Govt. of Bihar under Special Plan for Bihar (Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)-State component) which is now considered as a part of on-going Prime Minister's package for Bihar-2015.

(b) The Expert Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Raghuram Rajan to measure backwardness of the Indian States had developed a multi-dimensional, Composite Development Index of States in its report submitted in September 2013. The report ranked Bihar as the second most backward State in the country.

(c) Notwithstanding the fact that fundamental initiative for development of backward areas rests with the respective State Governments, Union Government has been trying to address the problem of regional imbalances for faster and inclusive growth through higher devolution of funds as state's share, central sector and centrally sponsored schemes etc. The special package to Bihar in 2015 was intended to bridge this development gap of Bihar and was designed to be over and above the on-going national social sector schemes which covers Bihar viz. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana, Sukanya Samruddhi Yojana, MUDRA, Free LPG connections to BPL, Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan and so on. Further, 21 districts of Bihar have been notified as Backward Areas vide Notification No. S.O. 2241(E) dated 17.08.2015 to provide certain tax benefits like 15% additional depreciation and investment allowances to give these areas an opportunity to grow faster.

[English]

E-Way Billing System under GST

98. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to introduce e-way billing model to plug revenue leakages in the new indirect tax regime and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the monthly revenue from Goods and Services Tax (GST) has slipped way below the targeted level of Rs. 91,000 crore since October, 2017 and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes Madam. The national e-way bill system shall commence from 01.02.2018 for inter-State movement of goods. The States have the option to implement the same for all intra-state movement of goods from any time between 01.02.2018 to 01.06.2018.

(b) No Madam. No such GST revenue target has been fixed.

Negligence by Hospitals

99. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government takes mo moto cognizance of the negligence and unethical conduct against patients by five star private hospitals in the country;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government is going to make strict rules to stop such incidents and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Health being a State subject, it is the responsibility of the respective State Government to take action to prevent and control such practices.

The Government of India has, however, enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 and notified Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012. These provide for registration and regulation of Clinical Establishments including those in the private sector. The Act is currently applicable in ten States and all Union Territories except Delhi. Other States may adopt the Act under clause (1) of Article 252 of the Constitution.

(c) In accordance with the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 under the aforementioned Act, in the StatesAJnion Territories where the said Act is in force, the clinical establishments are required to meet the norms such as minimum standards of facilities and services, minimum requirement of personnel, maintenance of records and reports and displaying of rates at a conspicuous place. The clinical establishments are also required to follow Standard Treatment Guidelines issued by the Central/State Governments and charge rates for each type of procedure and service within the range of rates determined from time to time in consultation with the State Governments. The implementation and enforcement of the said Act falls within the ambit of the States/Union territories.

CSR Funds under SAGY

100. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount utilised by the public and private sector companies under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and the major tasks undertaken during the last three years; and

(b) the details of the number of the panchayats which have been provided with CSR funds under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) As per the data obtained from filings made by companies upto 30.11.2017 in the MCA21 registry for the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, the expenditure made by such companies on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is given in the Table below and the sector-wise details of CSR expenditure have been given in the enclosed Statement.

CSR expenditure for the three Financial Years

Sl. No.	Company Type	Financial Year 2014-15 (amt. in Rs. crore)	Financial Year 2015-16 (amt. in Rs. crore)	Financial Year 2016-17 (amt. in Rs. crore)
1.	PSUs	2673.85	4163.09	1325.83
2.	Private Sector Companies	6890.92	9664.77	3393.17
	Total	9564.77	13827.86	4719.00

(b) CSR funds are permitted to be leveraged under various government programmes including for programmes/projects under the "Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana". The Panchayat-wise data of the CSR expenditure is not captured under MCA21 registry. The contribution made towards 'rural development projects' under Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 by the companies for the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 was Rs. 1031.02 crore, Rs. 1327.57 crore and Rs. 628.56 crore respectively.

Statement

Sector-wise CSR Expenditure for FY 2014-15, FY 2015-16 and FY 2016-17

CSR Expenditure (In Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Sectors	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1	Health/ Eradicating Hunger/ Poverty and malnutrition/ Safe drinking water / Sanitation	2,382.27	4,330.21	1,201.37
2	Education/ Differently Abled/ Livelihood	3,021.47	4,689.81	1,605.05
3	Rural development	1,031.02	1,327.57	628.56
4	Environment, Animal Welfare, Conservation of Resources	812.31	901.80	306.68
5	Swachh Bharat Kosh	94.52	323.24	89.35
6	Any Other Funds	272.58	322.63	137.70
7	Gender equality / Women empowerment / Old age homes / Reducing inequalities	172.63	331.50	122.60
8	Prime Minister's national Relief Fund	211.04	206.08	109.81
9	Encouraging Sports	53.36	134.76	51.73
10	Heritage Art and Culture	113.62	114.90	49.64

1	2	3	4	5
11	Slum Area Development	101.07	13.60	1.97
12	Clean Ganga Fund	4.64	32.52	22.97
13	Other Sectors (Technology Incubator and Benefits to Armed Forces, Admin Overheads and others*)	1,294.24	1,099.24	391.57
	Total Amount (in Rs. Crore)	9,564.77	13,827.86	4,719.00

* not specified

Blindness

101. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is one of the sountries worst affected by blindness;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of visually impaired persons in the country, particularly in the rural and tribal areas, State/UT-wise;

(d) the funds allocated and speit to deal with blindness during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check the rising number of cases of blindness in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) As per the World Health Organization (WHO) Global Data on Visual Impairments 2010, China accounts for 20.9% and India 20.5% of the total blindness in the classified 6 WHO regions in the world.

As per the Rapid Assessment of Avoidable Blindness (RAAB) conducted under the National Programme for Control of Blindness & Visual Impairment (NPCB&VI) in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare during the year 2006-07, the prevalence of blindness in India was found to be 1% (as per the earlier definition of blindness of visual acuity <6/60).

The number of blind persons in India also appears high due to large population base, increase in ageing population £nd semi tropical location of the country, lack of public awareness, orthodox beliefs and economic constraints etc. The causes of blindness in India are as under:

- Cataract (62.6%)
- Refractive Error (19.7%)
- Glaucoma (5.80%)
- Corneal Blindness (0.9%)
- Posterior Segment Disorder (4.7%)
- Posterior Capsular Opacification (0.9%)
- Surgical Complicat.on (1.2%)
- Others (4.1%)

(c) As per the estimates of detailed Blindness Survey conducted in 2001-02, the State/UT-wise number of visually impaiied persons in the country including rural and tribal areas is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The funds approved under the State Programme Implementation Plan (SPIP) and spent during each of the last three years and current year under this programme, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) The following steps have been taken under NPCB&VI to check the rising number of cases of blindness in the country:

- Decentralized implementation of the scheme through State/District Health Societies;
- Reduction in the backlog of blind persons by active screening and transporting operable cases to fixed eye-care facilities at Government and identified NGO eye hospitals for operation/treatment;
- Besides Cataract, provision for treatment/ management of other eye diseases like, Diabetic

Retinopathy, Glaucomi, Corneal Blindness, Retinal Diseases, Childhood Blindness including Retinopathy of Prematurity etc.;

- Involvement of private practitioners in eye care services;
- Screening of children for identification and treatment of refractive errors and distribution of free spectacles to thase suffering from refractive errors under School Eye Screening Programme;
- Collection of donated eyes for corneal transplantation and strengthening of eye banking services;
- In-service training to Eye Surgeons in various fields of ophthalmology for development of skills;
- Strengthening of eye-care infrastructure at various levels to improve quantity and quality of eye-care services;
- Promoting preventive Eye care and creating awareness through IEC activities;
- Regular monitoring anc evaluation for effective implemsntation of the programme.

Statement-I

Estimated Blind/Visually Impaired Persons in India

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Prevalence of Blindness (Survey 2001-02)	Estirrated Blind Persons (visual acuity <6/60) by NPCB definition	Estimated Visually Impaired persons (visually acuity <6/18) by NPCB definition
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar	1.10	3919	19595
2	Andhra Pradesh	1.42	1075331	5376655
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2.28	24877	124387
4	Assam	3.05	812471	4062357
5	Bihar	0.78	646455	3232273
6	Chandigarh	1.01	9099	45496
7	Chhattisgarh	1.61	334815	1674074
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.07	2359	11794
9	Daman and Diu	1.07	1691	8456
10	Delhi	1.13	155748	778738
11	Goa	1.52	20429	102144
12	Gujarat	1.07	541388	2706939
13	Haryana	1.89	398468	1992342
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.70	42541	212704
15	Jammu and Kashmir	1.61	162126	810628
16	Jharkhand	1.41	379423	1897115
17	Karnataka	1.78	938664	4693322
18	Kerala	0.56	178296	891481
19	Lakshadweep	1.10	667	3333
20	Madhya Pradesh	1.16	700467	3502337
21	Maharashtra	0.95	919146	4595732
22	Manipur	1.38	32963	164816
23	Meghalaya	0.74	17065	85325
24	Mizoram	0.78	6950	34751
25	Nagaland	1.05	20881	104403
26	Odisha	1.40	513897	2569484
27	Puducherry	0.78	7596	37979
28	Punjab	1.01	245322	1226609
29	Rajasthan	1.55	875333	4376667
30	Sikkim	0.65	3513	17566
31	Tamil Nadu	0.78	484465	2422323
32	Tripura	0.77	24572	122860
33	Uttar Pradesh	0.94	1560897	7804484
34	Uttarakhand	0.56	47486	237428
35	West Bengal	1.19	954632	4773160
	Total	Average = 1.10	12143952	60719757

Source: Blindness survey 2001-02.

Statement-II

Details of SPIP Approval Vs Expenditure under National Programme for Control of Blindness and Visual Impairment for FY 2014-15 to 2017-18

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		SPIP Approvals	Expenditure	SPIP Approvals	Expenditure	SPIP Approvals	Expenditure	SPIP Approvals	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. High Focus States									
1	Bihar	500.00	0.00	1112.00	824.77	1379.16	618.16	1857.90	119.36
2	Chhattisgarh	818.74	328.71	458.00	307.38	761.20	434.18	961.73	102.95
3	Himachal Pradesh	134.00	141.37	100.00	151.92	127.00	90.15	243.51	11.38
4	Jammu and Kashmir	400.00	134.19	400.00	146.03	534.24	67.72	413.59	101.71
5	Jharkhand	1000.00	0.00	466.00	254.00	685.77	538.78	583.57	98.12
6	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	1308.24	1000.00	1672.04	1834.13	2420.69	2657.60	473.08
7	Odisha	1238.80	862.41	900.00	874.04	1384.09	846.88	1840.79	223.84
8	Rajasthan	1500.00	955.19	904.57	1372.00	1708.13	1458.38	1809.38	272.33
9	Uttar Pradesh	3800.00	1965.61	2200.00	1582.45	2481.94	1811.67	5065.15	543.60
10	Uttarakhand	706.14	563.00	274.00	177.65	213.44	167.93	289.69	2.20
Sub Total		**10097.68**	**6258.72**	**7814.57**	**7362.28**	**11109.10**	**8454.54**	**15722.91**	**1948.57**
B. NE States									
11	Arunachal Pradesh	349.00	0.00	251.25	0.00	335.38	206.13	391.68	43.20
12	Assam	1300.00	1197.64	1355.25	1073.30	1401.56	621.16	1598.67	158.78
13	Manipur	500.50	18.12	168.30	36.12	418.46	24.54	844.60	0.94
14	Meghalaya	330.00	0.00	190.50	45.69	203.02	87.70	101.64	0.00
15	Mizoram	300.00	189.64	297.00	128.78	214.31	113.36	368.79	7.92
16	Nagaland	238.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	324.11	90.96	309.57	72.89
17	Sikkim	264.00	115.04	198.21	114.06	79.96	82.79	69.15	27.42
18	Tripura	0.00	72.93	300.00	220.18	0.00	178.35	331.53	12.60
Sub Total		**3282.38**	**1593.37**	**2760.51**	**1618.12**	**2976.80**	**1404.99**	**4015.63**	**323.75**
C. Non-High Focus States									
19	Andhra Pradesh	600.00	0.00	539.00	1300.45	773.39	1140.19	1950.14	243.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20	Goa	214.00	59.57	145.00	75.54	142.74	58.91	73.82	10.76
21	Gujarat	28.58	2347.51	569.00	2247.89	2238.79	2277.84	2302.19	636.70
22	Haryana	296.78	273.10	234.00	241.79	0.00	219.48	208.99	18.14
23	Karnataka	2171.18	1135.84	1073.89	981.17	1959.73	1398.44	3209.78	154.06
24	Kerala	579.00	106.34	400.50	434.61	554.07	419.21	593.81	113.21
25	Maharashtra	2000.00	1394.76	1840.41	1168.12	2160.83	1417.35	2978.67	39.30
26	Punjab	801.54	583.00	323.78	749.89	700.66	490.79	807.29	34.13
27	Tamil Nadu	0.00	3039.80	991.32	1606.12	2013.90	2411.41	2350.04	1228.05
28.	Telangana	300.00	0.00	1520.00	415.04	770.01	575.25	1447.45	845.10
29	West Bengal	700.00	909.60	950.00	697.20	1724.69	1056.59	2123.65	214.49
Sub Total		**7691.08**	**9849.52**	**8586.90**	**9917.82**	**13038.81**	**11465.47**	**18045.83**	**3537.01**
D. SmallStates/UTs									
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	42.11	18.62	274.00	11.26	61.63	15.82	71.68	0.88
31	Chandigarh	85.00	58.01	68.13	53.29	74.09	52.12	65.10	9.66
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	58.00	28.45	18.96	24.46	56.23	33.12	34.58	4.33
33	Daman and Diu	40.00	21.32	0.00	11.15	23.76	2.34	16.97	0.33
34	Delhi	289.00	110.61	199.50	143.19	261.10	90.91	564.54	26.42
35	Lakshadweep	40.00	0.00	10.26	0.00	16.07	0.00	22.43	0.00
36	Puducherry	175.00	0.00	75.00	26.83	97.18	90.76	80.75	4.76
	Sub Total	729.11	237.01	645.85	270.17	590.06	285.08	856.05	46.38
	Grand Total	21800.25	17938.62	19807.83	19168.39	27714.77	21610.07	38640.42	5855.72

Note:

1. SPIP stands for State Program Implementation Plan.

2. Expenditure includes expenditure against Central Release, State share & unspent balances at the beginning of the year. Expenditure for the F.Y. 2017-18 is updated upto 30.09.2017, hence provisional.

3. The Above Figures are as per FMR reported by State/UTs.

Anaemia Cases

102. DR. BHAGIRATH PRASAD:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the National Family Health Survey data the overall prevalence of anaemia is consistently high, at more than 50 per cent, in almost all of the sub-groups of women;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the percentage of men, women and children with anaemia, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of mechanism put in place by the Government for rural women/ children suffering from anaemia particularly for women of the lower income groups and that of women with low body mass index have been successful and if so, details thereof;

(d) whether the Government provides any assistance to States/UTs to establish diagnostic clinics for tests and facilitate medication to provide specialised and sustained treatment of anaemic women/ children and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to spread awareness of such diseases in the country particularly in the rural and tribal areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes. According to National Family Health Survey 4 (2015-16), in India, 53.0 percent women aged 15-49 years were anaemic. Prevalence of anaemia among different sub groups of women are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Further, State/UT wise percentage of men, women and children with anaemia is given in enclosed Statement-II.

(c) To improve the situation, the following details of mechanism put in place by the Government for women/ children suffering from anaemia:

I. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 2013 launched "National Iron Plus Initiative" as a comprehensive strategy to combat the public health challenge of Iron Deficiency Anemia prevalent across the life cycle. There are age specific interventions with Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation and Deworming for improving the hemoglobin levels and reducing the prevalence of anemia for all age groups, that is children 6-59 months, 5-10 years, adolescent girls and boys (11-19 years), pregnant and lactating women and women in reproductive age group (20-49 years).

II. Universal screening of pregnant women for anaemia is a part of ante-natal care and all pregnant women are provided iron and folic acid tablets during their ante-natal visits through the existing network of sub-centres and primary health centres and other health facilities as well as through outreach activities at Village Health & Nutrition Days (VHNDs).

III. Every pregnant woman is given iron and folic acid, after the first trimester, to be taken one tablet daily for 6 months during ante-natal and post-natal period. Pregnant women, who are found to be clinically anaemic, are given additional tablets for taking two tablets daily.

IV. Government of India has given directions to the States for identification and tracking of severely anaemic cases at all the Sub Centres and Primary Health Centres for their timely management.

V. To tackle the problem of anaemia due to malaria particularly in pregnant women and children, Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) are being distributed in endemic areas.

Key Programmes and Schemes of Other Ministries

- Under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme of Ministry of Women and Child Development (M/oWCD), supplementary nutrition is provided to pregnant and lactating women at the rate of Rs. 5 per day per woman. This is meant to provide 600 Kcal and 18-20 grans of protein. Children in the; age group 0-6 years receive supplementary nutrition, immunisation, preschool education, etc.
- Supplementary food is also provided to primary school children through the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid-day Meal programme).
- Other schemes of the M/oWCD, for example SABLA, where supplementary nutrition is provided to Adolescent Girls (AGs) in the form of take home rations (THR) or hot cooked meals. Under SABLA, each AG will be given at least 600 calories and 18-20 grams of protein and the recommended daily intake of micronutrients, at Rs. 5 per day per beneficiary, for 300 days in a year.

(d) The Central government provides financial assistant to states/UTs for Diagnostic tests, Medications and for buying required test kits from outside through PIP under the National Health Mission (NHM).

(e) The following steps taken by the Government to spread awareness:-

Health and nutrition education through IEC (Information Education Communication) / BCC (Behaviour

Change Communication) to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron folate rich food as well as food items that promotes iron absorption. Health Management Information System & Mother Child Tracking System is being implemented for reporting the cases of anaemic and severely anaemic pregnant women.

Mother Child Protection Card and Safe Motherhood Booklet are distributed to the pregnant women for educating them on dietary diversification and promotion of consumption of IFA.

Statement-I

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with anaemia by background characteristics, India, 2015-16.

Background characteristic	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl)[2]
1	2
Age	
15-19	54.0
20-29	53.0
30-39	52.4
40-49	52.9
Marital status	
Never married	52.3
Currently married	53.0
Widowed	56.5
Divorced/separated/deserted	54.3
Maternity status	
Pregnant	50.3
Breastfeeding	57.9
Neither	52.2
Number of children ever born	
0	51.6
1	52.3
2-3	53.6
4-5	54.7
6+	55.4
Residence	
Urban	50.8
Rural	54.2
Schooling	
No schooling	56.3
<5 years complete	55.6
5-7 years complete	53.7
8-9 years complete	52.6
10-11 years complete	51.8
12 or more years complete	48.7
Wealth index	
Lowest	58.6
Second	55.0
Middle	53.2
Fourth	50.9
Highest	48.1

Note: Table is based on women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using formulae in CDC (1998). Haemoglobin in g/dl = grams per decilitre.

Source: National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 4 national report.

Statement-II

Percentage of Women and Men aged 15-49 years Children aged 6-59 months with anaemia by State/Union Territory, India, 2015-16

India/ State/Union territory	Women Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl)	Men Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	Children Any (<11.0 g/dl)
1	2	3	4
India	**53.0**	**22.7**	**58.4**
North			
Chandigarh	75.9	19.3	73.1

1	2	3	4
Delhi	54.3	21.6	59.7
Haryana	62.7	20.9	71.7
Himachal Pradesh	53.5	20.1	53.7
Jammu and Kashmir	40.6	15.6	43.8
Punjab	53.5	25.9	56.6
Rajasthan	46.8	17.2	60.3
Uttarakhand	45.2	15.5	59.8
Central			
Chhattisgarh	47.0	22.2	41.6
Madhya Pradesh	52.5	25.5	68.9
Uttar Pradesh	52.4	23.7	63.2
East			
Bihar	60.3	32.3	63.5
Jharkhand	65.2	29.9	69.9
Odisha	51.0	28.4	44.6
West Bengal	62.5	30.3	54.2
Northeast			
Arunachal Pradesh	43.3	18.6	54.3
Assam	46.0	25.4	35.7
Manipur	26.4	9.5	23.9
Meghalaya	56.2	32.4	48.0
Mizoram	24.8	12.1	19.3
Nagaland	27.9	11.6	26.4
Sikkim	34.9	15.7	55.1
Tripura	54.5	24.7	48.3
West			
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	79.5	30.7	84.6
Daman and Diu	58.9	23.6	73.8
Goa	31.3	11.0	48.3
Gujarat	54.9	21.7	62.6
Maharashtra	48.0	17.6	53.8
South			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	65.7	30.8	49.0
Andhra Pradesh	60.0	26.9	58.6
Karnataka	44.8	18.2	60.9
Kerala	34.2	11.7	35.6
Lakshadweep	46.0	11.4	53.6
Puducherry	52.4	15.9	44.9
Tamil Nadu	55.0	20,4	50.7
Telangana	56.6	15.3	60.7

Note: Table is based on persons who stayed in the household the nigh before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using formulas in CDC (1998). Haemoglobin in g/dl = grams per decilitre.

Source: National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 4 national report.

Agri-Commodity Options Contracts in Guar Seed

103. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYAN:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched country's First Agri-commodity Options Contracts in Guar seed;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which it is going to benefit the farmers;

(c) whether the Government is planning to include other Agri-commodity under this in the near future; and

(d) if so, the details of the Agri-commodities that are going to be included in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Yes. The National Commodity and Derivatives Exchange Limited (NCDEX), Mumbai has launched the Options on Guar Seed Futures on January 14, 2018, as approved by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). This is the first Options product on agricultural commodity futures allowed for trading in India.

(b) SEBI, vide circular dated June 13, 2017, issued guidelines with regard to eligibility criteria for selection of underlying commodity futures for launch of option contracts, product design and risk management framework to be adopted for trading in options on commodity futures. Based on the guidelines, NCDEX applied for options on Guar Seed 10MT futures, vide its application dated August 7, 2017 and SEBI approved the same on September 11, 2017.

Options are derivatives contracts in which the buyer of an Option has the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell the underlying at a pre-decided price (exercise price) by paying some premium. At the time of expiry, if the exercise price of option is not perceived as favourable by buyer of an Option, he may choose not to exercise the option contract and thus will lose only the premium amount paid.

Farmers/Farmer Producer Organisations (FPO) may utilise this product by buying a Put Option, thereby hedging their sell price i.e. fixing sell price of their produce by paying a premium without any downside risk. However, if at the time of expiry, the Farmers/FPOs perceive that the exercise price of option is lower than the prevailing market price or, if they perceive that they may not be able to deliver the corresponding quantity of commodity for the exercise of the option contract they had entered into, they may choose not to exercise the option.

(c) and (d) Currently, SEBI has permitted Options contracts in only one commodity each in the category of agricultural commodity futures (Guar Seed) and in the category of non-agricultural futures (Gold). However, options on" additional agricultural commodity futures are permissible, subject to exchanges applying to SEBI for more such commodities which meet the eligibility criteria prescribed vide SEBI circular dated June 13, 2017.

[Translation]

Spinal Muscular Atrophy

104. SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA) disease among children;

(b) if so, the number of such patients in the country at present, State-wise;

(c) whether any medicine is available for the treatment of such patients in the country and the details thereof;

(d) if not, whether the Government is taking any effort to ensure availability of this medicine in the country;

(e) whether the American Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has recently granted approval to some medicines for the treatment of this disease, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the availability of the said medicine in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (f) Spinal Muscular Atrophy is a genetic disorder with autosomal recessive transmission mode and information about number of these cases is not collected under National Health Mission (NHM). There is no specific treatment for this condition. However, various therapies are in clinical trial stage.

Cancer Patients

105. SHRI RAM CHARAN BOHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of patients found suffering from cancer during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the percentage of cancer patients, who received complete treatment of cancer during the said period;

(c) the number of deaths reported due to cancer during the said period and the steps being taken by the Government to ensure complete treatment for cancer patients;

(d) whether the Government has taken note of EMI scheme of any company, which not only ensures regular treatment of cancer but also bears the high cost of medicines;

(e) if so, whether the Government proposes to adopt such scheme for the benefit of cancer patients and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the other steps taken and funds allocated to check cancer cases State/ UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) As per Indian Council of Medical Research's cancer registry data; the estimated number of incidence and mortality of cancer cases in the country during 2014-2016 is as below:

Table 1

Year	2014	2015	2016
Estimated incidence of cancer cases	1328229	1388397	1451417

Table 2

Year	2014	2015	2016
Estimated mortality of cancer cases	670541	701007	732921

Cancer is being diagnosed and treated at various levels in the Government health care system. The data regarding percentage of cancer patient who received complete treatment is not maintained centrally.

(d) to (f) There are some news reports about EMI scheme of some private company for cancer drugs.

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), a centrally sponsored scheme provides health insurance coverage to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families and including other 11 categories of Unorganized Workers (UOWs) who are enrolled under the scheme.

Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) outlets have been opened at 111 Institutions/Hospitals with an objective to make available Cancer and Cardiovascular Diseases drugs and implants at discounted prices to the patients. Jan Aushadhi stores are set up by Department of Pharmaceuticals to provide generic drugs at affordable prices.

The list of medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) which are included in the First Schedule of Drug Pricing Control Order (DPCO), 2013 also contain drugs used for the treatment of Cancer for which ceiling prices have been fixed.

The treatment of Cancer in many of State and Centre Government institutions is free for BPL patients and subsidized for others. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments to prevent and control cancer and to provide affordable and accruable care. Some of the steps taken by Central Government are as follows:

I. The objectives of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto the district level includes awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. For Cancer, the focus is on three Cancer namely breast, cervical and oral.

II. To enhance the facilities for tertiary care of cancer, the Central Government is implementing Tertiary Care Cancer Centre Scheme to support the setting up of State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. The details of funds released under the scheme so far, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

III. Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY).

IV. Setting up of National Cancer Institute (NCI) at Jhajjar (Haryana) and 2nd campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata and has been approved.

V. The Government is providing financial assistance to patients living below poverty line for life threatening diseases under the schemes such as Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN), Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (HMCPF), State Illness Assistance Fund (SIAF) and Health Minister's Discretionary Grant (HMDG).

Statement

Funds released for State Cancer Institutes (SCI) & Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) under Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer facilities under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)

Sl. No.	State	State Cancer Institute	Tertiary Care Cancer Centre	Amount Released (Rs. in Crore)				Total
				2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Karnataka	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology (RCC), Bangaluru	-	67.50	-	-	-	67.50
2.		-	Mandya Institute of Medical Sciences	-	17.257	-	-	17.257
3.	Kerala	-	Government Medical College, Kozhikode	25.03	-	-	-	25.03
4.		Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruv ananthapuram	-	-	-	46.957	-	46.957
5.	Tripura	Cancer Hospital (RCC), Agartala	-	55.00	-	-	-	55.00
6.	Gujarat	Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad	-	67.50	-	-	-	67.50
7.	West Bengal	-	Government Medical College, Burdwan	22.24	-	-	-	22.24
8.			Murshidabad Medical College & Hospital, Berhampore, Murshidabad	-	-	10.9793	-	10.9793
9.			Sagore Dutta Memorial Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata	-	-	-	20.25	20.25
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar	-	47.25	-	-	-	47.25
11.	Tamil Nadu	Cancer Institute (RCC), Adyar, Chennai	-	67.38	-	-	-	67.38
12.	Himachal Pradesh	-	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimia	-	14.87	-	-	14.87
13.	Bihar	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna	-	-	33.06	-	-	33.06
14.	Mizoram	-	Civil Hospital, Aizawl	-	14.64	-	-	14.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15.	Uttar Pradesh	-	Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow	-	11.43	-	-	11.43
16.	Rajasthan	-	S P Medical College, Bikaner	-	17.123	-	-	17.123
17.		SMS Medical College, Jaipur	-	-	-	40.6683	-	40.6683
18.		-	Jhalawar Medical College & Hospital, Jhalawar	-	-	-	19.755	19.755
19.	Telangana	MNJ Institute of Oncology & RCC, Hyderabad	-	-	18.12	-	-	18.12
20.	Punjab	Government Medical College, Amritsar	-	-	-	-	51.58	51.58
21.		-	Civil Hospital, Fazilka	-	-	20.119	-	20.119
22.	Delhi	-	Lok Nayak Hospital	-	-	25.40	4.47	29.87
23.	Odisha	Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer Centre, Cuttack	-	-	-	35.829	-	35.829
24.	Nagaland	-	District Hospital, Kohima	-	-	5.4998 4.6702	-	3.06 13.23
25.	Haryana	-	Civil Hospital, Ambala Cantt	-	-	9.2253	2.925	12.1503
26.	Maharashtra	-	Rashtrasant Tukdoji Regional Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Nagpur	-	-	15.3196	4.8564	20.176
27.		Government Medical College, Aurangabad	-	-	-	-	43.515	43.515
28.			Vivekanand Foundation & Research Centre, Latur	-	-	-	20.25	20.25
29.	Assam	Gauhati Medical College & Hospital, Guwahati	-	-	-	08.43	30.00	38.43
30.	Madhya Pradesh	-	G.R. Medical College, Gwalior	-	-	-	18.90	18.90
31.	Jharkhand	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi	-	-	-	-	22.95	22.95
32.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool	-	-	-	-	54.00	54.00
33.	Goa	-	Goa Medical College, Panaji	-	-	-	8.3519	8.3519
	Total	15	18	351.90	126.50	277.7375	250.2233	1006.3608

Scrapping of Cheque Book Facility

106. SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:
SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to scrap cheque books facility to promote digital transaction; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) No Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

Ranking of District Hospitals

107. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to introduce ranking of district hospitals in the country to improve health services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the points likely to be assessed for the ranking of district hospitals; and

(d) the amount of funds allocated to and utilized by district hospitals during the last three years and the current financial year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Yes. A framework has been developed by NITI Aayog in consultation with various stakeholders including Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, and representatives from States to rank district hospitals across the country. The Districl Hospitals would be categorized on the basis of bed count. Dist'ict Hospitals of North Eastern States would be ranked separately amongst themselves. Each District Hospital would be provided a score on the basis of 16 indicators covering infrastructure, quality, human resources and services rendered.

Details including parameters to be assessed for the ranking of district hospitals, are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) Under National Heakh Mission, technical and financial support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening their overall health systems based on the proposals received from them in their Programme Implementation Plans. Funds approved in State Programme Implementation Plan(SPIP) and expenditure made by the States/UTs, under Health System Strengthening (District Hospitals) during the last three years and the current financial year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Parameters for ranking of District Hospitals:

The ranking would involve me following 16 indicators covering infrastructure, quality, human resources and services rendered, which are categorized majorly as:

i. Structure

ii. Process

iii. Outcome/ output

These indicators are categorized into two major types:

i. Indicators that are largely under the control of the Stale (Category A)

ii. Indicators that are largely under the control of the District hospital (Category B)

The indicators were identified and finalized after due consultation with stakeholders involving MoHFW, NITI Aayog, States/ UTs and Development Partners.

Domain	Weightage (%)	Category	Indicators
1	2	3	4
Structure (15%)	3	A	1. Number of functional hospital beds per 100,000 population
	3	A	2. a- Ratio of doctors in position to Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) normb- Ratio of staff nurses in position to IPHS norm c- Ratio of paramedical staff

1	2	3	4
			in position to IPHS norm
	3	B	3. Proportion of support services available
	3	A	4. Proportion of core healthcare services available
	3	A	5. Proportion of diagnostic services available
Process (10%)	5	B	6. Kayakalp score
	5	B	7. Quality score
Outputs and Outcomes (75%)	8	B	8. Number of laboratory tests per technician
	8	B	9. Stock out rate of essential drugs
	8	B	10. OPD per doctor
	9	B	11. Bed occupancy rate
	8	B	12. Surgical Productivity Index
	8	B	13. C-section rate
	8	B	14. Blood bank replacement rate
	9	B	15. Post-surgical infection rate
	9	B	16. Patient satisfaction score

Each indicator has been assigned a specific weightage which would be considered while scaling indicator. A composite index based on the scaled vaiae of the indicators would be generated to provide the final score to the district hospital.

Statement-II

Funds approved in SPIPs and Expenditure made under Health System Stregthning (District Hospitals) during last three years and current year

(Rs in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	2014-15						2015-16					
		Untied Funds/ Annual Maintenance Grant/Corpus Grantto HMS/RKS		Hospital Strengthening		New Constructions		Untied Funds/ Annual Maintenance Grant/Corpus Grantto HMS/RKS		Hospital Strengthening		New Constructions	
		SPIP	Exp	SPIP*	Exp	SPIP	Exp	SPIP	Exp	SPIP	Exp	SPIP	Exp
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A. High Focus States													
1	Bihar	360.00	259.53	300.00	46.24	0.00	0.00	280.80	267.44	511.32	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Chhattisgarh	270.00	210.75	853.22	953.34	0.00	48.36	187.20	223.02	0.00	1025.25	0.00	0.00
3	Himachal Pradesh	118.89	108.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	84.67	85.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Jammu and Kashmir	233.51	132.85	4374.00	6829.31	0.00	1.28	136.80	119.71	1568.80	1490.72	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5	Jharkhand	230.00	188.33	0.00	13.41	0.00	0.00	188.33	216.66	0.00	3.86	0.00	0.00
6	Madhya Pradesh	497.25	379.08	350.00	2160.78	0.00	0.00	510.00	446.88	52.00	146.24	0.00	0.00
7	Odisha	320.00	230.20	2066.53	3515.78	983.29	436.89	220.80	273.47	522.75	1779.75	1232.08	407.29
8	Rajasthan	268.40	184.91	537.75	694.08	0.00	0.00	340.00	224.42	549.33	339.38	0.00	0.00
9	Uttar Pradesh	1067.60	668.87	4248.49	26609.95	0.00	10.25	1645.88	574.95	750.00	3591.56	0.00	2573.26
10	Uttarakhand	190.00	196.35	0.00	0.00	986.47	720.00	190.00	174.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	931.72
	Sub Total	3555.65	2559.76	12729.99	40822.89	1969.76	1216.77	3784.48	2606.98	3954.20	8376.77	1232.08	3912.27
B. NE States													
11	Arunachal Pradesh	160.00	65.86	0.00	0.00	108.00	0.00	112.80	95.20	24.31	24.31	1452.00	700.00
12	Assam	187.60	121.08	690.07	5.80	600.00	367.41	169.68	188.94	101.84	31.93	150.00	581.01
13	Manipur	70.00	73.88	42.00	78.70	0.00	0.00	70.00	80.74	42.26	17.90	0.00	0.00
14	Meghalaya	55.00	23.18	334.74	465.45	0.00	0.00	55.00	54.17	14.00	739.10	6.00	0.00
15	Mizoram	80.00	24.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.00	14.26	212.00	39.94	0.00	0.00
16	Nagaland	85.00	5.50	0.00	9.50	0.00	0.00	110.00	43.50	21.79	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Sikkim	36.00	31.52	320.00	153.17	0.00	0.00	40.00	37.55	49.99	0.00	0.00	119.00
18	Tripura	50.64	41.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.60	54.81	0.00	198.21	0.00	0.00
	Sub Total	724.24	386.09	1386.81	712.62	708.00	367.41	615.08	569.17	466.19	1051.40	1608.00	1400.01
C. Non-High Focus States													
19	Andhra Pradesh	83.60	83.60	0.00	150.00	0.00	0.00	90.00	90.00	0.00	7409.32	0.00	0.00
20	Goa	5.27	4.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	11.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Gujarat	230.00	175.79	0.00	86.15	0.00	0.00	160.50	162.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Haryana	110.00	68.89	0.00	280.64	0.00	0.00	69.30	46.46	0.00	4.47	0.00	0.00
23	Karnataka	242.84	123.28	753.58	1282.00	0.00	0.00	137.70	218.09	522.03	686.88	200.00	0.00
24	Kerala	310.00	110.20	1869.50	1019.67	0.00	0.00	102.00	30.45	2393.00	2048.31	0.00	0.00
25	Maharashtra	190.00	190.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	275.00	238.61	2146.73	68.96	0.00	0.00
26	Punjab	220.00	138.20	400.00	287.62	0.00	0.00	138.20	210.72	1300.00	1903.11	0.00	0.00
27	Tamil Nadu	310.00	474.50	143.00	8936.68	424.00	1614.14	310.00	331.30	527.50	2991.35	375.00	0.00
28	Telangana	40.00	0.00	606.06	5792.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	5.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	West Bengal	105.00	228.28	243.13	244.00	0.00	0.00	83.60	99.45	162.09	39.47	0.00	0.00
	Sub Total	1846.71	1596.81	4015.27	18078.76	424.00	1614.14	1466.30	1444.56	7051.35	15151.87	575.00	0.00
D. Small States/UTs													
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30.00	7.09	15.00	59.29	0.00	0.00	7.20	4.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Chandigarh	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	4.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
33	Daman and Diu	10.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Delhi	0.00	1.53	6000.00	5322.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	675.45	0.00	0.00
35	Lakshadweep	5.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.75	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Puducherry	46.91	49.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.50	15.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub Total	101.91	80.23	6015.00	5382.13	0.00	0.00	77.95	43.98	0.00	675.45	0.00	0.00
	Total	6228.51	4622.89	24147.07	64996.41	3101.76	3198.33	5943.81	4664.69	11471.74	25255.49	3415.08	5312.28

Funds approved in SPIPs and Expenditure made under Health System Stregthning (District Hospitals) during last three years and current year

S. No.	Name of the State/UTs	2016-17						2017-18 (Upto 30/9/2017)					
		Untied Funds/ Annual Maintenance Grant/Corpus Grantto HMS/RKS		Hospital Strengthening		New Constructions		UntiedFunds/ Annual Maintenance Grant/Corpus Grantto HMS/RKS		Hospital Strengthening		New Constructions	
		SPIP	Exp	SPIP*	Exp	SPIP	Exp	SPIP	Exp	SPIP	Exp	SPIP	Exp
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A. High Focus States		342.86	314.11	577.46	12.50	0.00	0.00	324.00	75.03	4628.47	4.71	0.00	0.00
1	Bihar	223.02	200.42	1229.45	1366.08	0.00	0.00	200.43	95.98	532.62	21.10	0.00	18.49
2	Chhattisgarh	90.00	90.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.82	24.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Himachal Pradesh	210.02	161.58	945.65	1428.47	0.00	0.00	161.58	22.08	78.15	144.39	0.00	0.00
4	Jammu and Kashmir	216.66	162.41	0.00	0.00	2719.24	0.00	162.41	80.45	158.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Jharkhand	269.52	264.43	2520.00	523.02	0.00	0.00	264.43	109.90	8479.31	181.49	0.00	0.00
6	Madhya Pradesh	320.00	301.29	1970.52	866.58	3104.26	1676.37	301.29	127.71	575.88	97.55	1829. 01	2.32
7	Odisha	340.00	309.01	630.00	270.35	0.00	0.00	217.06	0.00	1201.00	242.91	0.00	0.00
8	Rajasthan	697.58	837.51	0.00	1235.48	10774.74	12418.82	837.52	140.01	611.00	292.57	1612 0.01	6543.15
9	Uttar Pradesh	174.77	164.30	62.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	164.30	5.92	0.00	0.36	0.00	8.44
10	Uttarakhand	2884.43	2805.88	7935.08	5702.49	16598.24	14095.19	2723.84	681.78	16264.83	985.08	1794 9.02	6572.40
	Sub Total												
B. NE States		114.90	56.65	142.00	579.05	1090.00	7.20	135.00	14.28	309.85	47.00	436.0 0	0.00
11	Arunachal Pradesh	250.00	227.32	707.01	245.10	350.00	40.57	132.50	17.08	387.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Assam	70.00	37.52	42.26	40.71	0.00	0.00	32.48	20.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Manipur	110.00	110.00	9.75	173.42	0.00	143.25	110.00	7.32	885.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Meghalaya	40.00	40.00	0.00	96.66	0.00	0.00	90.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Mizoram	56.10	36.84	41.00	68.04	0.00	0.00	36.84	0.00	47.73	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Nagaland	40.00	66.38	20.00	35.72	0.00	46.49	40.00	3.78	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17	Sikkim	62.91	53.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	164.30	5.92	0.00	0.36	0.00	8.44
18	Tripura	743.91	628.59	962.02	1238.70	1440.00	237.51	741.12	68.74	1655.41	47.36	436.00	8.44
	Sub Total												
C.	Non-High Focus States	90.00	80.00	1243.09	1664.96	0.00	0.00	80.00	30.36	504.00	233.83	0.00	0.00
19	Andhra Pradesh	10.00	8.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.04	7.36	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Goa	220.00	213.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	220.00	68.78	210.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Gujarat	110.00	93.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	92.40	21.16	2.43	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Haryana	216.00	190.45	0.00	0.00	2200.00	0.00	320.00	595.29	1850.00	2451.88	2000.00	0.00
23	Karnataka	20.77	4.83	720.00	1007.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.53	118.00	126.46	0.00	0.00
24	Kerala	238.61	236.95	0.00	-1.32	0.00	0.00	236.96	43.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Maharashtra	204.60	205.53	1200.00	2920.07	0.00	0.00	220.00	4.61	1100.00	100.88	0.00	0.00
26	Punjab	310.00	287.03	872.00	1614.15	130.00	0.00	186.00	207.76	435.00	749.86	0.00	0.00
27	Tamil Nadu	5.60	18.94	900.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	7.82	0.00	0.00	54.72	0.00
28	Telangana	220.00	203.84	0.00	12.88	0.00	0.00	204.00	98.38	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00
29	West Bengal	1645.58	1542.60	4935.87	7217.88	2330.00	0.00	1627.40	1088.61	4225.43	3663.0 7	2054. 72	0.00
	Sub Total												
D.	Small States/UTs	23.88	7.43	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.60	0.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Chandigarh	9.97	19.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	3500.00	169.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4285.4 2	0.00	0.00
34	Delhi	5.06	12.50	3.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Lakshadweep	50.00	41.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Puducherry	108.91	86.80	3513.84	169.41	0.00	0.00	99.97	4.00	15.00	4285.4 2	0.00	0.00
	Sub Total	5382.83	5063.87	17346.81	14328.48	20368.24	14332.70	5192.33	1843.13	22160.67	8980.93	20439.74	6580.84

Note:

1. SPIP stands for funds approved in State Programme Implementation Plan; Exp - Expenditure, HMS/RKS-Hospital Mangement Society/Rogi Kalyan Samiti
2. Expenditure includes expenditure against Central Release, State share & unspent balances at the beginning of the year. It is updated upto 30.09.2017, hence provisional.
3. The above figures are as reported by State/UTs.

[English]

Minimum Balance Charges

108. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that almost all the banks are imposing minimum balance charges in the bank customers having zero balance in Jan Dhan Accounts, if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the imposition of such charges will push the people away from the banking services and lower the rate of investment in saving accounts and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to withdraw the charges imposed by the banks, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the other remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard along with the refund of minimum balance charges levied so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Jan Dhan Accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) are classified as Basic Savings Bank Deposit (BSBD) accounts. As per Reserve Bank of India guidelines issued in August 2012, BSBD accounts do not have requirement of any minimum balance.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Naturopathy Centres

109. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:
SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:

Will the Minister of AYURVEDA,YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to establish Naluropathy Centres at district level specially in Purnea of Bihar and Ambedkar Nagar of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps taken/being taken by the Government in this direction along with organisational set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) There is no such proposal with Ministry of AYUSH to establish Naturopathy Centres at district level specially in Purnea of Bihar and Ambedkar Nagar of Uttar Pradesh.

[Translation]

Conservation of Aquatic Animals

110. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether aquatic animals such as crocodiles, dolphins and turtles in Chambal river, which borders Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are under threat and are on the verge of extinction due to fall in the water level of the said river;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps taken/scheme formulated for the conservation of the said animals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) There is a threat to the aquatic animals like Gangetic dolphin, crocodiles, gharials, fresh water turtles etc. in the Chambal River bordering Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh due to gradual drop in the water level of the river. However, these species are not on the verge of extinction.

A study conducted by Wildlife Institute of India (WII) in 2011 suggested that the minimum flow required to sustain the ideal habitat for Gharial in Chambal river is 151-164m^3/sec. In December 2017, WII monitored the discharge of the Chambal River, which was found to be 67m^3/sec. This is critically low.

(c) The Ministry has constituted a National Tri-State-Chambal Sanctuary Management and Coordination Committee (NTRIS-CASMACC), a three tier Committee, to give a fillip to protection, conservation and recovery of critically endangered gharial and its natural habitats in Chambal and Girwa rivers in three states of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The Committee prepared a Generic Tri-state Management Plan for the Chambal Sanctuary and accordingly the Ministry has released financial assistance to these three States for the protection and conservation of gharials and other aquatic animals including their habitats under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' (IDWH).

Further, the Standing Committee of NBWL in its 22nd meeting held on 25th April 2011 while accepting the study report of the Wildlife Institute of India conducted in 2011 has recommended that no new project on Chambal river be considered by the Committee in future.

Pending PAN Applications

111. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:

(a) whether more than 12 lakh applications for Permanent Account Number (PAN) card are lying pending due to which people are facing inconvenience to comply with rules;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(c) whether any accountability has been ensured for pending application, if so, the officials hesid responsible for it and if not, the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Presently, on an average, fifteen to twenty lakh PAN applications are being received per week. The time taken for processing these applications and allotment of PAN generally ranges from few hours to two weeks. As on 28th January, 2018, 20,73,434 applications are under process/pending for allotment of PAN and issuance of PAN card. The details of pendency State/UT-wise are enclosed as Statement.

(c) The allotment of PAN is being carried out by the Income-tax department through two service providers viz. M/s NSDL e-Gov and M/s UTIITSL which collect applications, process them, digitize the data and submit the same to Income-tax department for final allotment of PANs. Subsequently, physical PAN card and/or e-PAN card is issued to the applicant. The agreement with the Service Providers has in-built clause for levy of penalty in case of delay and the same is invoked in appropriate cases.

Statement

State	Pendency
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	792
Andhra Pradesh	82778
Arunachal Pradesh	2795
Assam	77401
Bihar	147920
Chandigarh	3281
Chhatishgarh	35084
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1443
Daman and Diu	1445
Delhi	99497
Goa	4115
Gujarat	115916
Haryana	74397
Himachal Pradesh	11142
Jammu and Kashmir	20030
Jharkhand	53254
Karnataka	109948
Kerala	39038
Lakhswadeep	61
Madhya Pradesh	83999
Maharashtra	289668
Manipur	4699
Meghalaya	4070
Mizoram	972
Nagaland	2346
Odisha	42847
Pondicherry	2616
Punjab	67983
Rajasthan	97333
Sikkim	1279
Tamilnadu	91182
Telangana	36043
Tripura	5598
Uttar Pradesh	302260
Uttrakhand	20406
West Bengal	135043
Others (Defence/foreign/pincode 999999/888888 cases)	4753
Total Pendency uo to 28.01.2018	2073434

[English]

Inspection of Medical College

112. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the deficiencies noticed by the Medical Council of India (MCI) during their inspection in Government Medical College, Paripally, Kollam, Kerala, in recent past;

(b) whether the Union Government has received representation from public representatives requesting to cancel the decision of MCI to debar the said Medical College, from giving admission in two academic years;

(c) if so, the action taken thereon;

(d) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that most of the deficiencies are operational defects, if so, the details of compliance report submitted by Government of Kerala; and

(e) the present status of the college and the action initiated by the Union Government for issue of Letter of Permission for admission during the academic year 2018-19 and 2019-20?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Details of deficiencies noticed by Medical Council of India during their inspection are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) Yes. The Central Government granted hearing to the College on 09.01.2018 through a Committee constituted for the purpose. Since the College/State Government submitted that the deficiencies have been removed and the Hearing Committee observed that MCI did not point out any deficiency in faculty and only marginal deficiency of Residents was indicated, MCI was asked to review their earlier recommendation.

(e) As per MCI Regulations, permission for establishment of a Medical College is granted for one year. Thereafter annual renewal permission is granted if the College meets Minimum Standard Requirements till the College is recognized. The last date for issuing renewal permission or otherwise for the year 2018-19 is 31.05.2018.

Statement

Deficiencies pointed out by the MCI

1. Shortage of Residents is 12.76 %.
2. Casualty: Separate Casualty for O.G. is not available.
3. O.T.s: Only 2 Major O.T.s are functional against requirement of Septic O.T. is not available.
4. ICUs: ICCU, PICU are not available.
5. Radio diagnosis department: Only 1 Mobile X-ray machine is available which is used only for Pediatrics department; resultantly there is NIL Mobile X-ray machine available for general use. AERB approval is not available for any X-ray machine.
6. ETO Sterilizer is not available.
7. Audiometry & Speech Therapy are handled by the same person which is not permissible.
8. No kitchen facilities are available for patients. No food is supplied to patients.
9. Teaching areas in OPD & Wards are yet to be made functional.
10. Central Photography section: Equipment are not available.

[Translation]

Nanofabric for Skin Disease

113. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether scientists have developed nanofabric for treatment of skin diseases and allergy, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government proposes to promote such treatment solutions and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Decline in Growth of Bank Credit

114. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a multi decadal decline in the growth of bank credit in the current economic year;

(b) if so, details thereof and the reasons for such decline;

(c) whether this decline has impacted the private investment in the economy;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to step up bank credit growth apart from the recapitalisation bonds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) As per the Financial Stability Report, published by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in December 2017, credit growth of Scheduled Commercial Banks increased from 4.4 per cent to 6.2 per cent between March 2017 and September 2017 on year-on-year basis, and credit growth of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) increased from 0.7 per cent to 2.2 per cent during the same period reversing the declining trend observed during the past two years.

(e) Along with the recapitalisation plan, Government has announced a strong push on enabling growth of MSMEs through.enhanced access to financing and markets. Further the infrastructure push on rural roads, housing, railways, power and highways will also drive credit growth.

Disinvestment

115. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to exceed disinvestment estimates that have been set at Rs. 72,500 crores and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of target priority sectors where the Government plans to expedite disinvestment procedures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Against the disinvestment target of Rs. 72,500 crore (Budget Estimate) for the year 2017-18, the Government has so far (as on January 30, 2018) realized Rs. 55,561 crore through divestment receipts.

(b) The Government is undertaking divestment of CPSEs through listing, minority stake sale and strategic disinvestment under the extant policy as follows:

(i) Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) having a positive net-worth, no accumulated losses and having earned net profit in three preceding consecutive years are considered for listing on the stock exchange following SEBI's rules/regulations. Accordingly, the Government has approved listing of 14 CPSEs in sectors like railways, defence, power, steel, renewable energy & insurance.

(ii) As a part of the strategy to keep shares readily available for transaction to take advantage of market conditions without any loss of time, the Government has identified certain CPSEs for minority stake sale in sectors like mineral & metal, oil & energy, capital goods as well as some mid-size and small stocks.

(iii) NITI Ayog has been mandated to identify the CPSEs for strategic disinvestment. For this purpose, NITI Aayog has classified CPSEs into "high priority" and "low priority" based on parameters of (i) national security; (ii) sovereign function at arm's length; and (iii) market imperfections & public purpose. The CPSEs falling under 'low priority' are covered for strategic disinvestment. Based on the recommendations of NITI Aayog, Government has given 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment of 24 CPSEs/Units of CPSEs.

Hospitals Empanelled under CGHS

116. SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of CGHS empanelled hospitals and diagnostic centres which have been removed from the list during the last three years along with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether many of the empanelled hospitals and diagnostic centres give stepmotherly treatment to the CGHS beneficiaries and in many cases they refuse admission and proper treatment and preference is given to insurance and cash paying patients only; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure fair treatment for the CGHS beneficiaries in empanelled hospitals and diagnostic centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) 161 CGHS empanelled hospitals and diagnostic centres have been removed from the CGHS empanelled list during the last three years due to various reasons such as non-affiliation from Quality Council of India (QCI)/National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare providers (NABHY National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL), non submission of requisite documents, unethical practices and opting out from CGHS empanelment themselves.

(b) Some complaints of refusal of admission and denying credit facility have been received,

(c) The number of complaints received city-wise during the last four years are as under:

City	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Bengaluru	Nil	Nil	Nil	6
Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Chennai	Nil	Nil	Nil	3
Delhi	33	25	28	9
Hyderabad	Nil	Nil	2	1
Kolkata	Nil	2	Nil	Nil
Mumbai	Nil	Nil	Nil	3
Pune	Nil	41	28	14

Following steps have been taken by the Government to ensure fair treatment for the CGHS beneficiaries in these hospitals and diagnostic centres:

- Show cause notices have been issued to the Hospitals and Diagnostic Centres.
- 15% of Performance Bank Guarantee (PBG) has been forfeited.
- Recovery of excess charged amount from the CGHS beneficiary.
- The Hospitals and Diagnostic Centres have been suspended.

[Translation]

Integrated Child Development Services Scheme

117. SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme implemented by the Government;

(b) the funds allocated/released and utilised under the said scheme along with the number of beneficiaries thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT and component-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment/study of the execution of the said scheme at all India level;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(e) the mechanism in place to monitor proper implementation and judicious utilisation of funds under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme (now known as Anganwadi Services) was launched in 1975 with the objectives to (i) to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group 0-6 year; (ii) to lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child; (iii) to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout; (iv) to achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development; and (v) to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

In order to achieve the ICDS objectives, a package of six essential services comprising (i) Supplementary nutrition; (ii) Immunization; (iii) Health check-up; (iv) Referral services; (v) Pre-school non-formal education; and (vi) Nutrition & health education are provided to the targeted beneficiaries i.e. all children below 6 years, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers. Three of the six services, namely, Immunisation, Health Check-up and Referral Services are delivered through Public Health Infrastructure under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

All children below 6 years, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers are eligible for services under Anganwadi Services.

(b) The details of funds allocated/released and utilised under the Scheme is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of the beneficiaries are given in the enclosed Statement-II

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. *A Quick Evaluation of Anganwadis under ICDS* was conducted by NITI Aayog in June, 2015, to know the ground reality about the ICDS programme design, implementation process, outcome and impact of the programme and to assess the relevance of this programme in achieving its aims and goals. As per the Report,

(i) per capita norms of financial allocation for the supplementary nutrition programme need revision every year and must be in keeping with the rising food prices;

(ii) vertical implementation of programmes cannot help realise the potential benefits unless the issue of convergence of interrelated services is meaningfully addressed; and

(iii) existing mechanism of "flow of funds" and its use for providing supplementary nutrition should be restructured.

(e) As regards the monitoring, the Government of India has prescribed a 5 tier monitoring Committees at the National, State, District, Block and Anganwadi Centre levels. The data of the services rendered at the AWCs are generated by the AWWs and is transmitted upwirds which is reported to this Ministry every month by the State Governments as consolidated by them. For quick on-line transmission of data, Rapid Reporting System is in operation. Under National Nutrition Mission (NNM) monitoring is done on ICT-Real Time Basis through ICDS - Common Application Software.

Statement-I

Consolidated statement indicating state-wise position of funds released/expenditure reported by States/UTs under Anganwadi Services (General), construction of AWC buildings, SNP and training during last three years and current year -2017-18 (upto 29.01.2018)

Rupees in lakhs

Sl. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18
		Funds released	Exp. Reported by States including state share	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States including state share	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States including state share	Funds released (upto 29.01.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	99446.78	135715.16	68818.48	98148.45	56387.46	86726.76	38114.85
2	Bihar	116266.84	174287.15	102372.56	144090.04	98099.36	131535.62	66359.59
3	Chhattisgarh	51703.52	76484.69	51151.54	64376.96	41939.90	62042.55	51189.63
4	Goa	2617.25	2569.60	1228.04	2715.22	1067.70	2206.61	1285.46
5	Gujarat	48886.15	83162.09	64185.05	9860832	69417.36	88592.55	50408.12
6	Haryana	31158.68	35837.16	16081.19	26580.94	20871.79	25778.90	17668.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7	Himachal Pradesh	17184.09	12233.27	19507.32	21044.30	23696.07	21452.43	14337.04
8	Jammu and Kashmir	26031.19	22464.07	27362.65	35271.02	26732.11	17914.48	18094.41
9	Jharkhand	46904.30	68793.23	46217.72	57446.15	48163.54	68019.68	37379.82
10	Karnataka	82856.77	148331.32	96394.53	57446.15	53686.59	129290.96	80929.14
11	Kerala	24726.35	45494.41	28554.27	57446.15	34357.05	38243.59	26053.93
12	Madhya pradesh	122544.60	166253.17	108673.52	57446.15	110506.46	165029.79	91938.67
13	Maharashtra	90781.88	147621.41	104166.66	57446.15	105660.17	39276.10	52753.98
14	Odisha	87511.73	116532.61	65643.69	57446.15	72497.49	103693.47	83569.94
15	Punjab	25893.06	32922.38	13689.39	57446.15	16982.50	11755.82	11729.59
16	Rajasthan	73992.88	88413.35	49851.78	57446.15	62397.70	88770.99	53319.26
17	Tamil Nadu	67902.29	102925.00	63744.93	57446.15	47085.82	86703.43	39007.97
18	Uttarakhand	20165.67	28295.85	35710.06	57446.15	21399.62	26696.54	20678.66
19	Uttar Pradesh	272553.08	474139.49	281398.92	57446.15	278089.75	409762.10	194643.70
20	West Bengal	97578.85	128536.18	79465.80	57446.15	66563.30	149685.79	85168.41
21	Telangana	46057.10	52841.4	37918.23	57446.15	29877.27	5521232	28021.72
22	Delhi	17855.94	20875.21	13775.25	57446.15	14168.00	18963.75	10868.44
23	Puducherry	127534	2607.70	1673.27	57446.15	2299.22	1691.26	1455.40
24	Andaman and Nicobar	891.78	1547.22	1421.03	57446.15	1207.51	259.80	854.79
25	Chandigarh	996.18	1115.55	1420.25	57446.15	762.19	574.51	828.48
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	281.31	123.48	210.97	57446.15	569.61	NR	295.12
27	Daman and Diu	195.77	266.25	133.55	57446.15	307.96	141.54	174.39
28	Lakshadweep	138.16	96.12	155.91	57446.15	146.95	NR	114.12
29	Arunachal Pradesh	15557.38	12426.38	12923.23	57446.15	11346.05	NR	6950.72
30	Assam	103517.50	110234.09	92972.20	57446.15	64397.66	70641.49	50933.77
31	Manipur	14929.58	10208.81	10267.27	57446.15	9998.54	6387.10	7174.77
32	Meghalaya	14357.78	15239.27	12418.60	57446.15	19135.66	15795.83	12171.42
33	Mizoram	5695.57	5556.16	5371.93	57446.15	4666.49	5572.76	4019.67
34	Nagaland	12202.63	11809.67	8796.00	57446.15	15149.57	13784.25	9033.53
35	Sikkim	2998.60	177536	2022.73	57446.15	1625.01	1940.57	1137.10
36	Tripura	14074.26	16471.05	18194.62	57446.15	11710.57	14021.61	9213.74
	Total	1658181.93	2354205.31	1543893.15	2099327.45	1443031.60	1958164.95	1177877.76

Statement-II

Number of Children (6 months to 6 years) and pregnant women & lactating mothers benefitted under ICDS Scheme during last three years and Current Year

Sl. No.	state/UT	2014-15 Number of beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition				2015-16 Number of beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition		
		Children (6 months -6 years)	Pregnant & lactating Mothers (P&LM)	Total Benefi-ciaries (Children 6 months-6 years) P&LM)	Pre-school Educ-ation i.e. Children (3 years to 6	Children (6 months -6 years)	Pregnant & lactating Mothers (P&LM)	Total Benefi-ciaries (Children 6 months-6 years) P&LM)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2382866	805143	3188009	941753	2631659	728068	3359727
2	Telangana	1691079	466985	2158064	639138	1574455	419525	1993980
3	Arunachal Pradesh	222956	30233	253189	113011	226323	29757	256080
4	Assam	3310885	691237	4002122	1801441	3310885	691237	4002122
5	Bihar	9967439	1716981	11684420	2416088	9892618	1662181	11554799
6	Chhattisgarh	2055307	493718	2549025	880233	2055307	493718	2549025
7	Goa	57419	15909	73328	20917	58719	15853	74572
8	Gujarat	3185697	757219	3942916	1580094	3269470	809268	4078738
9	Haryana	1105095	316855	1421950	398895	996751	287802	1284553
10	Himachal Pradesh	458955	102728	561683	149861	449511	101161	550672
11	Jammu and Kashmir	295039	92021	387060	300126	295039	92021	387060
12	Jharkhand	2840711	706032	3546743	1247550	2961485	660264	3621749
13	Karnataka	3997286	993802	4991088	1760253	3997286	993802	4991088
14	Kerala	856427	159801	1016228	444283	874831	162595	1037426
15	Madhya Pradesh	5935835	1340084	7275919	3029398	5526328	1470362	6996690
16	Maharashtra	5983249	1126895	7110144	2822502	5940882	1105541	7045423
17	Manipur	355176	75010	430186	179522	355176	75010	430186
18	Meghalaya	440399	78538	518937	187563	468579	86292	554871
19	Mizoram	77974	20313	98287	934907	109179	24388	133567
20	Nagaland	302940	62508	365448	140325	292059	56514	348573
21	Odisha	3872777	793324	4666101	1535738	3823385	785918	4609303
22	Punjab	937773	261844	1199617	391036	945504	259331	1204835
23	Rajasthan	2868934	892369	3761303	1088980	2781462	881413	3662875
24	Sikkim	23288	4441	27729	11671	25316	5396	30712
25	Tamil Nadu	2452140	670337	3122477	1108348	2452506	655427	3107933
26	Tripura	299116	77264	376380	152204	299116	77264	376380
27	Uttar Pradesh	18445336	4853101	23298437	8309581	19126779	4934881	24061660
28	Uttrakhand	632102	162684	794786	230615	684721	181738	866459
29	West Bengal	6871904	1374924	8246828	3325069	6631338	1333887	7965225
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12550	3277	15827	3882	12781	3157	15938
31	Chandigarh	55806	10415	66221	29285	53188	8323	61511
32	Delhi	846467	162462	1008929	351177	697158	144362	841520
33	Dadra and N Haveii	19725	3177	22902	10621	19379	3209	22588
34	Daman and Diu	6308	1103	7411	2643	6308	1103	7411
35	Lakshadweep	4652	1666	6318	2292	4652	1666	6318
36	Puducherry	27812	9205	37017	2994	28781	9934	38715
	All India	82899424	19333605	102233029	36543996	82878916	19252368	102131284

	2016-17 Number of beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition				2017-18 (as on 31-12-2017) Number of beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition			
Pre-school Education i.e. Children (3 years to 6	Children (6 months -6 years)	Pregnant & lactating Mothers (P&LM)	Total Beneficiaries (Children 6 months-6 years) P&LM)	Pre-school Education i.e. Children (3 years to 6	Children (6 months -6 years)	Pregnant & lactating Mothers (P&LM)	Total Beneficiaries (Children 6 months-6 years) P&LM)	Pre-school Education i.e. Children (3 years to 6
952957	2575806	724841	3300647	956881	2315086	610086	2925172	848768
320435	1518128	385044	1903172	681911	1443140	366345	1809485	501970
113933	206669	26112	232781	103884	189060	24517	213577	96623
1801441	3310885	691237	4002122	1801441	3562673	683549	4246222	1888756
2331123	9892618	1662181	11554799	2331123	4856775	1142712	5999487	2635413
880233	1963485	453704	2417189	801953	2013902	455626	2469528	854260
21226	57584	16077	73661	20095	55468	15716	71184	19140
1505347	3141989	754890	3896879	1430720	3126711	782656	3909367	1389782
353511	924226	277457	1201683	318160	885013	266775	1151788	286435
139275	449087	100913	550000	138406	426717	97087	523804	122723
300126	845074	102464	947538	300126	731676	133140	864816	439005
1234533	3180362	798312	3978674	1234533	2634116	758842	3392958	1234533
1760253	3997286	993802	4991088	1760253	4036695	1055470	5092165	1518127
442838	699638	188560	888198	342843	747654	259178	1006832	386035
3104200	6291588	1402205	7693793	2904788	6291588	1402205	7693793	2904788
2823063	5585804	997423	6583227	2780859	5312961	1004602	6317563	2552687
179522	355176	75010	430186	179522	340984	67208	408192	177583
205476	476923	81896	558819	211773	490708	83752	574460	222929
872588	80360	20530	100890	872588	155222	28150	183372	56334
146396	289575	49441	339016	144060	320075	46657	366732	143053
1549474	3823385	785918	4609303	1549474	3918422	725129	4643551	2047340
376458	888728	243014	1131742	354587	570283	151622	721905	244102
968244	2744718	871058	3615776	987811	2616106	866794	3482900	967701
11487	25316	5396	30712	11487	30500	6000	36500	12500
1019285	2448525	667409	3115934	1104546	2394243	665067	3059310	632304
152204	314957	67804	382761	159952	344859	71074	415933	189854
7681641	16043369	4186266	20229635	6811940	10886076	2931325	13817401	4860661
217971	663207	179248	842455	201010	605120	168284	773404	177251
3256562	6462646	1289849	7752495	3244627	6254387	1298621	7553008	3152426
3973	12065	2806	14871	3557	10568	2621	13189	2791
29052	50770	8732	59502	27699	48513	7896	56409	26441
262732	697158	144362	841520	262732	469458	116198	585656	136623
10107	19008	2998	22006	10165	19363	3523	22886	10475
2643	6308	1103	7411	2643	5150	1451	6601	" 2388
2292	4652	1666	6318	2292	3450	1148	4598	843
2285	26398	9189	35587	1862	26087	9353	35440	1332
35034886	80073473	18268917	98342390	34052303	68138809	16310379	84449188	30743976

[English]

Leucoderma/Vitiligo patients

118. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:
SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a considerable rise in the number of patients suffering from vitiligo, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of people suffering from the said disease during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the said skin disorder can be cured, if so, the details thereof along with treatment facilities available in Government Hospitals, PHC and to CGHS beneficiaries along with the other necessary measures taken in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has approved clinical trials of certain medicines for the treatment of said disease; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which such medicines will be available in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) There is no centralised data available.

(c) Drugs and ointments can be used to increase pigmentation of the skin temporarily but there is no proven curative approach for Leucoderma. Such treatment facilities are available in Government Hospitals, PHC and to CGHS beneficiaries. Surgical option is also available.

(d) and (e) No. However, certain drugs have been approved tor treating vitiligo disease such as Methoxsaien USP-20 mg Tablet, Decapeptide lotion (basic fibroblast growth factor) and Melagenina lotion.

[Translation]

Migratory Birds

119. COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the migratory birds come in the country due to the conducive climate;

(b) if so, whether the number of migratory birds is decreasing continuously and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to protect migratory birds and to develop their habitats;

(d) whether the proposal seeking central financial assistance for Pachpadra lake and other places of Rajasthan are lying pending; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Bird migration is a seasonal activity. Generally, birds migrate from the northern hemisphere during the winter season to warmer regions of tropical/equatorial regions. India is considered as a preferred wintering destination for several species of migratory birds like Bar headed Geese, Amur Falcons, Black necked cranes, Demoiselle cranes, etc.

(b) As per the 'Asian Water bird census' coordinated by the Wetlands International, some migratory birds in the region showed a decreasing trend during the last decade, whereas some species indicated a stable population. The decline in the number of migratory birds is attributed to various factors including wetland reclamation, pollution of wetland through domestic sewage, hunting, trapping in the migratory routes, indiscriminate use of pesticides & fertilizers, reduction of habitat, climate change, etc.

(c) The important steps taken by the Government for protection of migratory birds include:

i. Rare and endangered species of birds including migratory birds are included in Schedule-I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 thereby according them highest degree of protection.

ii. Stringent punishments have been provided in the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for violation of provisions of the Act.

iii. Important habitats of birds, including migratory birds have been notified as protected Areas under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for better conservation and protection of birds and their habitats.

iv. Focused protection measures involving the local communities have been taken up in the State of Nagaland for protection of Amur Falcons that migrate to North East India on their route to Southern Africa. With the coordinated efforts of the Forest Department, Government of Nagaland, NGO's, scientific institutes and local communities, killing of Amur Falcons have become 'Zero' since 2013.

v. Vulture species have been identified as one of the species for recovery programme for critically endangered species under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats.

vi. Financial and technical assistance is provided to the State/UT Governments for protection and management of Protected Areas.

vii. Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been established for control of illegal trade in wildlife and its parts and products.

viii. India is a signatory to the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and India has also signed Memorandum of Understanding(MOU) with CMS on Conservation of Siberian Cranes and Raptors.

(d) No Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

New policies for Health Sector

120. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement new initiatives and policies for the overall development of the health sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount spent on various schemes/ programmes during the last two years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Government has formulated the National Health Policy, 2017, which aims at attainment of the highest possible level of good health and well-being, through a preventive and promotive health care orientation in all developmental policies, and universal access to good quality health care services without anyone having to face financial hardship as a consequence. The National Health Policy, 2017 is available at http://mohfw.nic.in/sites/_default/_files/9147562941489753121.Pdf

The Government has also devised various new initiatives on health sector which is provided in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Statement-II and III showing major Scheme wise releases for last two years are enclosed.

Statement-I

New Initiatives in Health Sector

The Government has devised various new initiatives on health sector which *inter-alia* includes:

1. Introduction of new vaccines
2. Mission Indradhanush
3. NHM Free Drug and Diagnostics Initiatives
4. Setting up of New AIIMS Institutions
5. Upgradation of district hospitals to medical college hospitals.
6. Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Services Programme
7. The Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)
8. Senior Citizen Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS)
9. India Newborn Action Plan
10. Biomedical Equipment Management & Maintenance Program (BMMP)
11. MAA- Mother's Absolute Affection Programme
12. Kayakalp initiative
13. Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) outlets
14. Health and wellness centres to provide comprehensive primary healthcare.
15. Universal Screening of Non-Communicable Diseases- Government of India launched Operational Guidelines on prevention, screening and control of common Non-Communicable Diseases: Hypertension, Diabetes and Common Cancer-Oral, Breast, Cervix.

16. Scheme for strengthening of Drug Regulatory system in the country

17. National Quality Assurance Programme, under which, Quality Standards for District Hospitals, Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and Urban Primary Health Centres have been formulated.

18. New Mental Health Policy 2014 envisions promoting mental health, by providing accessible, affordable and quality health and social care to all persons with mental illness.

19. Cartridge Based Nucleic Acid Amplification test (CB NAAT) specialized machines which enables accurate diagnosis of drug resistant TB within a few hours facilitating diagnosis and treatment of Drug Resistant TB have been set up in 628 districts.

20. Daily regimen for treatment of TB has been rolled out in five States. This will significantly improve treatment compliance.

21. E-governance system (SUGAM) has been introduced in CDSCO for online processing of applications, linking of CDSCO HQ with other offices, laboratories, and for maintenance of database to promote ease of doing business.

22. New medical device Rules have been framed and published to provide separate legal framework for regulation of medical devices. The new Rules will facilitate expeditious approval of medical devices.

23. E-health initiatives such as Kilkari, Mobile Academy, ANM On Line (ANMOL), MeraAspataal, e-hospital, e-rakthkosh, etc. have been rolled out.

Statement-II

State-wise Expenditure under NHM & NACO during 2015-16 & 2016-17 (Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	National Health Mission		National AIDS Control Programme	
		2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.47	28.83	0.96	1.68
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,090.17	1,247.63	21.19	40.96
3	Arunachal Pradesh	146.27	165.16	5.87	10.92
4	Assam	1,186.01	1,331.77	16.67	17.53
5	Bihar	1,621.67	1,536.72	31.5	22.08
6	Chandigarh	20.98	20.36	6.29	5.91
7	Chhattisgarh	758.28	987.4	17.68	20.51
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15.54	17.22	0.82	1.22
9	Daman and Diu	15.69	9.97	1.89	2.6
10	Delhi	137.29	147.56	23.58	42.71
11	Goa	24.92	40.52	4.78	4.91
12	Gujarat	1,272.42	1,376.91	42.24	55.39
13	Haryana	493.23	510	16.1	16.13
14	Himachal Pradesh	281.26	343.39	7.71	9.7
15	Jammu and Kashmir	420.94	414.43	8.99	6.74
16	Jharkhand	590.18	570.6	13.29	11.7

1	2	3	4	5	6
17	Karnataka	1,141.61	1268.33	61.64	72.97
18	Kerala	632.88	737.69	22.76	26.79
19	Lakshadweep	2.72	4.32	0.22	0.17
20	Madhya Pradesh	2,046.60	1,956.84	33.52	35.17
21	Maharashtra	1,734.44	1,773.47	98.02	108.04
22	Manipur	105.51	78.99	17.88	31.94
23	Meghalaya	133.55	145.68	4.38	5.75
24	Mizoram	94.68	90.45	14.39	14.93
25	Nagaland	81.05	134.55	19.36	18.87
26	Odisha	1,205.77	1,255.88	27.14	30.15
27	Pudducherry	21.77	32.56	3.79	3.71
28	Punjab	649.49	687.75	28.09	31.16
29	Rajasthan	1,799.11	1856.77	31.43	32.56
30	Sikkim	50.71	50.57	4.75	3.81
31	Tamil Nadu	1,633.37	1,816.97	58.27	72.39
32	Telangana	505.55	687.15	34.44	31.95
33	Tripura	118.77	141.27	7.45	6.95
34	Uttar Pradesh	4,451.78	4,901.10	52.37	60.75
35	Uttarakhand	335.95	346.01	12.86	10.35
36	West Bengal	1,487.62	1,743.92	38.8	37.81
	Total	26,320.61	28,458.73	791.12	906.91

Note:

NHM: (i) Expenditure includes expenditure against central release, State release and unspent balances at the beginning of the year.

NACO: As reported by the respective States AIDS Control Societies. Figures are prov. for 2016-17.

Statement-III

State-wise Release under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana during 2015-16 & 2016-17

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UT	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00
4	Assam	23.24	54.72
5	Bihar	0.00	0.00
6	Chhattisgarh	88.77	114.09
7	Gujarat	74.24	22.34
8	Haryana	4.67	0.60
9	Himachal Pradesh	13.90	12.30
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
11	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00
12	Karnataka	94.99	45.89
13	Kerala	112.37	73.29
14	Madhya Pradesh	1.00	0.00
15	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00
16	Manipur	1.17	2.20
17	Meghalaya	4.10	4.10
18	Mizoram	9.43	14.13
19	Nagaland	0.00	0.00
20	Odisha	59.55	31.70
21	Puducherry	0.17	0.00
22	Punjab	2.80	0.00
23	Rajasthan	53.57	0.00
24	Tripura	15.64	10.83
25	Telangana	0.00	0.00
26	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	11.91	0.00
28	Uttarakhand	10.20	0.00
29	West Bengal	93.38	50.47
	Total	675.10	436.66

Japanese Encephalitis (JE)

121. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per media reports malnutrition among children add to the woes in cases pertaining to Japanese Encephalitis (JE) in Gorakhpur, if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether the number of cases of Japanese Encephalitis has increased during recent years in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of flagship schemes rolled out by the Government to control JE across the country; and

(e) the other schemes being implemented by the Government and the funds allocated/spent during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHIM ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Undernutrition itself is important factor which determines the mortality and morbidity due to many communicable diseases including Japanese Encephalitis. Keeping this fact in mind, Government of India has included Ministry of Woman and Child Development under the comprehensive Nation Programme for Prevention and Control of Japanese Encephalitis (JE)/ Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) under which provision of dietary supplementation has been made for moderately and severely malnourished children in 60 priority districts of 5 states viz. Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal.

(b) Most of the states are showing declining trend in the number of JE cases in comparison to last year. However, due to involvement of newer districts and improvement in JE diagnostic services, some states have reported higher number of JE cases in 2017.

(c) State/UT-wise number of JE cases in last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) Government of India has launched National Programme for Prevention and Control of JE/AES for 60 priority districts in five high endemic states of Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu & West Bengal in 12th five Year Plan Period under which following activities are carried out for control of JE:

- JE vaccination campaign is carried out in children (1-15 yrs) followed by introduction of routine immunization in children of new cohorts with 2 cases of vaccine, one at 9 months age and second at the age of 16-24 months of age.
- Adult JE vaccination in identified districts.
- Establishment of Pediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU) in priority districts.
- Establishment of Physical Medicine Rehabilitation (PMR) identified Medical Colleges of 5 states.

- Establishment of Sentinel sites where JE diagnostic kits are available free of cost.
- Strengthening of IEC/BCC activities.

In addition to this following Ministries/Departments have been roped in under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of JE/AES:

1. Ministry of Drinking water and Sanitation: For provision of safe drinking water & sanitation in the identified districts.
2. Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment: This Ministry is addressing the problem of disabled children.
3. Ministry of Women & Child Development: This Ministry has been entrusted with the task of providing enriched nutrition to the moderately mal-nourished children and Take Home Ration for the beneficiaries.
4. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs: Tasked with providing safe water supplies in identified municipalities.
5. Ministry of Human Resource Development (Education Department): Tasked for preparation of special syllabus to be used in Districts Counseling Centers for disabled children.
6. The National Programme is aimed at Prevention and Control of Acute Encephalitis Syndrome which includes Japanese Encephalitis.

(e) The funds are released to State Governments/ Union Territories for prevention and control of six Vector Borne Diseases (VBDs) including Japanese Encephalitis under National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme of National Health Mission. Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) is implemented under NHM in all States/UTs with the objective to detect and respond to disease outbreaks due to epidemic prone diseases including Japanese Encephalitis. To prevent the spread of such outbreaks, under IDSP States/UTs are provided with additional manpower, training of identified Rapid Response Team (RRT) members for outbreak investigations, strengthening of laboratories for detection of epidemic prone diseases, IT equipment for data entry, analysis and data transfer, and provision of funds for operationalization of the p-ogramme(Details of funds released and expenditure reported by the States/UTs under IDSP is given in enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UTs wise details of JE cases in recent years:

Sl. No.	Affected States/ UTs	2015	2016	2017 (Provi-sional)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	32	0	0
3	Assam	614	427	612
4	Bihar	66	100	70
5	Delhi	0	0	0
6	Goa	0	1	1
7	Haryana	2	2	4
8	Jharkhand	116	47	29
9	Karnataka	27	11	11
10	Kerala	2	2	1
11	Maharashtra	7	12	27
12	Manipur	6	47	192
13	Meghalaya	41	47	35
14	Nagaland	0	0	10
15	Odisha	33	242	79
16	Punjab	0	1	1
17	Tamil Nadu	53	51	127
18	Telengna	8	4	6
19	Tripura	28	98	85
20	Uttar Pradesh	351	410	693
21	Uttarakhand	2	0	0
22	West Bengal	342	174	129
	Grand Total	1730	1676	2112

Statement-II

Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme Summary of Financial Status of State Societies

(Rs. In Lacs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Release by GOI				Expenditure by States/ UT for IDSP			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17**	2017-18***
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	122.48	112.50	163.00	136.00	140.33	186.99	213.31	80.93
2	Gujarat	400.00	325.00	400.00	300.00	549.25	656.39	510.73	303.29
3	Karnataka	270.50	300.00	490.00	350.00	374.59	42513	460.51	135.70
4	Maharashtra	280.00	225.00	240.00	225.00	248.59	240.49	188.56	49.38
5	Punjab	168.75	325.92	400.00	250.00	281.94	375.94	590.88	275.92
6	Rajasthan	325.00	325.00	400.00	350.00	328.44	477.72	703.29	184.30
7	Tamil Nadu	325.00	350.00	440.00	300.00	401.18	499.91	620.70	130.64
8	Uttarakhand	45.00	200.00	187.50	135.00	172.73	214.87	117.95	-
9	West Bengal	250.00	200.00	200.00	150.00	182.70	215.90	283.46	76.59
10	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.00	5.25	0.00	30.00	12.91	24.19	11.08	11.98
11	Bihar	200.00	210.00	172.50	180.00	263.63	272.24	230.62	62.92
12	Chandigarh	40.00	23.25	40.00	46.00	28.33	41.06	44.93	19.62
13	Chhattisgarh	60.00	200.00	150.00	105.00	134.84	155.35	114.10	65.56
14	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21.00	32.17	17.50	38.00	27.80	43.13	27.34	2.89
15	Daman and Diu	6.01	50.00	17.50	38.00	24.75	33.70	40.77	15.48
16	Delhi	56.25	105.00	75.00	136.00	93.87	79.99	78.88	8.33
17	Goa	45.00	40.00	37.50	20.00	43.80	43.91	49.59	20.82
18	Haryana	150.00	180.00	150.00	135.00	178.65	150.02	164.64	35.00
19	Himachal Pradesh	70.00	70.00	60.00	68.00	62.91	64.22	58.25	37.45
20	Jammu and Kashmir	127.50	250.00	250.00	195.00	128.74	226.95	167.04	62.67
21	Jharkhand	112.50	220.00	100.00	100.00	120.66	183.45	148.13	76.49
22	Kerala	101.25	150.00	200.00	135.00	130.14	130.07	148.34	59.27
23	Lakshadweep				5.00	2.63	1.09	4.62	0.00
24	Madhya Pradesh	350.00	300.00	225.00	180.00	364.60	399.12	258.64	115.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25	Odisha	350.00	325.00	150.00	0.00	297.76	351.82	360.84	80.93
26	Puducherry	70.00	65.00	75.00	75.00	61.26	74.93	70.76	23.09
27	Uttar Pradesh	300.00	300.00	337.50	300.00	479.91	536.60	562.38	296.18
28	Telangana	87.53	125.00	105.00	117.00	125.35	160.09	196.20	102.98
29	Arunachal Pradesh	152.24	220.00	203.00	189.00	129.57	273.96	227.66	66.70
30	Assam	206.25	404.00	341.00	278.00	305.12	398.19	396.55	272.61
31	Manipur	96.25	75.00	75.00	68.00	87.95	94.40	67.27	40.43
32	Meghalaya	45.00	100.00	52.50	65.00	39.60	76.95	8349	73.36
33	Mizoram	97.50	100.00	67.50	68.00	80.23	96.05	99.35	61.26
34	Nagaland	120.00	150.00	105.00	115.00	108.38	192.37	229.90	18.07
35	Sikkim	50.00	40.00	37.50	50.00	48.92	45.45	46.35	24.40
36	Tripura	50.00	40.00	37.50	34.00	44.81	39.78	29.65	40.02
Sub Total OTNE		4,342.77	5,014.09	5,083.00	4,099.00	5,265.79	6,265.27	6,426.54	2,334.55
Sub Total NE		817.24	1,129.00	919.00	867.00	844.58	1,217.15	1,180.22	596.85
Grand Total		5160.01	6143.09	6002.00	4966.00	6110.37	7482.42	7606.76	2931.40

* In 2017-18 GA released Consolidately by NHM FMG in FLEXIBLE POOL for communicable Disease.

** In 2016-17 Expenditure is as per updated FMR received from States till date.

*** In 2017-18 Expenditure is as per FMR received from States till date.

Drug Susceptibility Testing

122. SHRI DHARAM VIRA GANDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has published the guidelines for the Drug Susceptibility Testing (DST) guided treatment and the treatment of mono/poly drug resistant TB;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to implement the Universal DST and DST guided treatment for all Drug Resistant TB patients across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes. The Ministry has published the guidelines for Drug susceptibility Testing guided treatment of mono/poly drug resistant TB.

The guidelines for implementation are included in the updated Guidelines for Programmatic Management of Drug Resistant Tuberculosis (PMDT) in India 2017 and the necessary guidance has been issued to the States.

(c) and (d) Yes. The Ministry has rolled out Universal DST in all the States. First phase of the Universal Drug Susceptibility and Testing (UDST) was initiated in 19 States/UTs in August 2017 and the remaining States/UTs from January 2018 including patients diagnosed in private sector.

[Translation]

Misuse of funds in NRHM

123. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL):

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints from various parts of the country regarding implementation of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the remedial measures taken by the Government to check fraudulent activities in the purchase of medicine under NRHM by regional agencies, State/UT-wise, and

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to issue new directives for implementing NRHM schemes in the country with more transparency and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Public Health and Hospitals is a State subject. The implementation of National Health Mission (NHM), including its sub-mission National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), is done by respective State Governments. Therefore, the complaints regarding implementation of NHM/NRHM are forwarded to respective State Governments for examination and appropriate action.

(c) To facilitate transparency in purchase of medicines and prevent stock outs/wastage of medicines in the States, under NHM, technical and financial support is provided to the States/UTs for setup of IT backed Drug Distribution System, Grievance Redressal mechanism and prescription audit, based on proposals received from the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their resource envelope.

Further, the following Steps are also taken by the Central Government to monitor the implementation of NHM and utilization of funds by the States:

I. Performance Audit under NRHM by the CAG,

II. Annual Statutory Audits by CAG empanelled major Chartered Accountant audit firms;

III. Concurrent Audits by Chartered Accountant audit firms;

IV. Financial review by Institute of Public Auditors of India (IPAI) in several States;

V. Examination of quarterly Financial Monitoring Reports (FMR) furnished by the States;

VI. Visits by the teams of the Financial Management Group of the Department to States for periodic review.

VII. Annual visits to States by Common Review Mission (CRM) which inter-alia, looks at financial systems and mechanisms. In CRM, Officials from related Ministries, Civil Societies and NGOs also participate.

VIII. Implemented Public Financial Management System (PFMS) developed by the office of the CGA, Ministry of Finance for monitoring and management of funds on real time basis.

IX. Integrated monitoring visits by Senior officials of the Ministry and National Health System Resource Centre.

(d) There is no such proposal to issue new directives for implementing NRHM schemes in the country.

[English]

Securitization Act 2002

124. SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar factories across the country including co-operative sugar factories in Maharashtra have been proceeded against under the provisions of the Securitization & Reconstruction of Financial Asset Act, 2002;

(b) whether Industrial License issued under the Industries (D&R) Act 1951 considered as an asset of an industrial entity of capable of transfer, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Industrial License as mentioned above is capable of being called a secured asset as defined under Securitization Act, 2002, if so. the details thereof;

(d) whether any such licenses has been given to the creditors as security for the repayment of loans given to various sugar factories across the country including Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of cases where security interest is created in respect of such Industrial licenses of sugar factories in Maharashtra where action is taken under Securitization Act, 2002; and

(f) the details of the provisions of law under which the transfer of such as industrial license is permissible or given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per the data provided by the Public Sector Banks the total number of sugar factories (including co-operative sugar factories) across the country, against which action under Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002 has been initiated is 90, out of which 21 are in the State of Maharashtra.

(b) to (f) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Ayurveda and Homoeopathy Centre

125. SHRI HARISH MEENA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy Centres opened in rural parts of the country in the last three years, particularly in Rajasthan;

(b) whether the Government has any mechanism to check progress and full utilisation of available resources in such centres; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) As Public Health is a State subject, opening of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy Centres come under the purview of respective State/UT Governments. However, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), there is provision of financial assistance for setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital including Ayurveda and Homoeopathy in the States/UTs. Central Government has approved 41 upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals in the last three years as per the proposals reflected in the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) by the States/UTs including Rajasthan. The status of approved upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

Further, implementation of different approved activities including 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals comes under purview of State/UT Governments. However, Ministry is conducting regular review meetings with States/UTs including Rajasthan to expedite the progress and utilization of grant released to the States/UTs.

Statement

Status of setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital approved under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Proposal approved	Unit Approved during 2014-15	Amount Approved during 2014-15	Unit Approved during 2015-16	Amount Approved during 2015-16	Unit Approved during 2016-17	Amount Approved during 2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga & Naturopathy) Hospital at Kakinada	1	50.00		50.00		60.00
		50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda and Yoga & Naturopathy) Hospital at Visakhapatnam	-	-	-	-	1	100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	Assam	50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital Dudhnoi at Goalpara District	-	-	-	-	1	300.00
		50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital Majuli at Majuli District	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
3	Bihar	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga) Hospital at Patna	-	-	1	102.70	-	-
4	Chandigarh	50 Bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital, Sector -34, Chandigarh	-	-	1	-	-	200.00
5	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda & Homoeo) Hospital at Silvasa	-	-	1	-	-	100.00
		50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at North Goa.	-	-	1	107.05	-	257.24
6	Goa	50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at South Goa	-	-	1	107.05	-	257.24
7	Gujarat	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy) Hospital at Surender nagar	-	-	-	-	1	200.00
8	Haryana	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga & Naturopathy) Hospital at Panchakula, Haryana	-	-	1	83.34	-	100.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Sowa Rigpa, Yoga & Naturopathy & Homoeopathy) Hospital at Distt. Kullu, HP	-	-	-	-	1	150.00
10	Karnataka	50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Gadag in Distt.Gadag	-	-	-	-	1	300.00
		50 bedded integrated AYUSH	-	-	-	-	1	300.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Hospital at Mangalore						
11	Lakshadweep	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda & Homoeopathy) Hospital at Kavaratti	-	-	-	-	1	195.80
12	Manipur	50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Moreh, Chandel District	-	-	-	-	1	321.00
		50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Churancandpur district	-	-	-	-	1	321.00
		Setting up of upto 50 bedded Integrated AYUSH (Yoga & Naturopathy) Hospital, at Kwakeithel Konjeng Leikai	-	-	-	-	1	225.001
13	Madhya Pradesh	Setting up of 50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital at Bhopal	-	-	-	-	1	393.62
14	Meghalaya	Setting up of 50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital at Sohra (Cherapunje), CHC, East Khasi Hills	-	-	-	-	1	637.07
15	Nagaland	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda and Homoeopathy) Hospital at Noklak, Tuensang District	-	-	1	333.33	-	91.33
16	Odisha	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy and Yoga & Naturopathy) Hospital at Dhenkanal Distt.	-	-	-	-	1	500.00
17	Puducherry	Setting up of 50 bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital at at Villanur District	-	-	1	70.00	-	50.00
18	Punjab	Setting up of upto 50 Bedded AYUSH Hospital at Tarn Taran, Punjab	-	-	-	-	1	650.00
		Setting up of upto 50 Bedded AYUSH Hospital at Mohali Punjab	-	-	-	-	1	650.00
		Setting up of 50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital, Bhilwara	-	-	-	-	1	450.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19	Rajasthan	Setting up of 50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital, Ajmer	-	-	-	-	1	450.00
		Setting up of 50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital, Churu	-	-	-	-	1	450.00
		Setting up of 50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital, Bikaner	-	-	-	-	1	450.00
20	Sikkim	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda and Yoga & Naturopathy) Hospital at Kyongsa, Near Bhanu Shalling Area, Gyalshing, West Sikkim	-	-	1	444.44	-	150.23
21	Tamil Nadu	Setting up of 50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH (Siddha and Yoga & Naturopathy) Hospitals at Theni District, Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	1	533.33
		Setting up of 50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospitals at Thiruvannamalai, Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	1	533.33
		50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Anantgiri, Vikarabad, Rangareddy Distt.	-	-	-	-	1	600.00
22	Telangana	Support for 50 bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital at 1. Bhupalpalli (V&M), Jayashankar Bhupalpalli District.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Support for 50 bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital at Siddipet Head Quarters/ Ananthgiri, Vikrabad District	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Uttar Pradesh	50 bedded AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani & Homeopathy) Hospital at Kushi Nagar	-	-	-	1	83.33	3455.80
		50 bedded AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani & Homeopathy) Hospital at Bilhour, Kanpur	-	-	1	83.33	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		50 bedded AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani & Homeopathy) Hospital at West Katli, Lucknow	-	-	1	83.33	-	-
		50 bedded AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani & Homeopathy) Hospital at Badrasi, Varanasi	-	-	1	83.33	-	-
		50 bedded AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani & Homeopathy) Hospital at Nawab Ganj, Baraily	-	-	1	83.33	-	-
		50 bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital, Basti	-	-	-	-	1	424.30
24	West Bengal	50 bedded Integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga & Naturopathy) Hospital at Topsikhata, District Alipurduar	1	300.00	-	300.00	-	300.00
		50 bedded AYUSH (Ayurveda,Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga & Naturopathy) Hospital at Paschim District Midnapur	-	-	-	-	1	300.00
			2	350.00	14	2014.57	25	14556.30

[Translation]

Import of Waste Products

126. SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of scrap and waste products from abroad is permitted in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the provisions in this regard;

(c) the number of such proposals submitted during the last three years along with the number of approved proposals;

(d) whether the pollution level is increasing in the country because of such imported waste; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The import of hazardous and other waste in the country is regulated by Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016. The Rules provide for strategy for import and export of hazardous and other wastes. As per these Rules no import of hazardous and other wastes from any country is permitted for disposal in the country. The import of these wastes is permitted only for recycling, recovery, reuse and utilization including co-processing. The import of certain hazardous waste is allowed to actual users with the prior informed consent of the exporting country and it requires permission of the Ministry. The import of certain class of other wastes is also allowed to actual users With or without the permission of the Ministry.

(c) to (e) In the last three years from 2015-2018 (as on date), 438 applications for import of hazardous and other waste were received in the Ministry of which 261 applications were recommended, 138 applications were rejected, 27 applications are pending for site visit and 12 applications are pending for want of additional information from the applicants. The installations which are processing these imported waste have to follow all environmental norms, standards, safety measures and install air pollution control devices as prescribed by State Pollution Control Boards, Central Pollution Control Board and the Ministry.

[English]

Use of Degraded Forest Land

127. SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Central Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are allowed to use degraded forest land, twice the extent forest land diverted for non-forest use;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether State Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are asked to give equal extent of non-forest land against the required diverted forest land;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to treat both Central PSUs and State PSUs on equal footing for raising Compensatory Afforestation and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes. As per the guideline issued by the Ministry for compensatory afforestation, the Central Public Sector Undertakings are allowed for Compensatory Afforestation degraded forest land twice the extent forest land diverted for non-forest use.

(c) and (d) The special dispensation to the Central Public Sector Undertakings is not extended to State Public Sector Undertakings. The State Public Sector Undertakings are required to provide equal non-forest land for compensatory afforestation.

(e) No Madam.

[Translation]

Manufacturing of Generic Medicines

128. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is the biggest manufacturer and exporter of gensric medicines in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has devised any uniform system to issue licenses for manufacturing generic medicines in the country;

(d) the names of companies to which licenses have been issued, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of such generic drug manufacturers fron the multi-national companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) India is one of the biggest manufacturers and exporters of generic medicines in the world. It is 4th largest in terms of volume and 10th largest in terms of value in exports.

(c) The manufacture for sa e of any drug in the country is regulated under the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 md Rules, 1945 thereunder. Licenses for manufacture of sale are granted by the State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) appointed by respective State Governments. -Requirements for grant of such licences are prescribed under the said Act and Rules which are required to be followed uniformly across the country.

(d) As stated in (c) above, manufacturing license is granted by State Licensing Authority. Data in this regard is not maintained centrally.

(e) The Medical Council of India (MCI) has amended its code providing for generic prescription by the doctors. Further, Department of Pharmaceuticals is operating a Scheme Pradhan Mantri Bharatiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana' (PMEUP) in which quality generic medicines are being made available to the Indian masses at affordable price.

[English]

Environmental Clearance

129. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has asked the Ministry of Mines the need to clearly define the role of District Level Authorities in the process of granting Environmental Clearance in the New National Mineral Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether his Ministry has received any communication from Ministry of Mines, and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any guidelines have also been issued by the Ministry in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, the Ministry vide letter dated 6th December 2017 has communicated to the Ministry of Mines that the role of District Level Authorities needs to be defined in the new National Mineral Policy incluiding the need for addressing issues related to air, water and soil pollution, besides illegal mining etc.

(c) and (d) No Madam.

Reduction in Carbon Emissions

130. DR. KAMBHAMPAT HARIBABU:
SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has pledged a cut in carbon emissions intensity at theClimate Change Conference at Paris;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the various measures taken by the Government to promote Low Carbon Lifestyle among the people of the country;

(d) whether the Government has signed any Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) with other Ministries for planning and promoting development programmes around Low Carbon Lifestyle and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the Government has been successful in reducing carbon emissions in the country during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Under the Paris Agreement, India has submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) outlining eight (8) goals for 2021-2030. One of the goal is "To reduce Green House Gas (GHG) emissions intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 level".

(c) and (d) India's per capita GHG emission in 2010, as per latest Biennial Update Report, was only 1.56 tonnes of Carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2eq) which is far below that of other developed countries like USA (21.5 tCO_2eq), Germany (11.42 tCO_2eq), Japan (10.60 tCO_2eq) and United Kingdom (9.82 tCO_2eq). This demonstrates that lifestyles of people of our country have always been low carbon and environment friendly. Energy efficiency measures including UJALA (Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All); Standards and Labeling Programme for appliances like Air Conditioners, fridge etc. have also contributed to low carbon lifestyles. Government has also taken several steps to promote public awareness on low carbon lifestyles. During 21st Conference of Parties (COP 21) to UNFCCC held in Paris in 2015, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India released "PARAMPARA", a book on India's culture of climate friendly sustainable practices. Another publication titled 'Carbon Friendly Lifestyle practices in India' was also released during COP 21. During COP 22 held in Marrakech in 2016, books on 'Low Carbon Lifestyle- Right Choices for our Planet' and 'Lifestyle for minimum carbon footprint' were released to spread India's message on adopting sustainable production and consumption practices. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate

Change has involved other Ministries for planning programmes relating to climate change, including Low Carbon Lifestyle.

(e) In the pre-2020 period, Government of India, despite having no binding obligations under the UNFCCC, announced its voluntary goal to reduce the emission intensity of its GDP by 20-25% by 2020 in comparison to the 2005 level. According to Biennial Update Report submitted by Government of India to UNFCCC in December 2015, India has achieved 12% reduction in emission intensity between 2005 and 2010.

Vacant posts in ICMR

131. SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the major research projects undertaken by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether functioning of ICMR and progress of various health research projects taken thereby have adversely affected due to shortage/vacant posts of scientists and experts therein;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective measures taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government to augment capacity strengthening of ICMR and streamline its functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) List of major research projects is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) No, only 20 posts of Scientist/Expert, out of 74 sanctioned posts, are vacant currently, due to retirements, deputations and career progression.

(d) To augment capacity strengthening and streamline functioning, the ICMR has entered into Inter-ministerial collaborations, Public-Private Partnerships and has also released ICMR Strategy Plan: Agenda 2030.

Statement

Major Projects/Activities & Achievements during last 3 years (2015-2018)

Affordable Health Technology

ICMR is working on various indigenously developed medical technologies/devices/kits which are cost effective and applicable in primary health care system. During the last 3 years following innovations took place:

- Six diagnostic technologies which include, ELISA based diagnostic tests for detection of diseases viz. Hepatitis E virus, Kyasanur Forest disease (KFD), Crimean-Congo haernorrhagic fever (CCFIF), Chandipura virus (CHPV) and Japanese encephalitis, have been transferred to M/s Cadi la Healthcare through execution of license agreement. Three of which have been launched in the market.
- Vaccine development initiatives against typhoid and shigellosis (MOU has been signed between ICMR-NICED and Hilleman for commercialization of the product).
- ICMR in collaboration with IIT, Kharagpur is associated with its Imprint programme to wprk in collaboration for designing health technologies and finding better technological solutions for human health.
- Four fertility assessment kits (InduLISA, CorpuLISA, LuteLISA and FolliLISA) developed and technology licensed to HLL Healthcare, Thiruvananthapuram
- Resazurin reduction test to assess sperm quality and functional ability has been filed. Kits have been prepared and the test is being commercialized by ICMR.
- A sensitive and specific PCR method developed to detect Chlamydia trachomatis (CT) infection in cervical samples is ready for commercialization.
- A sensitive and specific ELISA has been developed for the estimation of human intact Ostecalcin (OC) for assessment of bone health especially in conditions such as osteoporosis. Second party validation has been carried out.
- ICMR has signed an MoU with Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) for commercialization of ICMR technologies under the program 'Health Technology Acceleration and Commercialization (HTAC).
- The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the Department of Health and Family Welfare of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW), GOI signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the International Vaccine

Institute (IVI), South Korea to collaborate on vaccine research and development.

- Two MoUs were signed between ICMR and Emami Healthcare Ltd, Kolkata on "Development of Standardized Phytopharmaceutical Formulation for Preventing or Delaying the Development of Type-2 Diabetes in Subjects with Pre-Diabetes" and on "Development of Standardized Herbal/Ayurvedic formulation for the Treatment of Sleep disorders".

Flagship Programmes

- **The India TB Research Consortium:** ICMR took a lead and initiated a new flagship Programme to establish India TB research and development Consortium that aims to bring together all major national players (with international collaborators) to address overarching scientific questions to tackle TB in a mission mode.

- **TB Diagnostic Initiative:** TruNAT Rif, an indigenous, cost effective, rapid molecular diagnostic kit for TB/ MDR-TB has been developed in collaboration with ICMR, DBT and the industry. The feasibility study of TruNAT at 100 microscopy centres at 50 districts across 10 states has been completed and the report has been reviewed by ICMR expert committee and International Scientific Advisory Group. In view of the above recommendations, it has been recommended for roll out under RNTCP at Primary Health Centres (DMCs) in a phased manner. Also, active case finding pilot project has been initiated in five states for bridging gap in last mile delivery of services amongst tribal populations.

- **Malaria Elimination Programmed:** A Tripartite Agreement has been signed involving ICMR, Sun Pharma's Foundation for Disease Elimination and Control of India (FDEC-India) and Govt. of MP to launch "Malaria Free India" demonstration project in Mandla district of Madhya Pradesh by using field tested and proven tools of integrated vector control and case management strategies.

- B. **Implementation of MIP Vaccine in leprosy contacts under Programme settings:** Mycobacterium IndicusPranii (MIP), the world's 1st leprosy vaccine developed in India, is being piloted as preventive vaccine for contacts of patients in Gujarat and Bihar. This is a project which has been jointly proposed by ICMR along with the Central Leprosy Division. The Vaccines is being produced by Cadilla Pharmaceuticals and the company has agreed to provide the vaccine free of cost for this pilot study. Also, Nikusht, a Real-time monitoring software developed by ICMR has been introduced into the National Leprosy Elimination Programme (NLEP).

Enhancing Outreach/Establishing new Centres in deficit/ un-served areas

- ICMR has established Samrat Ashok Tropical Disease Research Centre at RMR1, Patna which will focus on research on various tropical diseases. The other development in the area of infrastructure development is the expanding outreach of ICMR in far flung and difficult areas like Keylong in Lahaul&Spiti district of Himachal Pradesh,establishment of satellite centre of National Institute of Immunoheamatology (NIIH), Mumbai at Chandrapur, Maharashtra for screening and management of sickle cell disease and field station of NIV Pune at Alappuzha (Allepy) and RMRC, Port Blair in Car Nicobar &Nancowry islands aimed at providing necessary health facilities.Process has also started for establishment of new Regional Medical Research Centre (RMRC) at Gorakhpur, UP for human public health related problems of eastern part of UP as well as Biomedical Research Centre in Guwahati, Assam. National Animal Resource Facility for Biomedical Research is being set up at Hyderabad. This will be first of its kind Institute for basic and applied biomedical research and will provide support to academic and private R&D groups for preclinical testing.All these Centres will be further strengthened and made fully functional in the coming year.

E-Health/M-Health and Promoting Use of Space Technology Tools

- With the changing timeJCMR is focusing its efforts on using E-Health/M-Health and promote the use of Space Technology tools. ICMR has developed -a mobile based disease surveillance system for malaria (MosQuit) using mobile platform. This technology has been developed by RMRC, Dibrugarh in collaboration with CDAC, Pune, which has been deployed in Tengaghat PHC of Assam. ICMR has also developed various e-learning programmes in Health Research as well as prepared databases like TB-DRUGS, DDRTB, Food and Nutrition Database, etc.

- To address the impact of climate change on human health and promote use of space technology tools ICMR has developed an early warning system of JE for Upper Assam, initiated studies on mapping of malaria and mosquito-genic conditions, developed models for predicting filariasis. These efforts will be up-scaled for larger use in the coming year.
- PBIT an online webserver for identification of drug targets for infectious diseases has been developed.
- ICMR-NIMR (National Institute of Malaria Research), Delhi has signed and MoU with ISRO-IIRS (Indian Institute of Remote Sensing), Dehradun for development of geospatial solution for disease surveillance particularly vector-borne diseases and work in the area of - -Health and GIS for disease modeling.

Regulatory Issues in Research/deal with strong ethical dimensions

- Regulatory issues are also important for protecting public and patients and ICMR has developed various Bills/Guidelines which help to take care of the patients enrolled for research. The important among these are The Biomedical and Health Research Regulation Biluethical Issues pertaining to Biomedical Research), Assisted Reproductive Technology Bill, Guidelines for Stem Cell Research, revised Bioethics guidelines and Bioethics guideline for health research involving children.

Nutrition

- Mobile App on 'Dietary Guidelines For Indians: The App is based on the Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDAs) for Indians prescribed by NIN.
- Fortified Food to Fight Malnutrition: ICMR has come up with a micronutrient mix that is being considered by government for its flagship programmes.
- Release of Indian Food Composition Tables: The new "Indian Food Composition Tables- 2017", comprising of data of 586 varieties of Indian foods and their nutritive values, was released.
- ICMR has taken up a project involving Nutrition Interventions in adolescent girls. 18 Navodaya Schools have been identified
- ICMR in collaboration with DBT and ICAR is working on, "Establishment of nutri-smart villages and backyard nutrigardens". 3 nutrition deficient districts have been identified.

Disease Burden Estimation/Other Research Studies

- India's State-Level Disease Burden report released (Jointly by the Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI), ICMR & the Institute for Heath Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) that contained State-Level Disease Burden and Risk Factors estimates to improve health programmes and planning in India.
- Preparedness of ICMR to handle Zika virus outbreak: NIV, Pune has capacity to test the samples received during the acute phase of the disease by RT-PCR. A training of DHR/ICMR VRDLs and concerned ICMR Institutes for Zika virus testing is shortly being organized. ICMR also issued an alert to several paediatricians as well as the Viral Research & Diagnostic Laboratories to refer suspected samples for Zika testing at NIV, Pune. The detection of Zika virus infection in India was accomplished through ICMR's surveillance network.
- National Anti-Microbial Resistance Surveillance Network (AMRSN) continued to enable compilation of National Data of AMR at different levels of Health Care. Pfizer one of the global leaders in anti-infectivesand medical therapy is committed to combat AMR and has partnered with ICMR as part of its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activity to achieve the unified goal of reducing AMR.
- National Hospital Based Rotavirus Surveillance Network: The study has been carried out at 4 Major referral labs, 7 ICMR's Regional labs and 23 hospital sites to observe the trend in burden of rotavirus diarrhoea as well as impact of Rotavirus vaccine under Universal Immunization Program (UIP).
- ICMR-INDIAB, an epidemiological study on diabetes: The study is a landmark study providing authentic epidemiological data on diabetes, prediabetes, hypertension, dyslipidemia and obesity from the various States of India. The ICMR-INDIAB study gains significance as it is collecting representative data from the various States and Union Territories in India. The study has been completed in 14 states and one UT and the data obtained has been shared with the State health departments. Data provide a snap shot of the existing burden of pre diabetes, diabetes, hypertension and obesity in the country.

- National Cancer Registry Programme: Since 1982 providing systematic, continuous data in cancer Incidence, burden, mortality, trends, clinical care and survival through 30 Population Based Cancer Registries (PBCR)and 27 Hospital Based Cancer Registries(HBCR).
- Baseline serosurvey to assess the prevalence of antibodies for dengue, chikungunya and JE: This serosurvey is ongoing in 15 States of the country.
- Sentinel surveillance for Congenital Rubella Syndrome (CRS) in India: The study has been initiated at 6 sites. Aim is assess the impact of Measles Rubella vaccination in India.
- Hospital based sentinel surveillance for Pneumonia and Invasive Bacterial Diseases (IBD): The study has been initiated at 6 sites. Aim is to assess the impact of Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV).

Agreement between India and Malaysia

132. **SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:**
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government has signed an agreement with Malaysia in the field of Traditional Systems of Medicine;

(b) if so, the details and main features thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are some issues regarding Registration of AYUSH practitioners and products in Malaysia; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes. The Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Malaysia has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on cooperation in the field of Traditional Systems of Medicine on 27.10.2010. The salient features of the MoU are as follows:

i. Cooperation for the promotion of traditional medicine including the regulation for teaching, practice, drugs and drugless therapies of Traditional Systems of Medicine.

ii. Exchanging experts for training of practitioners, paramedics, scientists, teachers and students in Traditional Systems of Medicine.

iii. Accommodating interested practitioners, paramedics and students in institutions for educational and training programmes on Traditional Medicine

iv. Mutual recognition of Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Pharmacopeia of Indian and the Malaysian Herbal Pharmacopoeia

v. Setting up of Academic Chairs on Traditional Systems of Medicine.

(c) and (d) As per the Traditional & Complimentary Medicine (T&CM) Act 2016 of Govt. ot Malaysia, the local or foreign practitioners who intend to practice in Malaysia in the recognized practice areas will be needed to be registered with the T&CM Council of the Malaysia. Section 24(1) of the T&CM Act 2016 speaks that foreign practitioners who wish to obtain a temporary practicing certificate from the T&CM Council of Malaysia must be registered practitioners in their respective countries.

There were potential difficulties in registering the therapists practicing traditional systems of Indian medicine in Malaysia with Traditional and Complementary Medicine (T & CM) Council in Malaysia as therapists are not required to register with any regulatory authority in India.

In order to resolve the issue, a bilateral meeting between two countries was held on 27 December, 2016 at Malaysia and Ministry of AYUSH agreed to provide two reference documents to the T&CMD which are (1) A list of the institutions certified by Quality Council of India (QCI) to train Panchkarma or AYUSH therapists and (2) the minimum requirements for AYUSH therapists who wish to enter Government Service in India.

The details of minimum requirements for AYUSH therapists who wish to enter Government Service in India have already been provided to Malaysian side. Further, it has also been informed to Malaysian side that QCI has not yet undertaken the certification of institutes for the training of AYUSH therapists.

Regarding the registration of AYUSH practitioner, it was clarified to the Malaysian side that the Central registration with CCIM is not compulsory in India and the T& CM Council, Malaysia need not rely on the central register to verify AYUSH practitioners.

The National Pharmaceutical Regulatory Agency (NPRA) of Malaysia is exploring a pathway to register traditional medicine products based on philosophy of use. In order to facilitate this process Ministry of AYUSH has provided a complete set of Ayurveda Formulary of India and a copy of Good Clinical Practice to Malaysian side.

Scrutiny to Enforce Curbs on Tobacco Products

133. SHRI BALKA SUMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed regular scrutiny on compliance of Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act, 2003 across the country and if so, the findings thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that vendors are openly selling tobacco products to minors within a radius of 100 yards of educational institutions in the national capital; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) The implementation of various provisions of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA 2003), lies with the States/Union Territories.

The Central Government is implementing the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) from 2007-08 with one such objective of ensuring effective implementation of the provisions under COTPA, 2003. State and District Level Coordination Committees have been set up under NTCP to oversee the implementation of COTPA.

As informed by the State Tobacco Control Cell (STCC), Government of Delhi, there is no sale of tobacco products to minors within a radius of 100 yards of educational institutions in the national capital.

One Stop/Sakhi/Crisis Centres

134. SHRI RAJESHBHAL CHUDASAMA:
SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU:
SHRI MOHAN BHAI KALYANJI BHAI KUNDARIYA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government implements any scheme to set up One Stop/Sakhi/Crisis Centres in the country, if so, the salient features and facilities/services available therein ;

(b) the details of proposals received from States/ UTs for setting up of One Stop/ Sakhi/Crisis Centres under the scheme along with the proposals approved/ lying pending and the funds sanctioned/released and utilised thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise;

(c) the details of centres presently operational out of sanctioned projects in the countiy along with the number of women assisted thereby, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether some of the States including Delhi have not set up such centres, if so, the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up at least one such centre in every district in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the further plan of the Government to set up more such centres and address the issue of women safety in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The Ministry is implementing scheme for setting up One Stop Centre since 1st April 2015 to support women affected by violence. The scheme aims to facilitate access to an integrated range of services including medical aid, police assistance, legal aid/case management, psycho-social counselling, temporary support services to women affected by violence.

(b) to (f) Under the scheme, it has been envisaged that One Stop Centre would be set up across the country in phased manner. In the first phase, one Centre was sanctioned per State/UT. Further, 150 additional Centres were taken up in second phase during 2016-17. Recently, the Government of India has approved 150 additional districts during the year 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20. Out of which 50 additional Centres have been sanctioned during 2017-18. So far, 170 One Stop Centres have become operational. No proposal from Delhi Government has been received so far. The State-wise details of fund sanctioned and utilised during 2015-16, 2016-17 and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The details of funds sanctioned/utilised to the States/UTs under One Stop Centre Scheme are as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Proposal Received States/UTs	2015-16 Fund Sanctioned	2015-16 Fund Utilised	2016-17 Fund Sanctioned	2016-17 Fund Utilised	2017-18 Fund Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13.19	13.19	—	—	31.20
2	Andhra Pradesh	13.19	13.19	268.97	53.44	330.13
3	Arunachal Pradesh	13.19	13.19	28.41	28.41	53.00
4	Assam	38.84	—	75.65	—	—
5	Bihar	13.19	0.20	198.90	—	—
6	Chandigarh	13.19	2.51	—	—	—
7	Chhattisgarh	48.30	48.30	734.27	431.86	146.08
8	Dadra Nagar Haveli	43.37	—	—	—	—
9	Daman and Diu	45.88	0.99	—	—	10.84
10	Goa	45.88	4.03	19.41	—	—
11	Gujarat	45.88	—	38.82	—	—
12	Haryana	36.41	24.23	116.48	16.18	38.30
13	Himachal Pradesh	37.68	37.68	—	—	15.00
14	Jammu and Kashmir	45.88	—	95.65	—	87.52
15	Jharkhand	10.26	7.11	56.82	44.91	18.47
16	Karnataka	45.88	43.34	85.24	—	—
17	Kerala	45.08	40.99	113.65	—	11.80
18	Madhya Pradesh	45.88	2.61	773.04	143.53	131.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19	Maharashtra	45.88	—	213.55	—	413.34
20	Manipur	12.89	—	—	—	—
21	Meghalaya	13.19	5.08	28.41	—	7.75
22	Mizoram	37.68	37.68	—	—	26.10
23	Nagaland	45.88	45.88	55.41	48.69	80.41
24	Odisha	10.28	10.28	15.00	—	—
25	Puducherry	37.00	—	—	—	19.41
26	Punjab	43.82	26.93	97.07	—	204.58
27	Rajasthan	12.12	11.59	346.24	—	—
28	Sikkim	45.88	45.88	—	—	30.71
29	Tamil Nadu	45.88	37.68	—	—	—
30	Telangana	45.88	—	155.31	—	48.69
31	Tripura	45.88	—	—	—	—
32	Uttar Pradesh	45.88	2.48	454.63	70.71	—
33	Uttarakhand	13.19	13.19	58.24	5.83	114.51

National Tiger Survey

135. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:
SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to carry out national tiger survey in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the benefits likely to be achieved as a result thereof; and

(c) whether such survey can help in conservation of environment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The fourth round of All India Tiger Estimation, 2018 using refined double sampling approach, has begun in all the tiger range States, inter alia, including States of Goa, Gujarat, Manipur and Nagaland. The number of tiger, landscape-wise and tiger reserve-wise is estimated through this process. Information regarding other co-predators, prey species and habitat is also gathered which helps the management in planning conservation and protection strategy of tigers and wildlife, necessary habitat interventions, besides generating baseline information for addressing climate change issues.

[Translation]

Elimination of Tuberculosis

136. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD:
SHRI G. HARI:
SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI DHARAM VIRA GANDHI:
SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any national plan for eradication of Tuberculosis in the country, if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of cases/ deaths recorded during each of the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has asked the State Governments to hold quarterly reviews of the Tuberculosis control programme in their States, if so, the details thereof along with other programmes/ schemes rolled out and funds allocated by the Government for early detection and eradication of Tuberculosis in the country;

(c) whether it is true that India will eliminate tuberculosis before the global deadlines i.e. on or before 2025 as against the target of 2030, if so, the details thereof along with strategic plan towards its elimination;

(d) whether the Government plans to roll out a mechanism for online monitoring, providing nutritious food and financial assistance to TB patients, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of steps taken by the Government to provide various TB drugs especially Bedaquiline in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The National Strategic Plan (NSP) for Tuberculosis (2017-25) has been formulated by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare with a vision to eliminate TB by 2025, five years ahead of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) and ten years ahead of WHO target.

In addition to the existing strategies under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), the NSP focuses on:

- early diagnosis of all the TB patients, prompt treatment with quality assured drugs and treatment Regimen,
- suitable patient support systems to promote adherence,
- engaging with the patients seeking care in the private sector,
- prevention strategies including Active Case Findings,
- contact tracing in high risk / vulnerable population,
- airborne infection control, and
- Multisectoral response to address social determinants.

Number of TB cases notified to the programme in each of the last three years and current year State/UT-wise is enclosed as Statement-I.

Number of deaths notified to the programme in each of the last three years and current year State/UT-wise is given in Statement-II.

The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MOHFW) has requested all the States/UTs to hold quarterly reviews of the Programme. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has taken several new initiatives for strengthening early detection and treatment of Tuberculosis in the country, the details of which are as under:

- Introduction of Daily Regimen for treatment of Tuberculosis across the country
- Expansion of molecular diagnostics i.e CBN A AT for early diagnosis of Drug Resistant Tuberculosis (DR-TB)
- Introduction of Universal Drug Susceptibility Testing for all diagnosed TB patients, including patients in private sector
- Introduction of newer drug i.e. Bedaquiline for DR-TB treatment under Conditional Access Programme
- Active Case Findings for reaching the unreached vulnerable population In more than 500 districts so far.

The funds allocated by the Ministry for Financial Year 2017-18 is Rs 1840 Crore.

(d) The Ministry has launched the online portal called NIKSHAY for case based monitoring and surveillance of notified TB patients.

Incentives for nutritional and financial support to the TB patients @ Rs. 500/- per patients per month has been proposed in the General Budget 2018.

(e) The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) provides free treatment by fixed dose anti- tuberculosis drugs to all patients. Bedaquiline is presently being provided at 21 sites within public health in 5 States, under close monitoring of RNTCP i.e. "Conditional Access Programme".

Capacity building of the States officials for scaling up of 'Conditional Access Programme" for Bedaquiline across the country has been completed and scale up of the access to other sites in the country is ongoing.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Case Notification of TB for India

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	756	605	534	631
2	Andhra Pradesh	98836	68922	74373	83242
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2850	2779	2788	3059
4	Assam	40004	39978	40851	39170
5	Bihar	76944	81731	97001	94393
6	Chandigarh	3018	3320	3413	5948
7	Chhattisgarh	32124	35339	39484	39829
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	469	553	552	806
9	Daman and Diu	279	414	487	452
10	Delhi	55702	59309	62706	58898
11	Goa	1814	1893	1966	1907
12	Gujarat	93074	109828	126665	144125
13	Haryana	43796	44970	47545	39041
14	Himachal Pradesh	15000	14965	14961	15326
15	Jammu &. Kashmir	10331	10046	9937	9319
16	Jharkhand	37049	35985	39515	42033
17	Karnataka	62943	64684	68462	78377
18	Kerala	24740	29529	27293	20776
19	Lakshadweep	27	40	23	27
20	Madhya Pradesh	110949	111317	129915	133939
21	Maharashtra	155768	182974	195139	190262
22	Manipur	2506	2370	2393	2663
23	Meghalaya	5295	5568	4586	3934
24	Mizoram	1996	2139	2205	1995
25	Nagaland	3531	3504	2821	2924
26	Odisha	46677	46630	43851	68868
27	Puducherry	1409	1290	1421	1601

1	2	3	4	5	6
28	Punjab	39259	39611	39836	44572
29	Rajasthan	106623	102032	106756	103107
30	Sikkim	1630	1400	1539	1227
31	Tamil Nadu	88435	86729	96079	90946
32	Telangana	18655	40934	45003	46910
33	Tripura	2507	7404	2374	1664
34	Uttar Pradesh	259995	265454	297746	302163
35	Uttarakhand	15578	15590	15081	16416
36	West Bengal	89827	88147	89656	95893
	Total	1550356	1607983	1754957	1772033

Statement-II

State-wise deaths reoorted due to TB in India

State	2013	2014	2015	2016 (till October)
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18	38	17	20
Andhra Pradesh	5169	3089	2764	3997
Arunachal Pradesh	67	68	74	33
Assam	1678	1759	1785	1199
Bihar	2139	1914	1800	1180
Chandigarh	65	48	65	67
Chhattisgarh	782	1350	1436	1576
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	18	18	15
Daman and Diu	8	9	14	5
Delhi	1316	1281	1296	582
Goa	76	52	45	42
Gujarat	4094	4312	4657	4208
Haryana	1628	1709	1700	1106
Himachal Pradesh	518	537	539	485
Jammu and Kashmir	303	292	316	144

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand	1332	1465	1192	587
Karnataka	4356	4348	4192	3390
Kerala	1158	1084	953	702
Lakshadweep	1	2	1	0
Madhya Pradesh	3174	3574	3761	2961
Maharashtra	7716	7629	6904	4329
Manipur	73	75	77	33
Meghalaya	202	190	214	89
Mizoram	77	87	93	53
Nagaland	201	77	44	45
Odisha	2332	2451	2380	1455
Puducherry	66	64	55	44
Punjab	1678	1989	1786	1264
Rajasthan	3599	3428	3667	3418
Sikkim	47	222	38	46
Tamil Nadu	4005	4095	4205	3058
Telangana		*2050	1926	0
Tripura	106	141	162	56
Uttar Pradesh	7946	8736	10233	6803
Uttarakhand	500	537	512	269
West Bengal	5184	4506	4376	3384
Total	61629	63226	63297	46645

* Data included in respect of Andhra Pradesh.

[English]

Shortage of Doctors

137. SHRI ANOOP MISHRA:
SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:
SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:
SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:
SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of requirement and availability of doctors in the country particularly in rural, remote and hilly areas of the country, State/UT-wise along with the existing doctor-patient/people ratio;

(b) whether there is shortage of doctors and other health professionals in the country particularly in rural and remote areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken by the Government to overcome shortage of these professionals;

(d) the details of funds allocated, disbursed and utilized for rural healthcare services during the last three years; and

(e) whether the Government is considering to seek the assistance of retired Government/private doctors to meet the shortage of doctors and rising number of patients in the Government hospitals of the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per Rural Health Statistics (RHS) 2017, the State/UT-wise status of doctors and specialists is enclosed as Statement-I & II, respectively.

As per Medical Council of India, there are a total 10,41,395 allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Councils/ Medical Council of India as on 30th September, 2017. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 8.33 lakh doctors may be actually available for active service. It gives a doctor-population ratio of 1:1596 as per current population estimate of 1.33 billion.

(b) and (c) 'Public health and hospitals' is a State subject. Shortage of specialists, doctors and staff in PHCs and CHCs varies from State to State depending upon their policies and context.

However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for engagement of doctors on contractual basis, based on the requirements posed by them in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope.

Further, the State/UT-wise status of doctors and other health professionals in the country as per Rural Health Statistics (RHS) 2017 is given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III.

The Government has taken various steps to increase the number of doctors. These efforts include:

I. The ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and 1:1 to 1:3 in subjects of Anaesthesiology, Forensic Medicine, Radiotherapy, Medica Oncology, Surgical Oncology and Psychiatry in all medical colleges across the country. Further, teacher: student ratio in public funded Government Medical Colleges for Professor has been increased from 1:2 to 1:3 in all clinical subjects and for Associate Professor from 1:1 to 1:2 if the Associate Professor is a unit head. This would result in increase in number of specialists in the country.

II. Diplomate of National Board (DNB) qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.

III. Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.

IV. Enhancement of age limit for appointment/ extension/ re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/ principal/ director in medical colleges from 65-70 years.

V. Relaxation in the norms of setting up of Medical College in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.

VI. Strengthening/upgradaiion of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/ Increase of PG seats.

VII. Establishment of New Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country.

VIII. Strengthening/ upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.

Further, Public health and hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide health care services lies with the respective State/UT Governments and all administrative and personnel matters pertaining to health human resource (Health HR) too fall within the jurisdiction of the respective State/UT Governments. However, under National Health Mission (NHM) technical and financial support is provided to the State/UT Governments for strengthening their Health systems, including for availing se-vices of Health HR on contract basis, based on proposals received from them in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope. Further, the State and UT Governments are also advised from time to time to expedite recruitment of Health HR to fill the vacant posts in various public health facilities.

(d) The details of funds allocated, disbursed and utilized for rural healthcare services during the last three years is enclosed as Statement-IV.

(e) As stated above, Public health and hospital being a State subject, the administrative and personnel matters pertaining to Health HR fall within the jurisdiction of the respective State/ UT Governments. The support to the State/UT Governments provided under NHM includes support for availing services of Health MR on contract basis - services of retired / private doctors, based on proposals received from them in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope.

Statement-I

Doctors+ At Primary Health Centres

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required[1] [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1147	1952	1644	308	*
2	Arunachal Pradesh	143	NA	122	NA	21
3	Assam	1014	NA	1048	NA	*
4	Bihar#	1899	2078	1786	292	113
5	Chhattisgarh	785	798	341	457	444
6	Goa	24	48	56	*	*
7	Gujarat	1392	1769	1229	540	163
8	Haryana	366	687	429	258	*
9	Himachal Pradesh	538	636	492	144	46
10	Jammu and Kashmir	637	1347	704	643	*
11	Jharkhand	297	569	331	238	*
12	Karnataka	2359	2359	2136	223	223
13	Kerala	849	1120	1169	*	*
14	Madhya Pradesh	1171	1771	954	817	217
15	Maharashtra	1814	3009	2929	80	*
16	Manipur	85	238	194	44	*
17	Meghalaya ##	109	128	112	16	*
18	Mizoram ###	57	152	56	96	1
19	Nagaland	126	108	122	*	4
20	Odisha	1280	1285	940	345	340
21	Punjab	432	593	568	25	*
22	Rajasthan	2079	2664	2382	282	*
23	Sikkim	24	NA	30	NA	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24	Tamil Nadu	1362	2927	2759	168	*
25	Telangana	689	1318	966	352	*
26	Tripura	93	0	156	*	*
27	Uttarakhand	257	386	215	171	42
28	Uttar Pradesh	3621	4509	2209	2300	1412
29	West Bengal	914	1390	918	472	*
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	42	34	8	*
31	Chandigarh	3	0	3	*	0
32	Dadra and Haveli Haveli	9	15	8	7	1
33	Daman and Diu	4	3	7	*	*
34	Delhi	5	21	21	0	*
35	Lakshadweep	4	8	8	0	*
36	Puducherry	40	38	46	*	*
	All India[2]/ Total	25650	33968	27124	8286	3027

Notes: # Sanctioned data for year 2011 used

Sanctioned data for year 2015 used ### Sanctioned data for year 2013-14 used

NA: Not Available.

+: Allopathic Doctors

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States / UTs

*. Surplus.

[1] One per Primary Health Centre

[2] For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded

Statement-II

Total Specialists At CHCs
Total Specialists [Surgeons, OB&GY, Physicians & Paediatricians]

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required[1] [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	772	533	348	185	424
2	Arunachal Pradesh	252	NA	4	NA	248
3	Assam	632	NA	139	NA	493

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Bihar	600	NA	82	NA	518
5	Chhattisgarh	676	620	59	561	617
6	Goa	16	5	4	1	12
7	Gujarat	1452	611	92	519	1360
8	Haryana	448	74	16	58	432
9	Himachal Pradesh	356	NA	12	NA	344
10	Jammu and Kashmir	336	344	191	153	145
11	Jharkhand	752	424	75	349	677
12	Karnataka	824	824	498	326	326
13	Kerala	928	30	40	*	888
14	Madhya Pradesh	1236	1236	180	1056	1056
15	Maharashtra	1440	823	508	315	932
16	Manipur	68	4	3	1	65
17	Meghalaya	108	3	13	*	95
18	Mizoram	36	33	0	33	36
19	Nagaland	84	NA	8	NA	76
20	Odisha	1480	884	318	566	1162
21	Punjab	604	593	203	390	401
22	Rajasthan	2316	1593	497	1096	1819
23	Sikkim	8	NA	1	NA	7
24	Tamil Nadu	1540	NA	78	NA	1462
25	Telangana	456	284	125	159	331
26	Tripura	84	0	0	0	84
27	Uttarakhand	240	200	41	159	199
28	Uttar Pradesh	3288	2099	484	1615	2804
29	West Bengal	1396	669	117	552	1279
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	9	0	9	16
31	Chandigarh	8	9	15	*	*
32	Dadra and Haveli	8	0	0	0	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33	Daman and Diu	8	2	0	2	8
34	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	12	0	0	0	12
36	Puducherry	16	4	5	*	11
	All India[2]/ Total	22496	11910	4156	8105	18347

Notes: NA: Not Available

[1] Four per Community Health Centre

All India figures for Vacancy & Shortfall are totals of State-wise Vacancy & Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

* Surplus.

[2] For calculating overall %age of vacancy & shortfall, States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded

Statement-III

Nursing Staff at PHCs & CHCs

(Ason 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required[1] [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall[1] [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	2498	4307	3541	766	*
2	Arunachal Pradesh	584	NA	498	NA	86
3	Assam#	2120	2798	2793	5	*
4	Bihar##	2949	1662	1142	520	1807
5	Chhattisgarh	1968	2685	1918	767	50
6	Goa	52	132	129	3	*
7	Gujarat	3933	3994	3529	465	404
8	Haryana	1150	1929	1675	254	*
9	Himachal Pradesh	1161	837	542	295	619
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1225	1710	1480	230	*
11	Jharkhand ###	1613	703	1136	*	477
12	Karnataka	3801	2667	3339	*	462
13	Kerala	2473	3610	3969	*	*
14	Madhya Pradesh	3334	4624	3211	1413	123

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	Maharashtra	4334	3218	2519	699	1815
16	Manipur	204	484	397	87	*
17	Meghalaya^	298	413	610	*	*
18	Mizoram$	120	570	212	358	*
19	Nagaland	273	175	387	*	*
20	Odisha	3870	866	1817	*	2053
21	Punjab	1489	2189	2019	170	*
22	Rajasthan	6132	12472	9311	3161	*
23	Sikkim	38	NA	33	NA	5
24	Tamil Nadu	4057	8133	7487	646	*
25	Telangana	1487	2130	1904	226	*
26	Tripura	240	0	597	*	*
27	Uttarakhand	677	307	349	*	328
28	Uttar Pradesh	9375	4497	4412	85	4963
29	West Bengal	3357	10380	9248	1132	*
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50	199	193	6	*
31	Chandigarh^^	17	47	80	*	*
32	Dadra and Haveli Haveli	23	14	45	*	*
33	Daman and Diu	18	14	16	*	2
34	Delhi	5	5	7	*	*
35	Lakshadweep	25	54	54	0	*
36	Puducherry	68	131	139	*	*
	All India/Total	65018	77956	70738	11288	13194

Notes: # Sanctioned data for year 2013 used

Sanctioned data for year 2011 used

Sanctioned data for year 2016 used

^ Sanctioned data for year 2015 used

$ Total 570 Staff Nurses sanctioned in the State

^^ Sanctioned data for year 2013-14 used

1 One per Primary Health Centre and seven per Community Health Centre All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States / UTs

*: Surplus.

NA: Not Available.

Statement-III

Radiographers at CHCs

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required[1] [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	193	160	75	85	118
2	Arunachal Pradesh	63	NA	7	NA	56
3	Assam #	158	145	60	85	98
4	Bihar ##	150	89	1	88	149
5	Chhattisgarh	169	162	130	32	39
6	Goa	4	6	6	0	*
7	Gujarat	363	363	162	201	201
8	Haryana	112	73	40	33	72
9	Himachal Pradesh	89	65	33	32	56
10	Jammu and Kashmir	84	305	210	95	*
11	Jharkhand ###	188	188	57	131	131
12	Karnataka	206	206	167	39	39
13	Kerala	232	16	18	*	214
14	Madhya Pradesh	309	312	176	136	133
15	Maharashtra	360	140	107	33	253
16	Manipur	17	13	13	0	4
17	Meghalaya ^	27	19	21	*	6
18	Mizoram $	9	5	6	*	3
19	Nagaland	21	1	1	0	20
20	Odisha	370	57	68	*	302
21	Punjab	151	171	129	42	22
22	Rajasthan	579	714	205	509	374
23	Sikkim	2	NA	1	NA	1
24	Tamil Nadu	385	294	119	175	266
25	Telangana	114	98	58	40	56
26	Tripura	21	0	11	*	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27	Uttarakhand	60	32	15	17	45
28	Uttar Pradesh	822	230	82	148	740
29	West Bengal	349	275	135	140	214
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	0	0	0	4
31	Chandigarh^^	2	5	5	0	*
32	Dadra and Haveli Haveli	2	0	0	0	2
33	Daman and Diu	2	3	3	0	*
34	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	3	5	5	0	*
36	Puducherry	4	3	3	0	1
	All India/Total	5624	4155	2129	2061	3629

Notes: # Sanctioned data for the year 2013 used

Sanctioned data for the year 2011 used

Sanctioned data for the year 2016 used

^ Sanctioned data for the year 2015 used

^^ Sanctioned data for the year 2013-14 used

$ Total 5 Radiographers sanctioned in the State

1 One per Community Health Centre

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States / UTs

*: Surplus

NA: Not Available.

Pharmacists at PHCs & CHCs

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required1 [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1340	1355	994	361	346
2	Arunachal Pradesh	206	NA	89	NA	117
3	Assam #	1172	1284	1384	*	*
4	Bihar ##	2049	989	287	702	1762
5	Chhattisgarh	954	1086	887	199	67
6	Goa	28	53	51	2	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Gujarat	1755	1792	1665	127	90
8	Haryana	478	563	419	144	59
9	Himachal Pradesh	627	594	394	200	233
10	Jammu and Kashmir	721	1137	737	400	*
11	Jharkhand ##	485	515	238	277	247
12	Karnataka	2565	2674	2523	151	42
13	Kerala	1081	1036	1102	*	*
14	Madhya Pradesh	1480	1905	1687	218	*
15	Maharashtra	2174	2355	2082	273	92
16	Manipur	102	145	152	*	*
17	Meghalaya ###	136	135	166	*	*
18	Mizoram ^	66	99	59	40	7
19	Nagaland	147	135	101	34	46
20	Odisha	1650	1781	1691	90	*
21	Punjab	583	841	779	62	*
22	Rajasthan	2658	1240	623	617	2035
23	Sikkim	26	NA	10	NA	16
24	Tamil Nadu	1747	1789	1391	398	356
25	Telangana	803	928	814	114	*
26	Tripura	114	0	148	*	*
27	Uttarakhand	317	325	307	18	10
28	Uttar Pradesh	4443	2952	2883	69	1560
29	West Bengal	1263	1458	1381	77	*
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26	53	49	4	*
31	Chandigarh^^	5	16	21	*	*
32	Dadra and Haveli	11	10	12	*	*
33	Daman and Diu	6	5	7	*	*
34	Delhi	5	7	7	0	*
35	Lakshadweep	7	16	16	0	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36	Puducherry	44	42	37	5	7
All India/Total		31274	29315	25193	4582	7092

Notes: # Sanctioned data for the year 2013 used

Sanctioned data for the year 2016 used

Sanctioned data for the year 2015 used

^^ Sanctioned data for the year 2013-14 used

^ Total 99 Pharmacists sanctioned in the State

1 One per each Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States / UTs

*: Surplus.

NA: Not Available.

Laboratory Technicians at PHCs & CHCs

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required[1] [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1340	1174	779	395	561
2	Arunachal Pradesh	206	NA	123	NA	83
3	Assam #	1172	860	1202	*	*
4	Bihar	2049	683	611	72	1438
5	Chhattisgarh	954	956	727	229	227
6	Goa	28	45	41	4	*
7	Gujarat	1755	1756	1704	52	51
8	Haryana	478	549	367	182	111
9	Himachal Pradesh	627	300	160	140	467
10	Jammu and Kashmir	721	826	796	30	*
11	Jharkhand ##	485	515	250	265	235
12	Karnataka	2565	1790	1532	258	1033
13	Kerala	1081	324	365	*	716
14	Madhya Pradesh	1480	1808	1378	430	102

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	Maharashtra	2174	1474	1308	166	866
16	Manipur	102	102	70	32	32
17	Meghalaya ###	136	118	162	*	*
18	Mizoram ^	66	92	82	10	*
19	Nagaland	147	72	73	*	74
20	Odisha	1650	461	547	*	1103
21	Punjab	583	616	582	34	1
22	Rajasthan	2658	3571	1996	1575	662
23	Sikkim	26	NA	21	NA	5
24	Tamil Nadu	1747	2132	1395	737	352
25	Telangana	803	811	640	171	163
26	Tripura	114	0	91	*	23
27	Uttarakhand	317	106	65	41	252
28	Uttar Pradesh	4443	1331	963	368	3480
29	West Bengal	1263	1360	803	557	460
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26	23	19	4	7
31	Chandigarh^^	5	8	22	*	*
32	Dadra and Haveli	11	7	17	*	*
33	Daman and Diu	6	4	6	*	0
34	Delhi	5	5	4	1	1
35	Lakshadweep	7	13	13	0	*
36	Puducherry	44	10	38	*	6
	All India/Total	31274	23902	18952	5753	12511

Notes: # Sanctioned data for year 2013 used

Sanctioned data for year 2016 used

Sanctioned data for year 2015 used

^ Total 92 Lab. Technicians sanctioned in the State

^^ Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used

[1] One per each Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States /UTs

*: Surplus.

NA: Not Available.

Statement-IV

Statewise Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRHM

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
		Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27.63	22.89	24.33	27.83	37.30	11.39	45.76	44.81	28.42
2	Andhra Pradesh	553.03	462.18	887.18	564.18	600.38	1057.25	547.2 5	546.17	1184.01
3	Arunachal Pradesh	179.92	138.47	68.87	158.40	162.65	145.42	165.10	159.25	163.28
4	Assam	1014.98	843.95	909.47	937.56	971.35	1174.49	960.82	1028. 00	1316.39
5	Bihar	1278.24	1131.39	1427.30	1185.66	1143.35	1616.74	1084.30	958.11	1528.33
6	Chandigarh	12.93	9.96	13.67	11.14	16.76	15.85	18.71	19.73	14.78
7	Chhattisgarh	572.27	476.11	701.80	451.41	398.27	738.98	536.09	556.50	955.55
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12.70	7.93	8.53	11.15	13.99	15.06	21.00	16.86	16.73
9	Daman and Diu	9.89	6.91	7.67	8.89	10.42	15.69	14.75	11.07	9.94
10	Delhi	105.34	91.63	157.28	88.20	109.77	92.24	142.31	188.28	113.53
11	Goa	29.64	24.55	28.75	18.43	16.77	24.10	24.10	18.80	39.55
12	Gujarat	833.17	755.55	820.53	612.33	644.80	1177.82	793.97	801.59	1277.12
13	Haryana	284.46	234.97	416.27	270.98	267.93	456.51	294.13	289.21	481.66
14	Himachal Pradesh	230.57	184.76	305.54	248.50	245.68	281.02	212.92	208.94	342.33
15	Jammu and Kashmir	420.79	327.09	389.83	353.88	356.68	411.61	392.15	357.30	399.22
16	Jharkhand	458.01	343.12	372.01	454.73	398.49	584.69	485.26	391.70	566.63
17	Karnataka	743.57	632.55	851.25	760.84	740.45	1113.78	664.25	670.97	1169.22
18	Kerala	553.08	498.92	487.26	270.31	277.48	607.44	452.77	427.38	701.96
19	Lakshadweep	5.79	5.08	1.36	4.28	5.69	2.72	6.63	3.81	4.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20	Madhya Pradesh	1201.10	1083.79	1722.60	1001.20	1068.21	2011.41	1466.53	1458.76	1926.20
21	Maharashtra	1299.78	1190.83	1826.53	1068.07	1085.92	1672.89	1122.28	1150.31	1691.54
22	Manipur	135.27	126.71	86.41	111.39	112.16	104.16	114.52	76.56	78.28
23	Meghalaya	119.27	90.96	70.58	99.83	102.22	129.36	160.6 0	157.18	141.75
24	Mizoram	105.98	99.18	89.45	88.65	90.48	92.79	92.92	76.11	89.44
25	Nagaland	127.07	112.39	62.67	100.11	100.78	79.37	101.03	90.43	131.84
26	Odisha	720.82	643.43	940.54	630.37	628.03	1162.44	740.90	667.69	1189.50
27	Puducherry	23.97	20.36	22.75	14.43	16.94	19.72	32.63	35.31	29.63
28	Punjab	377.84	340.28	454.67	252.80	278.34	595.30	264.13	263.80	631.86
29	Rajasthan	1163.20	1059.30	1711.69	1208.27	1239.14	1728.28	1213.79	1188.69	1759.17
30	Sikkim	49.74	50.60	40.96	40.46	41.01	50.16	44.52	40.73	50.10
31	Tamil Nadu	930.20	834.4	2082.25	927.17	981.2	1479.84	715.5	713.2	1693.7
32	Tripura	153.48	121.28	130.00	125.15	134.52	118.14	135.98	119.40	140.04
33	Uttar Pradesh	2825.08	2279.05	3636.90	2956.41	2790.68	4315.55	3182.19	3049.90	4749.33
34	Uttarakhand	315.78	260.84	319.37	287.01	271.51	326.06	265.39	254.38	337.40
35	West Bengal	1083.06	937.07	1190.03	960.30	898.46	1450.80	743.42	741.99	1634.41
36	Telangana	415.41	330.09	334.68	374.72	387.23	497.79	394.29	361.39	622.22
Sub Total		18373.07	15778.67	22600.99	16685.06	16645.07	25376.86	17652.96	17144.30	27209.46
Others		122.24	35.83	0.00	0.00	92.82	0.00	153.03		
Total		18495.31	15814.50	22600.99	16685.06	16737.89	25376.86	17805.99	17144.30	27209.46

Note:

1. Allocation is as per original outlay/B.E. after revising the allocation under Infrastructure Maintenance to the extent of releases made.
2. For the F.Y. 2016-17, the allocation under Health System Strengthening under NRHM is revised to the extent of additional allocation made available for Revised Estimate.
3. The above releases relate to Central Govt. Grants & do not include State share contribution.
4. Expenditure includes expenditure against central Release, State release & unspent balances at the beginning of the year.
5. The allocation, release and expenditure under rural service is computed after excluding the allocation, release and expenditure of NUHM flexible pool from total NHM.

Special Cadre of AYUSH Practitioners

138. SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to create a special cadre of AYUSH practitioners and para medics for village postings to tide over the shortage of doctors in rural parts of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has consulted Medical Council India (MCI) and Indian Medical Association (IMA) and asked them to come up with modalities;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which AYUSH practitioners are likely to be posted in villages to enable treatment access to the rural population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Public health and hospital being a State subject, the administrative and personnel matters pertaining to health human resource (Health HR) fall within the jurisdiction of the respective State/UT Governments, including creation of special cadre of AYUSH practitioners and para-medics for village postings, if any. Hence, Government of India does not directly create cadres for AYUSH practitioners and para medics for village postings in the States.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

(d) As stated in (a) above, Public health and hospital being a State subject, Government of India does not directly post AYUSH practitioners in villages in the States as this subject falls within the jurisdiction of the respective State Governments.

National Nutrition Mission

139. SHRI NINONG ERING:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has recently approved the setting up of the National Nutrition Mission (NNM) to reduce the level of stunting, under-nutrition, anaemia and low birth weight babies in the country, if so, the details thereof indicating its salient features, impact on the society and coverage;

(b) the budget allocation earmarked for the purpose and allocations made to State Governments/UTs during the current financial year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether any targets have been set to reduce the level of stunting, under-nutrition, anaemia and low birth weight in babies by any specific period under the said Mission;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) the mechanism put in place for the effective functioning of the Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The Government has recently approved the setting up of new National Nutrition Mission (NNM) to address the problem of malnutrition in the country at a total cost of Rs. 9046.17 crore for a period of three years i.e. 2017-18 to 2019-20. The salient features of the Mission are ensuring convergence - NNM will ensure convergence with various programmes; incentivizing States/ UTs for achieving goals; IT enabled Real Time Monitoring (ICT-RTM); Evaluation; weighing efficiency and making nutrition visible; Community mobilisation awareness advocacy; IEC, Jan Andolan - to educate the people on nutritional aspects, on-line Course on Nutrition for Children, Nutrition message from folk songs and songs on WASH, sending messages on nutrition and also creating ring-tones, Yoga for children at AWCs; strengthening human resource; measuring height and length of children below 6 years of age; roll out of NNM - 315 districts in 2017-18, 235 districts in 2018-19 and remaining districts in 2019-20. A total of about 10 crore are beneficiaries are covered under the Mission.

(b) The total budget of the scheme is Rs. 9046.17 crore for three years from 2017-18. The source of funding is Government Source (50%) i.e. Rs. 4523.08 crore with cost sharing in the prescribed ratio with the States/UTs and IBRD or other MDB funds (50%) i.e. Rs.4523.08 crore. The net Government of India share is Rs. 2849.54

crore for three years.) Implementation of the scheme is by the States/UTs and the allocation of funds is based on number of districts covered in the phased roll out of the scheme. A Statement is enclosed.

(c) and (d) The Mission aims to reduce Stunting in children (0-6 years) @ 2% p.a. reduce under -nutrition in children (0-6 years) @ 2% p.a. reduce anaemia among Children (6-59 months) and Women and Adolescent Girls @ 3% p.a. and reduce Low Birth Weight (LBW) @ 2% p.a.

(e) There is a provision for setting up of a National Council on India's Nutritional Challenges under the Chairmanship of Vice-Chairman NITI Aayog. The Mission is to submit report to the Prime Minister every six months.

Statement

State-wise/UT-wise funds released in 2017-18 under NNM:

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total funds to be released in 2017-18 (In lakhs)
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	63.76
2	Andhra Pradesh	1082.87
3	Arunachal Pradesh	38.79
4	Assam	1556.99
5	Bihar	6724.06
6	Chandigarh	92.76
7	Chhattisgarh	863.05
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	68.03
9	Daman and Diu (UT)	35.11
10	Goa	187.90
11	Gujarat	2200.87
12	Haryana	305.50
13	Himachal Pradesh	818.22
14	Jammu and Kashmir	215.76
15	Jharkhand	1555.35
16	Karnataka	2435.08
17	Kerala	931.94
18	Lakshadweep	43.43
19	Madhya Pradesh	3102.85
20	Maharashtra	2572.31
21	Manipur	233.21
22	Meghalaya	316.04
23	Mizoram	83.72
24	Nagaland	113.72
25	NCT of Delhi	635.35
26	Odisha	3330.49
27	Puducherry	33.00
28	Punjab	607.11
29	Rajasthan	1862.53
30	Sikkim	69.66
31	Tamil Nadu	980.01
32	Telangana	1268.56
33	Tripura	187.95
34	Uttar Pradesh	8440.60
35	Uttarakhand	932.20
36	West Bengal	4011.27
	Total	48000.05

Child Marriages

140. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether child marriages are still prevalent in many parts of the country, particularly in rural areas and if so, the number of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any data on pregnant women below the age of 18 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the various laws and programmes are not effectively implemented in the country to curb such practices;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the further steps taken/being taken by the Government to prevent child marriages across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) There is an overall decline in the incidence of child marriage in the country. As per Census, the percentage of ever married girls below legal age has reduced from 2.51% in 2001 to 2.44% in 2011. For boys, this figure has reduced from 9.64% in 2001 to 2.54% in 2011. Further, 'nil' marriages were reported in the age group of 0-9 years for both boys and girls in Census 2011. In rural areas too, there is a decline of 0.32 percentage points for girls and a decline of 7.67 percentage points for boys. As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, the State-wise Cases Registered (CR) under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 during 2014, 2015 and 2016 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-4(2015-16), the percentage of Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant is 7.9%. This is a reduction from 16% as measured in National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-3(2005-06).

(c) to (e) The Government of India has enacted the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 in order to prohibit child marriages rather than only restraining them. The States/UTs from time to time are being regularly pursued for effective implementation of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006. MWCD regularly sends out letters to District Collectors to increase alertness to prevent underage marriages during festivals such as Akshaya Tritiya/Akha Teej. The prevention of child marriage and protection of the girl child is a prominent part of the National Plan of Action for Children, 2016.

The practice of Child Marriages is largely due to the prevailing social customs, tradition, illiteracy, poverty, low status of women in society and lack of awareness. These issues cannot be tackled by legislative interventions alone. The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) programme is working to ensure the education of girls and reduce dropouts, thus delaying their marriage. A significant part of the BBBP advocacy campaign is focused on creating awareness on and discouraging the practice of child marriage. Further, the newly formulated Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK) scheme will focus on creating awareness and equipping women at the village level with information on issues of gender equality and empowerment, a critical part of which will be the prevention of child marriage.

This is a continuous process and Government undertakes media campaigns and outreach programmes to address this.

Statement

No. of Cases Registered (CR) under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 during 2014, 2015 and 2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	. 2015	2016
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	16	15	19
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3	Assam	4	14	23
4	Bihar	10	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	2	6	8
6	Goa	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	16	9	12
8	Haryana	15	14	14
9	Himachal Pradesh	4	1	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	1	1	4
12	Karnataka	44	35	51
13	Kerala	19	13	8
14	Madhya Pradesh	15	9	9
15	Maharashtra	14	24	16
16	Manipur	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0
20	Odisha	0	1	15
21	Punjab	2	5	8

1	2	3	4	5
22	Rajasthan	5	6	12
23	Sikkim	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	47	77	55
25	Telangana	13	15	19
26	Tripura	1	2	1
27	Uttar Pradesh	10	4	3
28	Uttarakhand	0	1	1
29	West Bengal	37	40	41
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	1
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32	Dadra and Haveli Haveli	0	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34	Delhi	2	0	1
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	3	0	5
	Total	280	293	326

Virtual Currencies

141. DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:
SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:
SHRI MANISHANKAR NINAMA:
SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:
SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN:
SHRI P. NAGARJAN:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the online trading of crypto-currencies / bitcoin has increased rapidly in the country in the recent past, if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether the Government has any data on the volume of trade being transacted through crypto-currencies/ bitcoins in the country, if so, the details thereof along with names of crypto-currencies not recognized but are being used for trade purposes;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India/ Government has raised concerns about the Bitcoin / virtual currencies and has sought inputs on bitcoin regulation from public followed by constitution of an Inter-Disciplinary Committee to look into the matter and suggest measures to dealing with such currencies, if so, the details thereof along with the outcome of the inputs/ recommendations thereof;

(d) whether the Government is planning to enact a law/ amend the present law with regard to virtual currency and close the regulatory gaps to keep a check on virtual currencies including bitcoins, if so, the details thereof and the timeline for such enactment/ amendment of law; and

(e) whether the Government is considering to declare bitcoin as illegal and the Income Tax Department has issued notices to people who have invested their money in crypto-currencies / bitcoins, if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken by the Government to keep a check on illegal activities through bitcoin including action taken by the Government against the erring Bitcoin exchanges in the country and ensure consumer protection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) The Government doesn't maintain data related to trading of Crypto Currencies/ Bitcoins.

(c) and (d) The Department of Economic Affairs had constituted an Inter-Disciplinary Committee to take stock of the present status of Virtual Currencies. The committee invited feedback from public and submitted its report. Subsequently, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs has been constituted for deliberating over all issues related to virtual currencies to propose specific actions to be taken. The Government has issued a statement on December 29, 2017 cautioning the people against the risks of investing in virtual currencies. The Reserve Bank of India has also cautioned the users, holders and traders of Virtual Currencies from time to time, about the potential financial, operational, legal, customer protection and security related risks.

(e) The Income Tax Department has conducted surveys u/s 133A of the Income-tax Act, 1961 on several Bitcoin/ Crypto currency exchanges located in Bengaluru, Mumbai, Delhi, Pune and Hyderabad on 13-12-2017 in the normal course to collect data on participants in Bitcoin/ Cryptocurrency transacations, for verification. Notices under the Income-tax Act, 1961 have been issued in appropriate cases.

[Translation]

Sexual Exploitation/Abuse Against Children

142. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:
SHRI RAM CHARAN BOHRA:
SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY:
SHRI B.V. NAIK:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:
SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of children in the country are victims of sexual exploitation/abuse especially girls on internet and if so, the details thereof indicating the number of cases of sexual exploitation/abuse against children reported in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of complaints received through online complaint box namely POCSO e-box during the said period and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government has launched/ proposes to launch National Alliance in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up child tribunal in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of schemes undertaken under Integrated Child Protection Policy, 2015 and funds allocated/released and utilised thereunder during the said period, State/UT-wise including West Bengal; and

(f) the further action taken by the Government to protect children from sexual exploitation/abuse in the country, expedite the disposal of such cases and create public awareness against it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) As per National Crime Records Bureau, this specific information is not maintained by the Bureau. However, State/UT-wise cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under total POCSO during 2014-2016 is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) Since the inception of POCSO e-box total 1289 hits were made on this facility till 18.01.2018. Out of these 1289 hits, only 67 cases were found to be complaints related to the offences covered under POCSO Act, 2012 and 48 complaints have since been disposed off.

(c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development organized a day-long consultation on 16th January, 2017 with all stakeholders including Ministries of Home affairs, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Department of School Education and Literacy, National Commission for protection of Child Rights and civil society organizations working on the issue to brainstorm on the process of forming a National Alliance against online child sexual abuse and exploitation.

(d) No.

(e) This Ministry is executing a scheme namely Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) (now "Child protection Services") for providing financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations, on sharing pattern, with the objective to create a safe and secure environment for overall development of children in need of care and protection. These include placement in Children Homes if there is no family to look after the said child, or sponsorship support if the child is living with family (financial support for education) to ensure that their education can continue in an undisturbed manner. Once placed in a children's home the said child would receive multiple kinds of care and support including food, education, medical attention, vocational training, counselling etc. so that despite their disturbed family circumstances they can continue to develop to their full potential. The details of fund released and utilized by State Govt./UT Administrations including West Bengal during the financial year 2015-16 and 2016-17 under ICPS are enclosed at Statement-II.

(f) The Government has been regularly creating public awareness against child abuse in the country through print and electronic media from time to time and this is a continuous process. The issue has been flagged in various national consultations/conferences held with different stakeholders.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases ChargeSheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), Persons Convicted (PCV) under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 r/w related sections of IPC (Total) for Crimes against Children during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014						2015						2016					
		CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	932	601	29	1163	792	29	1054	772	78	1233	980	S5	830	795	51	855	862	52
2	Arunachal Pradesh	56	51	1	57	62	1	54	38	0	63	48	0	59	39	0	58	42	0
3	Assam	506	223	8	489	223	8	819	453	15	802	453	15	821	511	43	824	512	43
4	Bihar	191	188	17	228	231	22	187	142	22	187	161	24	233	157	23	292	199	24
5	Chhattisgarh	1684	1608	191	1804	1812	263	1656	1606	524	2085	2047	562	1570	1576	354	1778	1773	378
6	Goa	107	76	3	116	96	3	79	98	13	79	107	15	75	56	13	82	60	13
7	Gujarat	613	527	5	779	705	5	1609	1317	8	1886	1801	8	1408	1302	5	1677	1691	6
8	Haryana	707	631	103	826	794	119	988	800	137	1041	1035	149	1020	844	94	1125	1035	130
9	Himachal Pradesh	209	167	25	246	221	33	206	198	27	264	280	37	205	177	25	255	234	31
10	Jammu and Kashmir	45	33	1	46	44	1	30	29	1	49	45	1	25	25	1	30	30	1
11	Jharkhand	112	102	13	136	116	15	182	136	28	175	144	28	348	222	17	363	244	17
12	Karnataka	1380	1073	27	, 1538	1282	29	1526	1266	32	1800	1516	32	1565	1323	55	1641	1451	58
13	Kerala	1392	1136	48	1483	1356	51	1486	1265	83	1505	1460	100	1848	1717	47	2671	2490	53
14	Madhya Pradesh	4995	4888	721	5888	5862	848	4624	4612	791	5634	5675	944	4717	4591	641	5678	5642	792
15	Maharashtra	3926	3342	112	4623,	4187	129	4816	3791	195	5589	4711	219	4815	4291	250	5092	4983	279
16	Manipur	50	14	0	34	8	0	43	32	1	23	29	1	43	39	1	28	23	1
17	Meghalaya	118	126	7	122	131	7	167	112	2	153	135	2	151	116	28	153	126	28
18	Mizoram	165	127	37	140	101	38	169	189	101	171	190	102	167	148	54	174	153	54
19	Nagaland	17	6	2	15	6	1	15	13	4	16	16	4	27	25	6	27	27	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20	Odisha	1126	909	14	1193	1129	16	1372	1202	39	1324	1282	40	1928	1566	38	1721	1661	48
21	Punjab	652	493	114	763	604	121	666	506	169	769	677	207	596	401	94	659	441	98
22	Rajasthan	1327	1020	133	1228	1217	152	1311	994	130	1210	1225	167	1479	1196	151	1479	1478	168
23	Sikkim	70	56	19	66	56	3	55	50	16	55	52	16	92	75	9	100	84	9
24	Tamil Nadu	1065	769	73	1158	893	65	1544	1268	133	1869	1530	143	1583	1249	199	1866	1480	214
25	Telangana	924	657	35	1332	1061	35	1394	1092	39	1343	1225	42	1158	1023	25	1625	1354	32
26	Tripura	245	174	9	228	206	11	133	136	12	141	173	14	156	129	24	165	133	25
27	Uttar Pradesh	8009	6847	302	12753	10565	410	4541	4342	874	7469	6715	1241	4954	4245	714	8452	6554	1003
28	Uttarakhand	189	161	16	186	188	20	168	131	79	207	194	85	218	158	38	238	193	45
29	West Bengal	1291	815	22	1062	967	22	1504	1816	21	1928	1858	22	2132	1494	48	1209	1303	48
Total	State(s)	32103	26820	2087	39702	34915	2457	32398	28406	3574	39070	35764	4305	34223	29490	3048	40317	36258	3659
30	A and N Islands	29	22	4	34	27	4	39	37	0	38	37	0	49	35	1	51	38	0
31	Chandigarh	49	47	21	54	62	22	62	59	15	72	71	22	51	41	19	61	55	19
32	Dadra and Haveli Haveli	2	2	0	3	3	0	15	11	0	13	11	0	11	13	2	14	16	2
33	Daman and Diu	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	4	0	8	7	0	10	6	0	11	8	0
34	Delhi UT	2240	1480	162	1917	1621	202	1936	1563	218	1847	1757	238	1620	1258	156	1692	1443	179
35	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	5	0	4	5	0
36	Puducherry	24	20	0	18	21	0	49	33	2	41	36	2	53	43	0	46	49	0
	Total UT(s)	2346	1573	188	2030	1738	229	2107	1707	235	2020	1919	262	1799	1401	178	1879	1614	200
	Total (All India)	34449	28393	2275	41732	36653	2686	34505	30113	3809	41090	37683	4567	36022	30891	3226	42196	37872	3859

Statement-II

Details of Fund Released and Utilized by State Govts./UTs during FY 2015-16 under ICPS

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2015-16		2016-17	
		Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount Released	Amount Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	238.58	500.52	110.74	586.32
2	Arunachal Pradesh	571.68	92.02	52.29	179.54
3	Assam	597.90	1025.07	413.64	1112.98
4	Bihar	2687.89	1896.52	2787.92	1923.33
5	Chhattisgarh	3955.55	2086.26	527.77	1683.25
6	Goa	235.25	39.68	36.83	98.27
7	Gujarat	2328.90	1510.37	769.95	1526.53
8	Haryana	496.44	350.89	0.00	1224.85
9	Himachal Pradesh	604.04	1255.12	2345.48	2390.26
10	Jammu and Kashmir	113.35	0.00	43.12	114.71
11	Jharkhand	369.88	387.42	840.11	842.14
12	Karnataka	1845.24	2193.66	3720.80	3709.53
13	Kerala	944.39	660.25	260.50	216.96
14	Madhya Pradesh	1116.03	2373.81	2503.88	2535.83
15	Maharashtra	3138.75	1975.29	2272.33	1569.37
16	Manipur	3082.18	1163.81	241.34	709.47
17	Meghalaya	1469.55	1497.88	2060.33	2060.33
18	Mizoram	2079.44	2079.44	1949.55	1949.55
19	Nagaland	2257.65	1473.21	1350.37	1447.50
20	Odisha	3309.07	2669.74	1089.22	2580.78
21	Punjab	820.81	515.57	581.67	718.31
22	Rajasthan	3258.92	2929.43	0.00	2267.52
23	Sikkim	562.00	303.74	601.18	365.87
24	Tamil Nadu	825.04	4282.78	13039.37	3648.55
25	Telangana	354.88	93.94	195.64	1823.98

1	2	3	4	5	6
26	Tripura	710.63	680.20	676.04	415.30
27	Uttar Pradesh	2884.18	3293.57	3207.19	3109.82
28	Uttarakhand	66.88	3.89	15.54	187.54
29	West Bengal	508.67	1067.29	6763.87	3522.60
30	Andaman and Nicobar Island	36.03	36.03	36.88	36.76
31	Chandigarh	357.82	324.15	245.44	278.53
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	58.66	5.84	177.59	59.11
33	Daman and Diu	82.82	57.69	126.42	80.33
34	Delhi	1363.40	931.53	978.64	1024.94
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Puducherry	559.60	622.75	826.33	768.69

[English]

Scribbled Currency

143. DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any directions verbal or written to all the nationalized banks not to accept scribbled currency from the customersand if so, the details thereof and the reasons behind it along with the remedies for the general public in this regard;

(b) whether the Government is aware that nationalized banks are not accepting the scribbled currency from the customers by saying orders from RBI including Corporation Bank although scribbled currency is being disbursed through bank ATMs;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and by which authority the custmoers are being denied by the banks;

(d) whether the Government has maintained any data regarding such scribbled currencies and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has any plan to replace scribbled currencies available with the customers, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action proposed by the Government to solve this acute problems of the general public and against the banks and the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (f) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has not issued any instruction to bank not to accept scribbled currency from the customers. RBI had issued press releases dated December 31, 2013 and December 14, 2015, clarifying that bank notes with writing/scribbling on them continue to be legal tender. Bank notes with writing on them are treated as soiled notes and can be deposited in bank accounts or exchanged at any bank branch, in accordance to Reserve Bank of India (Note Refund Rules), 2009. As part of the clean note policy, soiled notes received by banks are withdrawn from circulation. It has been reported by RBI that it does not have any data on scribbled currencies.

Further for the awareness of public:

(i) RBI has advised all the bank branches to display at their branch premises at prominent place, a board indicating the availability of notes exchange facility for information of general public.

(ii) RBI from time to time issue instructions to banks to organize exchange melas to mop up soiled and mutilated banknotes from circulation.

(iii) RBI periodically issues Press Releases appealing to the members of public not to inscribe anything on banknotes as it damages the notes and poses difficulty in identifying the features of genuine banknotes.

[Translation]

Ayurveda and Homoeopathic College

144. SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ayurveda and Homoeopathic colleges which have been given recognition by the Government/set up by the Government in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and the criteria fixed for granting recognition/setting up such colleges;

(b) whether the cases of alleged irregularities and malpractices in granting approval/recognition to the Ayurveda and Homoeopathic colleges have come to the notice of the Government; and

(c) if so, the number of such cases which have come to the light and the details of the action taken by the Government in this regard, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The number of Ayurveda and Homoeopathic colleges recognised by the Government/setup by the Government in the country during last three years.

Sl. No.	Year	No of colleges
1.	2014-15	444 (including 23 new colleges)
2.	2015-16	431 (including 22 new colleges)
3	2016-17	464 (including 51 new colleges)
4.	2017-18	460 (including 74 new colleges)

The State/UT- wise detail is enclosed as Statement.

All Ayurveda and Homoeopathic Institutions including new Ayurveda and Homoeopathic colleges have to fulfil the minimum standards requirement in terms of infrastructure, teaching and training facilities referred in Indian Medicine Central Council (Requirement of Minimum standards for under graduate Ayurveda Colleges and attached hospitals) Regulation 2016, Indian Medicine Central Council (Post graduate Ayurveda education) Regulation 2016 and Homoeopathic Central Council (Minimum standards Requirement of Homoeopathic colleges and attached hospitals) Regulation 2013 to ensure that quality education is maintained.

(b) and (c) No information regarding the cases of alleged irregularities and malpractices in granting approval/recognition to the Ayurveda and homoeopathic colleges have come to the notice of the Government.

Statement

List of Ayurveda and Homoeopathic colleges

Sl. No.	State/UT	Ayurveda				Homoeopathy			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	3	3	3	04	04	05	05
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	01	01	01	01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Assam	1	1	1	1	03	03	03	03
4.	Bihar	5	4	4	4	15	15	15	15
5.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	01	01	01	01
6.	Chhattisgarh	4	3	5	4	03	03	03	03
7.	Delhi	2	2	3	2	02	02	02	02
8.	Goa	1	1	1	0	01	01	01	01
9.	Gujarat	11	12	18	25	17	18	19	31
10.	Haryana	8	9	10	7	01	01	01	01
11.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	3	3	01	01	01	01
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	1	00	00	00	00
13.	Jharkhand	1	1	0	0	04	04	04	05
14.	Karnataka	55	46	46	34	11	11	11	11
15.	Kerala	17	16	15	1	05	05	05	05
16.	Madhya Pradesh	11	12	13	16	19	20	23	24
17.	Maharashtra	64	57	49	35	49	50	50	53
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	1	0	00	00	01	01
19.	Odisha	5	4	4	5	06	06	06	06
20.	Pondicherry	1	1	1	0	00	00	00	00
21.	Punjab	13	12	9	12	04	04	04	04
22.	Rajasthan	10	10	10	9	08	08	08	08
23.	Tamil Nadu	4	5	5	3	10	12	12	12
24.	Telangana	2	2	2	1	02	03	04	05
25.	Uttar Pradesh	22	21	43	55	10	10	10	11
26.	Uttarakhand	6	6	10	14	02	02	02	02
27.	West Bengal	4	3	4	2	12	12	12	12
	Total	253	234	260	237	191	197	204	223

[English]

Mission Bhagiratha Project

145. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Telangana seeking revision of diversion of forest land for the mission Bhagiratha Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any decision, on the matter and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Fake Ayurvedic Medicines

146. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is concerned about the surge of fakeAyurvedic medicines with misleading claims in Indian markets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaint in this regard during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the further steps taken by the Government to check sale of such medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes, Government is concerned about the increasing instances of contravention of the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder as well as the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 and Rules thereunder in respect of substandard quality, exaggerated claims and misleading advertisements of Ayurvedic medicines.

(c) and (d) Ministry of AYUSH has received written and online complaints of misleading advertisements of Ayurvedic medicines during the last three years. Such complaints have also been filed in the GAMA (Grievances Against Misleading Advertisements) portal maintained by the Department of Consumer Affairs (DoCA), Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution. Ministry of AYUSH has come across 804 instances of misleading advertisements/claims allegedly of herbal/AYUSH products including Ayurvedic medicines during the period from April, 2015 to January, 2018 as reported from the Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) and the Grievances Against Misleading Advertisements (GAMA) portal.

To check the veracity of misleading advertisements related complaints, Ministry of AYUSH has repeatedly taken up the matter with the State Governments to appoint Gazetted officers for monitoring of advertisements of ASU&H drugs and it is reported that 22 States have appointed 621 Gazzeted officers to enforce the legal provisions and take necessary action against the defaulters in accordance to the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder as well as the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 and Rules thereunder. State Governments have reported to have taken action against the defaulters. Ministry of AYUSH also signed a MoU with Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) for suo-moto monitoring of misleading advertisements of AYUSH drugs appearing in the print and TV media and bring the defaulters to the notice of respective State regulators. Media regulators have also been approached to prevent the publication of inappropriate advertisements promoting sale of Ayurvedic and other AYUSH medicines in public interest. On this account, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting has issued instructions/guidelines dated 12th July, 2017 to all media channels to advertise only those products which have valid manufacturing license and to abstain from telecasting such misleading advertisements which are in contravention of the provisions of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 and Rules thereunder.

Effect of Demonetisation on Economy

147. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noted that Indian economy has slowed down sharply in the last quarter of 2016-17 from 7 per cent to 6.1 per and overall growth of three years low to 7.1 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the extent to which demonetisation is responsible for this slow down of economy especially in the last quarter of last financial year; and

(d) the other reasons for this slow down and steps taken or being taken by the Government to increase the growth in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) As per information available from Central Statistics Office (CSO), the growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (2011-12) market prices was 6.1 per cent in fourth quarter (Q4) of 2016-17, lower than 7.0 per cent in third quarter (Q3) of 2016-17. Growth rate of agriculture, industry and services sectors was 6.9 per cent, 6.2 per cent and 6.9 per cent respectively in Q3 and 5.2 per cent, 3.1 per cent and 7.2 per cent respectively in Q4 of 2016-17. As per information available from the First Revised Estimates of National Income, Consumption Expenditure, savings and capital Formation for 2016-17 released by CSO on 31/01/2018, the real GDP growth for 2016-17 is estimated to be 7.1 per cent and growth rate of agriculture, industry and services sector was6.3per cent, 6.8 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively in 2016-17. The lower growth in 2016-17 was on account of lower growth in manufacturing, construction and services excluding public administration, defence & other services sector; whereas the agriculture sector registered a robust growth on back of normal monsoon.

(c) and (d) GDP growth of a country depends on a number of factors viz. structural, external, fiscal and monetary (which is only partly reflected by demonetisation) factors, hence it is difficult to pinpoint the impact of demonetisation on slowdown of the economy.Economic Survey 2017-18 indicates that the lower industrial growth could be account of slow credit growth or probably due to problem of non-performing assets that might have led the banks to be more cautious on lending.The Government of India has taken various initiatives to boost the growth of the economy which, inter-alia, include; fillip to manufacturing, concrete measures for transport and power sectors as well as other urban and rural infrastructure, comprehensive reforms in the foreign direct investment policy and special package for textile industry. Government had also announced various measures in the budget 2017-18 to promote growth in the economy which, among others, include push to infrastructure development by giving infrastructure status to affordable housing, higher allocation to highway construction, and focus on coastal connectivity. For highways development the Bharatmala Pariyojana has been launched. The government has launched a phased program for bank recapitalization. This entails infusion of capital to the public sector banks that is expected to encourage banks to enhance lending. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code was enacted to achieve insolvency resolution in a time bound manner. To implement the Code, the National Company Law Tribunal was established. The other growth promotion measures include: lower income tax for companies with annual turnover up to Rs. 50 crore; further measures to improve the ease of doing business; and, a major push to digital economy. The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax has provided a significant opportunity to improve growth momentum by reducing barriers to trade, business and related economic activities.

Implementation of Clinical Establishment Act

148. SHRI OM BIRLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding overcharing and fraudulent practices being followed in hospitals in various States of the country during the last three years and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the current status of the adoption and implementation of the Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 by the Various States in the country;

(c) whether the Government has directed all the State Governments which had not implemented the Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 to fast-track the implementation of the same, if so, the detailes thereof;

(d) whether the Government has also established a supervisory mechanism to overview the implementation status of the Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to put in place grievance redressal mechanism for patients facing such problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Health is a State subject. It is the responsibility of the respective State Government/to take cognizance of such instances and take action to prevent and control such practices. Therefore, such complaints, as and when these are received, are forwarded to the concerned States.

Details of such complaints are, however, not maintained centrally.

(b) The Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 is applicable in 10 States who have adopted the said Act viz. Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Assam and all Union Territories except Delhi. All other States and Union Territory of Delhi have not adopted the Act as yet. Health is a State subject. The Act has to be adopted by other States under Article 252 of the Constitution of India. The provisions of the Act shall become applicable in the States only after adoption.

(c) Health is a State subject. The enforcement and implementation of the Clinical Establishments Act, 2010 is with the States/Union Territories. However, they are being continuously persuaded to ensure its strict implementation from time to time.

(d) Health being a State Subject, establishing a supervisory mechanism to overview the implementation status of the Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 in iiheir State/Union Territory is the responsibility of the State/UT Governments. As per the provisions of the Clinical Establishments Act, the State Government authorities namely District: registering Authority at District level and State Council for Clinical Establishments at the State level are responsible for implementation and monitoring of the Act.

(e) The Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 provides sufficient scope for the States and Union Territories for effectively redressing public grievances and curb unethical medical practices. Further, the Medical Council of India (MCI) and State Medical Councils are empowered to take action against a doctor for violation of the provisions of the Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulation, 2002. The complaints related to overcharging, deficiency in medical care, etc. can also be filed in District/State/National Consumer Disputes Redressal Forums under the Consumer Protection Act. Further, depending upon the nature of carelessness and criminal act, the relevant sections of Indian Penal Code/ Criminal Procedure Code are also applicable.

'Test and Treat' Policy for HIV Patients

149. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government's new test and treat policy for HIV will now have the National AIDS Control Organisation focusing on community besed tests to detect hidden cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that there are 10.50 lakh people with HIV on antiretroviral treatment and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether with the revision ii the guidelines, NACO is likely to detect another three lakh cases and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether it is also true that out of the 21 lakh estimated to be living with HIV only 14 lakh patients are on records and if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) The test and treat policy launched by the Government mandates treat all people living with HIV (PLHIV) with anti-retroviral therapy regardless; of CD4 count, clinical stage, age or population.

Community based testing is testing of 'at risk' population, which is so far unreached, through outreach activities at a place convenient to them.

(c) 11.81 lakh people with HIV are on anti-retroviral treatment as of December 2017. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The guidelines regarding community based testing aim t;o supplement the existing facility based testing to increase the uptake of HIV testing services among the 'at risk' population which have been unreached so far. The cases detected as a result of the tests depend on the risk behavior of the population.

(e) At present, out of the 21 lakh people estimate to be living with HIV, 16.2 Lakh are on record.

The steps taken to improve detection are:

1. Community based testing for 'at risk' population.
2. Universal coverage of pregnant women for HIV testing to detect HIV Positive Pregnant Women and to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV.

Statement

State-wise distribution of people with HIV are on anti-retroviral treatment as of December 2017

States/UT	PLHIV on ART
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	108
Andhra Pradesh	172566
Arunachal Pradesh	93
Assam	5704
Bihar	43424
Chandigarh	5637
Chhattisgarh	12404
Delhi	26498
Goa	2817
Gujarat	61540
Haryana	10739
Himachal Pradesh	3913
Jammu and Kashmir	2307
Jharkhand	8730
Karnataka	152841
Kerala	12659
Madhya Pradesh	21851
Maharashtra	202315
Manipur	12309
Meghalaya	1725
Mizoram	6623
Mumbai	36699
Nagaland	7289
Odisha	16744
Puducherry	1192
Punjab	26841
Rajasthan	35943
Sikkim	167
Tamil Nadu	111506
Telangana	73360
Tripura	1174
Uttar Pradesh	64999
Uttarakhand	3476
West Bengal	34832
Total India	1181125

Fraud Cases in Banks

150. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) earning profit/incurring losses during each of the last three years, bank and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether loss incurred by PSBs is due to increase in the incidents of frauds in the said banks;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the number of fraud cases detected and the action taken against the officials/banks during the said period, bank and State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has developed any mechanism to detect fraud in banks before it is reported by the customers of the banks, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the number of fraud cases involving bank officials is very less in private banks compared to PSBs, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(f) the effective measures taken/being taken by the Government to stop frauds in banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The details of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) earning profit /

incurring losses during each of the last three years, and the number of fraud cases, as furnished by die Reserve Bank of India (RBI), are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The bank-wise details of action taken against delinquent employees during January 2015 to March 2017, as furnished by RBI, are given in enclosed Statement-II. RBI has apprised that tiiese details are not maintained State/UT-wise. Losses incurred by PSBs are primarily because of provisioning on account of high Non-Performing Assets (NPAs).

(d) RBI has issued directions to banks on frauds classification and reporting covering all aspects/details regarding reporting of frauds.

(e) The number of fraud cases in private sector banks vis-a-vis PSBs over the last three years as furnished by RBI is enclosed as Statement-III. However, keeping in view that PSBs have about 70% market share, the incidence of such frauds in private sector banks is higher than in PSBs.

(f) RBI has taken many steps to monitor and prevent fraud, such as new framework for dealing with loan frauds and Red Flagged Accounts, launch of Central Fraud Registry in January 2016, issuance of guidelines to prevent skimming of ATM/Debit/Credit Cards, and legal audit of title documents in respect of large value loan accounts.

Statement-I

Bank-wise Data on Frauds reported during FY 2014-15 to FY 2016-17

(Amount in crore Rs.)

Bank Name	2014-15		2015-16		2017-18	
	Net Profit/Loss	Number of fraud cases	Net Profit/ Loss	Number of fraud cases	Net Profit/ Loss	Number of fraud cases
1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Allahabad Bank	621	47	-743	23	-314	60
Andhra Bank	638	52	540	44	174	64
Bank of Baroda	3,398	303	-5,396	255	1,383	224
Bank of India	2,564	131	-6,089	156	-1,558	162
Bank of Maharashtra	451	50	101	45	-1,373	75
Canara Bank	6,950	114	-2,813	94	1,122	119
Central Bank of India	606	214	-1,418	167	-2,439	146
Corporation Bank	584	73	-506	135	561	83
Dena Bank	265	41	-935	21	-864	43
IDBI Bank Limited	873	56	-3,665	129	-5,158	107
Indian Bank	1,005	95	711	87	1,406	79
Indian Overseas Bank	-454	138	-2,897	109	-3,417	95
Oriental Bank of Commerce	497	127	156	114	-1,094	56
Punjab & Sind Bank	121	30	336	12	201	16
Punjab National Bank	3,062	180	-3,974	131	1,325	160

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UCO Bank		1,138	87.	-2,799	85	-1,851	59
Union Bank of India		1,782	111	1,352	146	555	111
United Bank of India		256	128	-282	67	220	30
Syndicate Bank		4,936	208	-1,643	178	359	166
State Bank of India		15,970	893	11,589	770	-1,383	803
Vijaya Bank		447	35	382	21	750	58

Statement-II

Action taken by Public Sector Banks against delinquent employees for their environment in cases of frauds and corrupt practices

Sl. No. 1	Bank 2	2015 (Jan- Dec) 3	2016 (Jan- Dec) 4	2017 (Jan- Mar) 5
1	State Bank of India	888	547	103
2	State Bank of Hyderabad	67	78	48
3	State Bank of Mysore	36	17	4
4	State Bank of Patiala	26	38	4
5	State Bank of Travancore	98	129	45
6	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	11	12	5
7	Bank of Baroda	21	39	9
8	Allahabad Bank	121	76	7
9	Bank of India	19	20	0
10	Bank of Maharashtra	0	33	9
11	Canara Bank	28	39	4
12	Dena Bank	85	39	9
13	Indian Bank	15	34	7
14	Indian Overseas Bank	245	160	44
15	Central Bank of India	248	130	28
16	Union Bank of India	125	72	17
17	Punjab National Bank	115	58	11
18	United Bank of India	73	42	26
19	UCO Bank	78	53	7

1	2	3	4	5
20	Syndicate Bank	92	105	0
21	Andhra Bank	119	84	16
22	Corporation Bank	10	28	9
23	Oriental Bank of Commerce	77	74	27
24	Punjab & Sind Bank	43	27	3
25	Vijaya Bank	10	4	0
26	Bharauya Manila Bank Ltd.	0	0	0
27	IDBI Bank Limited	98	56	16
	Total	2,748	1,994	458

Note: Action taken includes employees convicted, awarded major/ minor penalties including dismissed/ discharged/ removed from service.

Statement-III

	2014-15 to 2016-17	
	Number of Frauds	Frauds where staff involved
Public Sector Banks	8,622	1,146
Private Sector Banks	4,156	568

Funds to States under CAMPA

151. SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Union Government is due to release funds to States under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the States are utiliting the funds released under CAMPA and expenditure against the releases, State/ UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) funds are released to the State CAMPAs constituted in participating States/ UTs, in terms of the Order dated 10th July 2009, and judgement dated 12th march 2014 of the Hon'ble supreme court of India in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 202/1995: T N Godavarman Thirumapad Vs UOI & Ors. Statement showing the State / UT wise releases since the year 2009 is enclosed.

(c) the funds are released to the States / UTs from Compensatory Afforestation Fund of the State managed by Ad-hoc CAMPA as per the annual plan of operation approved by the Steering Committee of State CAMPA. The activities undertaken includes compensatory afforestation, soil and moisture conservation, catchment area treatment, wildlife management plan and allied activities etc.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UT	Amount released to State/UT CAF (in Rupees) (2009-10 to 16.01.2018)
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	57,687,000.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	9,157,015,000.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3,583,684,000.00
4	Assam	1,308,858,100.00
5	Bihar	1,501,543,400.00
6	Chandigarh	42,822,000.00

1	2	3
7	Chhattisgarh	12,932,440,000.00
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,218,000.00
9	Daman and Diu	
10	Delhi	196,748,000.00
11	Goa	454,665,000.00
12	Gujarat	3,108,332,000.00
13	Haryana	2,549,550,000.00
14	Himachal Pradesh	5,734,689,400.00
15	Jammu and Kashmir	2,387,835,000.00
16	Jharkhand	10,531,239,300.00
17	Karnataka	4,853,833,000.00
18	Kerala	156,558,000.00
19	Lakshadweep	
20	Madhya Pradesh	8,615,347,000.00
21	Maharashtra	10,806,865,000.00
22	Manipur	882,369,000.00
23	Meghalaya	237,264,000.00
24	Mizoram	326,752,000.00
25	Nagaland	
26	Odisha	19,431,525,050.00
27	Pudducherry	
28	Punjab	2,834,663,872.00
29	Rajasthan	5,344,817,000.00
30	Sikkim	704,826,000.00
31	Tamil Nadu	245,829,000.00
32	Telangana	3,300,001,000.00
33	Tripura	500,036,300.00
34	Uttar Pradesh	5,358,385,400.00
35	Uttarakhand	8,533,890,000.00
36	West Bengal	374,153,000.00
	Grand Total	126,057,440,822.00

[Translation]

Banking and Insurance Ombudsman

152. SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:
DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banking and insurance ombudsman have a large number of pending claims;

(b) if so, the details of the number of claims that are pending before Banking Ombudsman and Insurance Ombudsman till date, Bank/Insurance company-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to redress the claims immediately that have been pending for a long time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The Bank / Insurance company-wise details regarding number of complaints that are pending before Banking Ombudsman and Insurance Ombudsman as on 31.12.2017 are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

Offices of the Banking Ombudsman have to resolve the complaints within a period of two months. However, in some cases due to delay in receipt of information / documents / clarifications, the resolution gets delayed. In case of insurance sector, the Redressal of Public Grievances Rules, 1998 have been revamped and replaced by the Insurance Ombudsman Rules, 2017. The object of these Rules is to resolve all complaints of insurance policies taken in an individual capacity, group insurance policies, policies issued to sole proprietorship and micro, enterprises on the part of insurance companies and their agents and intermediaries in a cost effective and impartial manner. The Rules provide for disposal of complaints by an Ombudsman in a time bound manner. They also provide for payment of penal interest to customers at a rate per annum, as specified in the regulation framed under the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999, from the date the claim ought to have been settled under the regulations, till the date of payment of the amount awarded by the Ombudsman.

Statement-I

Code	Description	Counts
1	2	3
1	A.P. Mahesh Co-Op.Urban Bank Ltd.	3
2	Abhyudaya Co-Op.Bank Ltd.Bombay	10
3	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank Ltd	1
4	Allahabad Bank	263
5	Allahabad Up Gramin Bank	40
6	American Express Banking Corp.	26
7	Andhra Bank	196
8	Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank	4
9	Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank	2
10	Apna Sahakari Bank Ltd	1
11	Aryavart Gramin Bank	15
12	Assam Gramin Vikash Bank	6
13	Au Small Finance Bank Limited	5
14	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited	1
15	Axis Bank Limited	1054
16	Bandhan Bank Limited	24
17	Bangiya Gramin Vikash Bank	2
18	Bank of America NT. and S.A.	1
19	Bank of Baroda	1168
20	Bank of India	807
21	Bank of Maharashtra	164
22	Barclays Bank PLC	4
23	Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank	2
24	Baroda Rajasthan Kshetriya Gramin Bank	
25	Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank	81
26	Bassein Catholic Co-Op. Bank Ltd.	2
27	Bihar Gramin Bank	2
28	Bombay Mercantile Co-Op.Bank Ltd.	3
29	Canara Bank	754
30	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd	18
31	Central Bank of India	485
32	Central Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank	7
33	Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank	1
34	Chhattisgarh Gramin Bank	1
35	Citibank N.A	198
36	Citizen Credit Co-Op.Bank Ltd.Mumbai	3
37	City Union Bank Limited	30
38	Corporation Bank	432
39	Cosmos Co-Operative Bank Ltd.Pune	19
40	DBS Bank Ltd.	8
41	DCB Bank Limited	54
42	Deccan Grameena Bank	1
43	Dena Bank	217
44	Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank	6
45	Deutsche Bank AG	3
46	Deutsche Bank (Asia)	11
47	Dombivali Nagari Sahakari Bank Ltd.	3
48	Federal Bank Ltd	64
49	Gramin Bank of Aryavart	44
50	Greater Bombay Co-Op. Bank Ltd.	2
51	Gurgaon Gramin Bank	1
52	Haryana Gramin Bank	61
53	Hdfc Bank Ltd.	1324
54	Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank	2
55	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn.Ltd.	62
56	ICICI Bank Limited	1392
57	IDBI Bank Limited	318

1	2	3
58	IDFC Bank Limited	41
59	Indian Bank	260
60	Indian Mercantile Coop.Bank Ltd Lucknow	1
61	Indian Overseas Bank	348
62	Indusind Bank Ltd	206
63	J and K Grameen Bank	1
64	Jalgaon Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd.	1
65	Jammu Kashmir Bank Ltd	1
66	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd	30
67	Janakalyan Sahakari Bank Ltd. (Bombay)	4
68	Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd.	8
69	Jharkhand Gramin Bank	2
70	Kallappanna Awade Ichalkaranji Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd.	1
71	Kalupur Comm.Co-Op.Bank Ltd.	2
72	Kapol Co-Operative Bank Ltd.Mumbai	3
73	Karad Urban Co-Op.Bank Ltd.	1
74	Karnataka Bank Ltd	61
75	Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank	4
76	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd	59
77	Kashi Gomti Samyut Gramin Bank	31
78	Kerala Gramin Bank	13
79	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	619
80	Krishna Grameena Bank	1
81	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd	24
82	Lucknow Kshetriya Gramin Bank	1
83	Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank	1
84	Madhyanchal Gramin Bank	9
85	Mahanagar Co-Op Bank	1
86	Maharashtra Gramin Bank	3
87	Malwa Gramin Bank	2
88	Mapusa Urban Co-Op.Bank of Goa Ltd.	1
89	Marudhara Gramin Bank	6
90	Nagar Urban Co-Op.Bank Ltd.	2
91	Nainital Bank Ltd	10
92	Narmada Jhabua Gramin Bank	4
93	New India Co-Op.Bank Ltd.	1
94	North Kanara G.S.B.Co-Op.Bank Ltd.	10
95	Nutan Nagrik Sah.Bank Ltd. (Ahmedabad)	2
96	Oriental Bank of Commerce	327
97	Odisha Gramya Bank	1
98	Others	165
99	Pandyan Grama Bank	1
100	Pragathi Gramin Bank	4
101	Pragathi Krishna Gramin Bank	1
102	Prathama Bank	5
103	Pravara Sahakari Bank Ltd.	1
104	Puduvai Bharathiar Grama Bank	1
105	Punjab and Maharashtra Coop. Bank Ltd.	11
106	Punjab and Sind Bank	89
107	Punjab Gramin Bank	2
108	Punjab National Bank	1102
109	Purvanchal Bank	2
110	Purvanchal Gramin Bank	35
111	Rajasthan Gramin Bank	1
112	Ratnakar Bank Ltd	135
113	RBL Bank Ltd	8
114	Royal Bank of Scotland	5
115	Sangli Urban Co-Op.Bank Ltd.	1
116	Saptagiri Grameena Bank	1

1	2	3
117	Saraswat Co-Op.Bank Ltd.	32
118	Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank	2
119	Sarva U.P. Gramin Bank	38
120	Saurashtra Gramin Bank	2
121	Shikshak Sahakari Bank Ltd., Nagpur	6
122	Sholapur Janata Sahkari Bank	2
123	South Indian Bank Ltd	42
124	Standard Chartered Bank	140
125	State Bank of India	7135
126	State Bank of India Cards	859
127	Surat Peoples Co-Op.Bank Ltd.	2
128	SVC Co-Op. Bank Ltd.	20
129	Syndicate Bank	310
130	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd	18
131	Thane Bharat Sahakari Bank Ltd	1
132	Thane Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd.	7
133	The Bharat Co-Op.Bank (Mumbai) Ltd.	3
134	The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd	10
135	The Kalyan Janata Sah.Bank Ltd. Kalyan	2
136	The Mahanagar Co-Op.Bank Ltd. Mumbai	2
137	Tripura Gramin Bank	5
138	UCO Bank	243
139	Union Bank of India	592
140	United Bank of India	107
141	Utkal Grameen Bank	2
142	Utkal Gramya Bank	1
143	Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank	6
144	Uttarakhand Gramin Bank	8
145	Uttaranchal Gramin Bank	2
146	Vananchal Gramin Bank	4
147	Vidharbha Konkan Gramin Bank	4
148	Vijaya Bank	126
149	Yes Bank Ltd.	157
	Total	22931

Statement-II

Sl. No	Name of the Insurance Company	Complaints outstanding
1	2	3
Life Companies		
1	Aegon Life Ins.Co.Ltd.	203
2	Aviva Life	71
3	Bajaj-Allianz Life	153
4	Bharti AXA Life	403
5	Birla-Sun Life	147
6	Canara HSBC Oriental Bank Life	4
7	DHFL Pramerica Life Ins.Co.Ltd.	74
8	Edelweiss Tokio LIC Co.	44
9	Exide Life Insurance Co.	338
10	Future Generali	261
11	HDFC-Standard Life	602
12	ICICI-Prudential	160
13	IDBI Federal Life Ins.Co.Ltd.	30
14	India First insurance Co.	15
15	Kotak Mahindra-OM	93
16	LIC of India	586
17	Max Life Insurance	137
18	PNB Met-Life	181
19	Reliance Nippon Life	483
20	SAHARA India Life	0
21	SBI Life	110
22	Shri Ram Life	36

1	2	3
23	Star Union Dai-ichi Life Ins.Co.	17
24	Tata AIA Life	31
	Total (A).	4179
General Companies		
1	Aditya Birla Health Ins. Co. Ltd.	0
2	Agriculture Ins. Co.	0
3	Apollo Munich Health	128
4	Bajaj-Allianz General	71
5	Bharati AXA Gen.Ins,	28
6	CHNHB Association	0
7	Cholamandalam MS	29
8	Cigna TTK Health Ins. Co.	75
9	ECGC	1
10	Future Generali Gen.	24
11	HDFC ERGO Gen.Ins.	127
12	ICICI-Lombard	127
13	IFFCOTOKIO	115
14	Kotak Mahindra Gen. Ins. Co. Ltd.	0
15	L & T General	1
16	Liberty Videocon	6
17	MAGMA HDI Genl.	4
18	MAX BUPA Health	88
19	Raheja QBE Gen.Ins.	0
20	Reliance General	57
21	Religare Health Ins.	109
22	Royal-Sundaram	49
23	SBI General	52
24	ShriramGen.Ins.Co.Ltd.	21
25	Star Health & Allied Ins.	376
26	TATA-AIG General	26
27	The National	479
28	The New India	568
29	The Oriental	594
30	The United-India	697
31	Universal Sompo Gen.	27
	Total (B)	3879
	Total (A+B)	8058

Study on Abortions

153. SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per a report published in Lancer Global Health Medical Journal about 48.1 million pregnancies in India ended in abortions and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether 0.8 million women used unsafe methods for abortion putting their health and lives at risk and if so, the details of deaths caused by unsafe abortions in the country during the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(c) whether absence of safe, legal abortion services force women to seek help from untrained pharmacists, chemists leading to several complications during abortions and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is considering to amend the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act permitting trained healthcare personnel, to offer medical methods of abortion for pregnancies and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide safe maternal healthcare services in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) A report published in Lancet Global Health Medical Journal mentions about 15.6 million abortions that took place across India in 2015.

The Study is based on a sample of six states and is not representative of the country.

(b) and (c) There are various reasons for unsafe abortions like confidentiality, stigma associated with abortion, need for anonymity, provider bias, self-medication etc. Disaggregated year-wise and state-wise data on causes of unsafe abortion and deaths caused by unsafe abortion is unavailable.

The Government aims to deliver safe and comprehensive abortion services to women in public health facilities and accredited private health facilities. The Government also provides supply of drugs and equipments for abortion and capacity building for training health personnel for carrying MTPs.

(d) The proposed amendments to the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act, 1971 do not include any change in the category of service providers of Registered Medical Practitioners (RMPs) presently permitted under the MTP Act, 1971.

(e) The key steps taken under the National Health Mission (NHM) to provide safe maternal healthcare services in the country are as follows:

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK).
- Every pregnant woman is given iron and folic acid, after the first trimester, to be taken 1 tablet daily till delivery and same is continued during the post-natal period. Pregnant women, who are found to be clinically anaemic, are given additional 1 tablet for taking two tablets daily. This has been now expanded to 6 months during ANC and 6 months during PNC. This happens as a part of routine ANC checkup.
- The Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) has been launched by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India to provide fixed-day assured, comprehensive and quality antenatal care universally to all pregnant women on the 9th of every month.
- Laqshya is being launched to improve the quality of labour rooms and provide safe delivery.
- Capacity building of MBBS doctors in Anesthesia (LSAS) and Obstetric Care including C-section (EmOC) skills to overcome the shortage of specialists in these disciplines, particularly in rural areas.
- Capacity buildings of SNs & ANMs in Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA) and DAKSHATA programme to equip them for managing normal deliveries, identify complications, do basic management and then refer at the earliest to higher facilities.
- To strengthen the quality of training, a new initiative has been taken for setting up of Skill Labs with earmarked skill stations for different training programs in the states for which necessary allocation of funds is made under NHM.
- Operationalization of adequate number of Primary Health Centres for providing 24 x7 basic emergency obstetric care services.
- Operationalization of adequate number of FRUs to provide 24 X 7 comprehensive emergency obstetric care services.
- Establishing Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings at high caseload facilities to improve the quality of care provided to mothers and children.
- Name Based Web enabled Tracking of Pregnant Women and New born babies so that provision of regular and complete services to them can he ensured.
- Mother and Child Projection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- Engagement of more than 9.15 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Operationalization of Comprehensive Abortion Care Services and Reproductive Tract Infections and Sexually Transmitted Infections (RTI/STI) at health facilities with a focus on "Delivery Points.
- Newer operational guidelines have been prepared and disseminated to the States for Screening for Diagnosis & management of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus, Hypothyroidism during pregnancy, Calcium supplementation during pregnancy and lactation, De-worming during pregnancy, Maternal Near Miss Review, Screening for Syphilis during pregnancy, Guidance note on use of Uterotonic during labor

and Guidance note on prevention and management of PPH.

- Guidelines on standardization of Labor Rooms and creation of Obstetric HDU and Obstetric ICU at District Hospitals and Medical Colleges has also been prepared and disseminated to the States for improving quality of care during delivery and child birth.
- Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Health and Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved maternal and child health outcomes through continuum of care across life cycle.

Sewage Water Treatment Plants

154. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sewage water treatment plants in the country, State/UT- wise;

(b) whether the number of sewage water treatment plants are commensurate with the annual waste discharge of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the action taken thereon;

(d) the details of States in the country which have met the sewage waste treatment requirements; and

(e) whether the Union Government has issued guidelines to State/UTs in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) As per a report published by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in March, 2015, the sewage generation from urban areas in the country is estimated at 61,948 million litres per day (mid), against which the available sewage treatment capacity is 23,277 mid (37% of the sewage generation) in 816 sewage treatment plants (including 145 sewage treatment plants under construction). The State-wise details of sewage generation from urban areas and corresponding sewage treatment capacity available are given in the enclosed Statement.

It is the responsibility of State Governments/ concerned local bodies to ensure proper treatment and disposal of sewage generated so that the untreated sewage is not discharged in rivers and other water bodies, thereby polluting them. This Ministry has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), on cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. NRCP has so far covered polluted stretches of 31 rivers in 75 towns spread over 14 States in the country at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 4517.82 crore, and Central share of Rs. 2197.97 crore has been released to the State Governments for implementation of various pollution abatement schemes. Sewage treatment capacity of 2455.43 mild (million litres per day) has been created so far under the NRCP. Proposals are received from the State Governments from time to time for taking up various pollution abatement works, including setting-up/ upgradation of sewage treatment plants (STPs), in towns along identified stretches of polluted rivers under NRCP and sanctioned after due appraisal on the basis of the prescribed Guidelines as well as availability of budgetary allocation under the programme.

State Governments, apart from their own budgetary allocation, are also accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including STPs, in various cities/towns under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Smart Cities Mission of Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs as well as Namami Gange programme of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation.

To ensure proper treatment of municipal wastewater before discharge into the rivers, CPCB has issued directions under Section 18 1(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 in April, 2015 to all the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in the country for setting up of STPs in their respective States. CPCB also issued directions in October, 2015 to municipal authorities of 184 towns (66 metropolitan cities and State capitals + towns along river Ganga) under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to ensure proper treatment and disposal of sewage generated for abatement of pollution of rivers.

Besides, the Central Government has laid down discharge standards for STPs in October, 2017, which have been made more stringent and also includes fecal coliform as one of the parameters.

Statement

State-wise details of sewage generation in urban areas and treatment capacity available

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Sewage Generation in urban areas	Installed Treatment Capacity (mild)	Number of STPs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	22	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2871	247.27	12
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	50	-	-
4.	Assam	703	0.21	1
5.	Bihar	1879	124.55	6
6.	Chandigarh	164	314.5	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	951	-	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	29	-	-
10.	Goa	145	74.58	7
11.	Gujarat	4119	3062.92	51
12.	Haryana	1413	852.7	41
13.	Himachal Pradesh	110	114.72	66
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	547	264.74	19
15.	Jharkhand	1270	117.24	15
16.	Karnataka	3777	1304.16	57
17.	Kerala	2552	152.97	10
18.	Lakshadweep	8	-	-
19.	Madhya Pradesh	3214	482.23	17
20.	Maharashtra	8143	5160.36	76
21.	Manipur	132	-	-
22.	Meghalaya	95	1	1
23.	Mizoram	90	10	1
24.	Nagaland	92	-	-
25.	Delhi	4155	2693.7	35
26.	Odisha	1121	385.54	13
27.	Puducherry	136	68.5	6
28.	Punjab	1664	1245.45	86
29.	Rajasthan	2736	865.92	63
30.	Sikkim	24	31.88	11
31.	Tamil Nadu	5599	1799.72	73
32.	Telangana	1671	685.8	18
33.	Tripura	154	0.05	1
34.	Uttar Pradesh	7124	2646.84	73
35.	Uttarakhand	495	152.9	24
36.	West Bengal	4667	416.9	28
	Total	61948	23277	816

[Translation]

Dowry Harassment Cases

155. DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any significant decline has been noticed in dowry harassment cases after implementation of Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 by the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, whether the Government proposes to amend the said Act and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the concrete steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to create awareness about the said Act and to protect women from dowry harassment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, a total number of 10050 cases in 2014, number of 9894 cases in 2015 and 8455 cases in 2016 were registered under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 which shows decreasing trend.

(b) and (c) There is no such proposal to amend the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. The Ministry reviews with the States/UTs from time to time for effective implementation of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. Government of India regularly conducts awareness generation programmes and publicity campaigns on various laws relating to women including Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 through workshops, fairs, cultural programmes, seminars, training programmes etc. Advertisements are regularly brought out in the print and electronic media to create awareness on laws relating to rights of women.

DMJDY

156. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:
SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) bank accounts opened along with total deposit in these accounts, bank, State/UT-wise including Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether any target has been fixed for opening bank accounts under the scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of PMJDY account wherein financial benefits of Government schemes is being provided;

(d) whether such accounts are exerting pressure on rural banks, if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(e) whether the Government has increased the rural bank branches to reduce the said pressure, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The number of bank accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) along with total deposit in these accounts, State/UT-wise including Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh and bank-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(b) PMJDY is an ongoing scheme of the government targeted inter alia to provide universal access to basic banking facilities and financial services. Banks have informed that under PMJDY, a total of 31.01 crore accounts have been opened as on 24.1.2018 and 23.40 crore RuPay debit cards have been issued to PMJDY account-holders.

(c) The information in this regard is not centrally maintained.

(d) to (f) The number of functioning branches of public sector banks in rural areas (less than 10,000 population) as reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), has increased to 29,146 on 30.9.2017 from 29,029 as on 31.3.2017. In addition to bank branches, banking services are also provided through Business Correspondents in rural areas to share the workload.

RBI has rationalized its Branch Authorisation Policy and granted general permission to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks), including Public Sector Banks, to open banking outlets at any place in the country, without seeking prior approval of RBI in each case, subject to at least 25 percent of the total number of banking outlets opened during a financial year being in unbanked rural centres (Tier 5 and Tier 6 centres).

RBI has also aligned the roadmap for unbanked villages having population more than 5,000 with the revised guidelines on Branch Authorisation Policy vide circular dated June 8, 2017, wherein State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) Convenor banks have been advised to review and identify the unbanked rural centres (URCs) in villages with population above 5,000, and ensure that such URCs are banked forthwith by opening of CBS enabled banking outlets.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise number of PMJDY bank accounts with total deposits

(as on 24.1.2018)

Sl. No	State Name	Total number of account holder	Deposit (in Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	51,374	19.84
2	Andhra Pradesh	89,48,054	1,473.91
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2,53,418	73.43
4	Assam	1,26,60,531	2,872.56
5	Bihar	3,32,22,898	6,764.59
6	Chandigarh	2,45,557	92.6

1	2	3	4
7	Chhattisgarh	1,29,43,290	2,092.34
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	90,301	34.98
9	Daman and Diu	42,885	14.51
10	Delhi	39,57,203	1,507.92
11	Goa	1,50,806	78.04
12	Gujarat	1,17,43,118	3,048.69
13	Haryana	64,67,225	2,479.33
14	Himachal Pradesh	9,84,263	436.31
15	Jammu and Kashmir	19,44,692	747.34
16	Jharkhand	1,10,36,489	2,329.84
17	Karnataka	1,16,16,548	2,522.11
18	Kerala	34,83,984	911.97
19	Lakshadweep	5,194	6.34
20	Madhya Pradesh	2,69,34,794	3,282.32
21	Maharashtra	2,19,04,198	4,212.45
22	Manipur	7,88,273	181.79
23	Meghalaya	4,13,758	200.18
24	Mizoram	2,65,257	15.79
25	Nagaland	2,17,528	37.45
26	Odisha	1,22,66,589	3,328.49
27	Puducherry	1,59,641	33.84
28	Punjab	60,29,330	2,191.56
29	Rajasthan	2,40,81,596	5,098.95
30	Sikkim	94,736	29.36
31	Tamil Nadu	88,57,741	1,362.57
32	Telangana	89,40,830	1,240.40
33	Tripura	8,18,353	685.29
34	Uttar Pradesh	4,66,72,616	12,212.43
35	Uttarakhand	21,51,632	863.43
36	West Bengal	2,96,54,453	11,105.61
Total3100,99,155		73,588.56	

Source: Banks (Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and 13 Major Private Banks)

Statement-II

Bank-wise number of PMJDY accounts with total deposits

(as on 24.1.2018)

Bank Type	Total number of account holder	Deposits (in Rs. lakh)
1	2	3
Public Sector Banks	250386603	5891354.13
Regional Rural Banks	49825954	1249218.90
Private Sector Banks	9886598	218282.85
Grand Total	310099155	7358855.88
(A) **Public Sector Banks**		
Name of the Bank		
Allahabad Bank	7312272	180375.54
Andhra Bank	2352108	30703.35
Bank of Baroda	23057269	590473.68
Bank of India	18972064	406286.70
Bank of Maharashtra	5112673	105920.87
Canara Bank	6698215	189050.32
Central Bank of India	10867427	197016,58
Corporation Bank	2710491	101422.55
Dena Bank	4376711	92825.29
IDB1 Bank Ltd.	822916	20687.31
Indian Bank	3301946	46520.73
Indian Overseas Bank	4384713	76009.76
Oriental Bank of Commerce	4203256	424993.00
Punjab & Sind Bank	1086936	58100.14
Punjab National Bank	18180240	350705.99
State Bank of India	105069943	1591234.76
Syndicate Bank	4443273	132926.68
UCO Bank	6492440	153047.15
Union Bank of India	7495466	139752.38
United Bank of India	11984301	983513.02

1	2	3
Vijaya Bank	1461943	19788.33
Public Sector Banks Sub Total	250386603	5891354.13
(B) **Regional Rural Bank**		
Name of the Bank		
Allahabad Bank	1093411	27339.07
Andhra Bank	183671	2755.39
Bank of Baroda	5904673	155393.44
Bank of India	4022603	79788.70
Bank of Maharashtra	933172	20501.79
Canara Bank	1086141	53246.14
Central Bank of India	4206222	114015.06
Dena Bank	423195	13284.26
Indian Bank	557803	6906.30
Indian Overseas Bank	1018323	29066.32
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd	105242	5012.44
Punjab & Sind Bank	20286	306.86
Punjab National Bank	3598000	118217.86
State Bank of India	12928823	276930.63
Syndicate Bank	2565151	93594.81
UCO Bank	1466778	28477.79
Union Bank of India	1340979	31603.54
United Bank of India	8371481	192778.49
Regional Rural Banks Sub Total	49825954	1249218.90
(C) **Major Private Banks**		
Name of the Bank		
Axis Bank Ltd	777064	21961.81
City Union Bank Ltd	84049	494.68
Federal Bank Ltd	479833	19116.72
HDFC Bank Ltd	1771826	86461.61
ICICI Bank Ltd	4009746	20116.66
IndusInd Bank Ltd	446519	3036.66
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd	1499706	57125.23
Karur Vysya Bank	186701	1609.77
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd	179490	1867.18
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd	135025	1466.39
RBL Bank Ltd	95307	215.10
South Indian Bank Ltd	209160	4589.53
Yes Bank Ltd	12172	221.50
Major Private Banks Sub Total	9886598	218282.85

Source: Banks (Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and 13 Major Private Banks)

[English]

Aggregate Turnover under GST

157. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exempted supplies have been included under the definition of 'aggregate turnover' under Section 2 (6) of the CGST Act, whereas under the previous Service Tax regime, only taxable services were considered while determining the threshold for liability;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is willing to consider the proposal to exclude exempted supplies from the definition of 'aggregate turnover'; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. This is as per the decision of the GST Council.

(c) No Madam. There is no such proposal being considered by the Government as of now.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c) above.

Crime by Juveniles

158. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:
KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that instances of crimes committed by juveniles/minors are on the rise in the country, especially in urban parts of the country, as reported by NCRB and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) has been enacted by repealing the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 to make comprehensive provisions for children alleged and found to be in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) As reported by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), the new cases of juveniles apprehended during the year 2014, 2015 and 2016 are 48228, 41385, 44171 respectively, showing a mixed trend with a decline of 14% in 2015 over 2014 and an increase of 6.73% in 2016 over 2015.

(b) and (c) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) has been enacted by repealing the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 to make comprehensive provisions for children alleged and found to be in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection, taking into consideration the standards prescribed in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice, 1985 (the Beijing Rules), the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty(1990), the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Inter country Adoption (1993), and other related international instruments.

The revised Act has come into effect from 15.01.2016. The new 'JJ Act' includes special provisions to address heinous offences committed by children above the age of 16, years. For the first time, offences have been clearly defined and classified in the Act as petty, serious and heinous. Special provisions have been made to tackle child offenders committing heinous offences in the age group of 16-18 years, which will act as a deterrent. Apart from this the JJ Act, focuses on various measures for rehabilitation and reintegration of children in difficult circumstances, including children in conflict with law. The JJ Act and the Central Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016 thereunder, provide for setting up of a network of services and structures for ensuring the well being and rehabilitation of such children which includes Juvenile Justice Boards, Special Juvenile Police Units, State and District Child Protection Units, Homes of various types and non-institutional care through adoption, foster-care and sponsorship. These measures among other things also intend main streaming of children W in conflict with law and there by reducing crimes by the minors. The State Governments/UT Administrations are entrusted with the primary responsibility for implementation of the JJ Act.

Strike by Doctors

159. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that over 2.5 lakh doctors from various parts of the country had gone on strike recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and 1 he extent to which the medical services were stalled;

(c) whether Indian Medical Association (IMA) placed certain demands to the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon and the steps taken by the Government to address the genuine grievances of doctors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) The Indian Medical Association has raised its objection on certain provision of the National Medical Commission Bill, 2017. The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 29.12.2017 and was taken up for consideration in the Lok Sabha on 02.01.2018 and referred to Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health & Family Welfare. It was learnt that IMA had called for strike on that day. Keeping view of the same, the Ministry issued advisory to the Hospitals/ Institutes to take necessary measures to ensure that patients health care and emergency services are run smoothly. IMA has been invited to depose before the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health & Family Welfare and has submitted its demands directly to the Committee.

Forest Fires

160. SHRI B.V. NAIK:
SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of forest fires, the area affected in hectares and the loss in terms of money, during the last three years, state wise;

(b) whether frequency of forest fires in the country have increased and if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether an enquiry has pointed out that miscreants purposefully caused fire to encroach upon forest land, if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) whether there is any proposal to constitute an independent agency to estimate the losses in real terms and earmark budget for compensation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The details in respect of State/UT wise number of forest fire alerts as reported by Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun in the last three years is enclosed as Statement. The information regarding the area affected in hectares and the loss in terms of money are not maintained at the level of this Ministry.

(b) As per the forest fire alerts reported by FSI, Dehradun, there was an increase in number of forest fire alerts in the year 2017 in comparison to years 2015 and year 2016.

(c) The Ministry is not in receipt of any enquiry report indicating that miscreants purposefully caused fire to encroach upon forest land.

(d) and (e) The Ministry has no proposal to constitute an independent agency to estimate the losses in real terms and earmark budget for compensation.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015	2016	2017
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	24	8
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,075	1,699	1877
3	Arunachal Pradesh	358	293	733
4	Assam	1,656	1,766	1877
5	Bihar	45	321	272
6	Chandigarh	-	-	1
7	Chhattisgarh	1,272	2,808	4373
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	0
9	Daman and Diu	-	-	0
10	Delhi	-	2	5
11	Goa	-	10	32
12	Gujarat	117	262	574
13	Haryana	6	43	185
14	Himachal Pradesh	22	199	170
15	Jammu and Kashmir	13	217	113
16	Jharkhand	457	740	1133
17	Karnataka	295	831	1333
18	Kerala	91	165	456
19	Lakshadweep	-	-	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	294	2,675	4781
21	Maharashtra	721	1,874	3487
22	Manipur	1,286	1,105	1094
23	Meghalaya	1,373	966	1454
24	Mizoram	2,468	1,318	1587
25	Nagaland	722	678	930
26	Odisha	1,467	2,763	4416
27	Puducherry	-	-	9
28	Punjab	7	45	320
29	Rajasthan	90	66	260

1	2	3	4	5
30	Sikkim	3	-	8
31	Tamil Nadu	95	113	301
32	Telangana*	1,052	1,154	1748
33	Tripura	476	346	431
34	Uttar Pradesh	130	691	1170
35	Uttarakhand	207	1,501	376
36	West Bengal	138	142	364
	Grand Total	15,937	24,817	35,888

[Translation]

Barcoding of Drugs

161. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to carry out amendment in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act to make barcoding of pharmaceutical products mandatory so as to contain spurious drugs from markets;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare had, with a view to establish trackability and traceability of drugs, issued a draft notification on 03.06.2015 to make barcoding compulsory on the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary packs to be marketed in the country and invited objection and suggestion from the stakeholders. The notification was, however, not finalized keeping in view the reservations of manufacturers regarding high cost of bar coding.

[English]

Course under AYUSH

162. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU:
SHRI NARAMALLI SIVAPRASAD:

Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether a course for students in Homoeopathy and Unani medicines is likely to be introduced which facilitate the students to practice modern medicine in future and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry is considering new and stringent parameters for students to attain admission to these courses; and

(c) the steps taken to encourage meritorious students to take up studies in these fields?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) There is no such course for students in Homoeopathy and Unani system of medicine which is likely to be introduced to facilitate the students to practice modern medicine in near future.

[Translation]

Survey of Widows

163. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI:
SHRI LAXMINARAYAN YADAV:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data pertaining to number of widows and destitute women in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, whether the Government proposes to conduct any survey to ascertain their number and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government implements any scheme to provide relief, rehabilitation and training to such women so as to enable them to earn livelihood and become self-dependent;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the funds allocated/released and utilized thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(e) the number of shelter homes presently functional and number of women beneficiaries thereby, State/UT-wise; and

(f) whether the Government also proposes to introduce any scheme for re-marriage of young widows in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Registrar General of India conducts decennial Population Census wherein data are collected on all persons living in the country at the time of Census taking. The number of widows as per census 2011, as provided by Registrar General of India, is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the Swadhar Greh Scheme which targets the women victims of unfortunate circumstances who are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation so that they could lead their life with dignity. The Scheme envisages providing shelter, food, clothing and health as well as economic and social security for the women victims of difficult circumstances which includes widows, destitute women and aged women.

(d) and (e) The State-wise details of funds released and utilized under the Swadhar/Swadhar Greh Scheme during each of last three years and the current year is enclosed as Statement-II. The State-wise details of Swadhar Grehs presently functional and number of beneficiaries are enclosed as Statement-III.

(f) No, Madam.

Statement-I

India/States/UTs	Widows
1	2
India	**43261478**
State - Jammu and Kashmir (01)	283650
State - Himachal Pradesh (02)	293475
State - Punjab (03)	928158
State - Chandigarh (04)	24496
State - Uttarakhand (05)	387215
State - Haryana (06)	773297
State - Nct of Delhi (07)	456613
State - Rajasthan (08)	1983634
State - Uttar Pradesh (09)	4856188
State-Bihar (10)	2238793
State-Sikkim (11)	13717
State - Arunachal Pradesh (12)	31787
State-Nagaland (13)	39496
State - Manipur (14)	77990
State-Mizoram (15)	28569
State-Tripura (16)	164969
State-Meghalaya (17)	84825
State-Assam (18)	1156042
State - West Bengal (19)	3792184
State - Jharkhand (20)	1027878
State-Odisha (21)	1612627
State - Chhattisgarh (22)	973787
State - Madhya Pradesh (23)	2160609
State - Gujarat (24)	2015742
State - Daman and Diu (25)	6816
State - Dadra and Nagar Haveli (26)	7378
State - Maharashtra (27)	4520764
State - Andhra Pradesh (28)	4297481
State - Karnataka (29)	2989429
State - Goa (30)	77935
State - Lakshadweep (31)	2448
State - Kerala (32)	2010984
State-Tamil Nadu (33)	3856398
State - Puducherry (34)	73579
State - Andaman and Nicobar Islands (35)	12525

Statement-II

State-wise funds released undr Swadhar/Swadhar Greh Scheme during the last three years and current year

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States	Amount Released during 2014-15	Amount Released during 2015-16	Amount Released during 2016-17	Amount Released during 2017-18 as on 30.01.2018
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	93.78	48.21	124.47	156.61
2	Assam	128.91	43.47	237.56	197.03
3	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	4.4	9.01
4	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	6.54	8.11
5	Bihar	0	0	69.79	86.54
6	Chandigarh	0	0	7.27	9.01
7	Chhattisgarh	7.00	5.26	17.44	16.22
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
10	Delhi	0	0	14	18.02
11	Gujarat	19.20	7.58	40.5	37.86
12	Goa	0	0	4.36	5.40
13	Haryana	0	0	4.36	9.77
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
15	Jharkhand	28.58	6.46	24.41	18.32
16	Jammu and Kashmir	5.99	17.74	40	32.45
17	Karnataka	268.04	67.94	461.95	560.73
18	Kerala	20.79	0	52.36	43.27
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	76.12	50.77	95.91	89.99
21	Maharashtra	279.06	35.89	576.88	438.36
22	Mizoram	2.51	2.48	16.72	16.22
23	Manipur	106.63	47.76	284.07	189.83
24	Meghalaya	0	0	0	8.72

1	2	3	4	5	6
25	Nagaland	0	0	6.54	8.11
26	Odisha	104.86	269.16	723.85	521.43
27	Punjab	0	0	10.52	10.81
28	Puducherry	0	0	7.27	9.01
29	Rajasthan	23.35	9.13	68.4	102.98
30	Sikkim	0	0	6.54	8.11
31	Tamil Nadu	38.53	12.48	247.22	280.07
32	Telangana	74.85	63.24	134.61	177.88
33	Tripura	0	0	26.17	32.45
34	Uttar Pradesh	247.03	1490.89	383.43	595.34
35	Uttarkhand	60.91	3.63	69.93	92.33
36	West Bengal	74.18	154.48	18.37	448.35
37	CSWB for SSH	1195.06	2521.25	1519.46	0
	CSWB for construction	-	-	3073	1037.00
	Total	2855.38	4857.82	8378.3	5275.34

Statement-III

State-wise/UT-wise details of number of Swadhar Greh presently functional and the number of women beneficiaries

Sl. No.	Name	No. of Swadhar Greh	Number of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	26	780
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	30
3	Assam	24	720
4	Bihar	16	480
5	Punjab	2	60
6	Chandigarh	1	30
7	Chhattisgarh	4	120
8	Delhi	2	60
9	Goa	1	30
10	Gujarat	7	210
11	Haryana	1	30
12	Jammu and Kashmir	4	120
13	Jharkhand	3	90
14	Karnataka	61	1830
15	Kerala	8	240
16	Madhya Pradesh	6	180
17	Maharashtra	76	2280
18	Manipur	23	690
19	Mizoram	2	60

1	2	3	4
20	Nagaland	1	30
21	Odisha	72	2160
22	Puducherry	1	30
23	Rajasthan	14	420
24	Sikkim	1	30
25	Tamil Nadu	40	1200
26	Telangana	24	720
27	Tripura	4	120
28	Uttar Pradesh	76	2741
29	Uttrakhand	9	270
30	West Bengal	48	1440
31	Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	30
	Total	559	17231

[English]

Stressed Assets

164. SHRI G. HARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banks are saddled with stressed assets worth Rs. 14 lakh crore and may need Rs. 6,50,000 crore to resolve the problem of bad loans and capitalize banks, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the banking sector is likely to see further pain of Rs. 4 lakh crore loss in stressed assets and Rs. 10 lakh core assets need to be resolved by bad banks, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the total bad loans of 41 banks stood at Rs. 7 lakh crore in the December quarter of financial year 2017, up by 60 percent from the same period last year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data for global operations, stressed assets of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), as on 30.9.2017, were Rs. 10,15,172 crore. As regards banks requirement for resolving the problem of bad loans, stressed assets and capitalising banks, as per RBI input, the same is not maintained with RBI.

(c) and (d) As per RBI's data, for global operations, Gross Non-performing Assets (GNPAs) of SCBs as on 30.9.2017 rose to Rs. 8,50,178 crore from Rs. 7,20,812 crore as on 30.9.2016, i.e., by 17.95%.

Glaucoma

165. SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether glaucoma is a major cause of blindness in the country and if so, the details thereof indicating the estimated number of people suffering from the disease, State/UT-wise;

(b) the corrective measures taken/ proposed by the Government to tackle glaucoma and other eye related problems including colour blindness and spread awareness about the same; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to support research and innovation to find a cure for blindness and the achievements made as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per the findings of the detailed Blindness Survey (2001-02) conducted under the National Programme for Control of Blindness & Visual Impairment (NPCB&VI) in the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Glaucoma is one of the leading causes of blindness accounting for 5.8% of the total 12 million (approximate) cases of blindness in the country.

Various studies done in the Country have shown that the prevalence of Glaucoma varies from 1%-6% in different states of India.

(b) The following corrective measures have been taken under NPCB&VI to tackle glaucoma and other eye related problems including colour blindness and spread awareness about the same:

- Decentralized implementation of the scheme through State/District Health Societies;

- Conducting workshops of District Ophthalmologists to sensitize them on early diagnosis and treatment of Glauccma cases in the country;
- Instructions have been issued to all States for holding comprehensive screening eye camps including Glauccma screening and referral of suspected cases;
- In-service training of eye surgeons for improvement of skills for treatment of various eye diseases including diagnosis and treatment of Glaucoma;
- Providing comprehensive eye care services for eye diseases like Cataract, Diabetic Retinopathy, Glaucoma, Corneal Blindness, Retinal Diseases, Childhood Blindness including Retinopathy of Prematurity etc.;
- Financial assistance to identified NGO eye hospitals ind private practitioners for treatment of eye diseases including Glaucoma;
- Provision of essential drugs and ophthalmic equipments at District Hospitals for diagnosis and treatment of eye diseases including Glaucoma;
- Promoting preventive Eye care and creating awareness during various annual events under the programme.

(c) The following research studies have been undertaken by AIIMS, New Delhi, to find a cure for blindness:

I. A pilot study was undertaken which included 30 patients of retinitis pigmentosa to assess safety and function of retina using electrophysiological tests. The study showed that use of stem cells is safe and produce changes in retinal function.

II. Another study funded by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) was conducted to assess the role of self-derived bone marrow stem cells in Dry Age Related Macular Degeneration. The Stem Cell therapy was done for 3C patients and the results were encouraging. Electrophysiological tests showed significant improvement in these patients.

III. A study was also conducted to evaluate cultivated Limbal Stein Cell transplantation to evaluate its long term outcome in children and adults. According to Institute, nowadays, cultivated Limbal Stem Cell Transplantation is preferred over conventional Limbal Stem Cell Therapy due to decreased risk of fellow eye complications.

[Translation]

AYUSH Treatment for Cancer

166. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any fresh provisions in the AYUSH hospitals for treatment of cancer patients whose condition is very serious and who are beyond the reach of allopathic treatment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which it is being taken care of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Public Health is a State subject. The Government has not made any fresh provision in AYUSH Hospital for treatment of cancer patients whose condition is very serious and who are beyond the reach of allopathic treatment.

[English]

Supplementary Nutrition to Children in Anganwadis

167. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides supplementary nutrition to children in Anganwadis under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to make some changes in food items provided under the scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Supplementary

Nutrition under the Anganwadi Services of the Umbrella ICDS Scheme is provided to children under-6 years of age as the nutritional norms proposed under Schedule II of National Food Security Act, 2013, the details of which are as under:

Sl. No.	Category	Type of meal	Calories (Kcal)	Protein (g)
1.	Children (6m to 3 years)	Take Home Ration	500	12-15
2.	Children (3 to 6 years)	Morning snack and Hot Cooked Meal	500	12-15
3.	Malnourished Children (6m to 6 years)	Take Home Ration	800	20-25

(c) No, Madam.

Uniform Pricing of Bonds

168. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has any plans to introduce rules for uniform pricing of bonds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main objections of the new rules; and

(d) the advantages of the proposal in the bond markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (d) The "Working group on development of Corporate Bond Market in India", under the chairmanship of Shri H.R. Khan, in its report has recommended a uniform valuation methodology which may be followed by all the regulated entities for valuation of their holdings of corporate bonds as use of different sources for valuation of corporate bond portfolio by regulated entities adversely impact trading in the secondary market.

The final decision on the said recommendation is yet to be taken by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).

Degradation of Wetlands

169. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to prevent degradation of wetlands denoted as Ramsar sites;

(b) if so, the details therefor;

(c) whether the Government plans to increase the number of Ramsar sites and notify more areas as wetlands of international importance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) So far, 26 wetlands in 15 States have been designated as Ramsar sites for conservation and management under the scheme of National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA) of the Ministry. For regulation of activities within the wetlands, including designated Ramsar sites in the country, the Wetlands (Conservation & Management) Rules, 2017 have been notified on 26.09.2017 superseding the Wetlands (Conservation & Management) Rules, 2010. So far, an amount of Rs. 167.96 crores has been released for conservation and management of 82 wetlands including Ramsar sites.

Also, in order to conserve wetlands in an integrated manner, all the States have been advised for giving high priority for, constitution of State Wetland Authorities, identification and notification of priority wetlands, development of integrated management plans, securing resources for implementation of management plans, monitoring and evaluation, strengthening research-management interface, etc.

Treatment of Cancer

170. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI HARIOM SINGH RATHORE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research has indicated a higher occurrence of cancer across urban registries compared to rural areas and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of States that have the highest occurrence of cancer;

(c) the details of measures undertaken to create awareness among the populace;

(d) whether affordable and effective medical facility to treat cancer has not kept pace with the increasing number of cancer cases and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to make available medical facilities at par with the facilities available in Tata Memorial Cancer Institute, Mumbai to treat cancer in other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) As reported by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), excluding north east India, higher Age Adjusted Incidence Rates (AAR) are seen in urban registries compared to rural area of Barshi PBCR. Based on Indian Council of Medical Research's National Cancer Registry Programme's (NCRP) report on "Three-year Report of Population Based Cancer Registries (PBCRs 2012-2014), Bengaluru, 2016", the higher Age Adjusted Incidence Rates (AAR) are seen in North Eastern zone (PBCRs inclusive of urban and rural areas) of Aizawl district from Mizoram state, Papumpare district from Arunachal Pradesh, East Khasi hills from Meghalaya state and Kamrup urban of Assam state for all anatomical sites of cancer in PBCRs across the country. The estimated incidence of cancer cases in the country, State/UT wise during 2017 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) To enhance the facilities for tertiary care of cancer, the Central Government is implementing Tertiary Care Cancer Centre Scheme to support the setting up of State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. Till date, proposals for setting up of 15 State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and 18 Tertiary Care Cancer Centers(TCCCs) have been approved in different parts of the country. The SCI and TCCCs will mentor all cancer related activities in their respective area. Cancer care is also supported under new AIIMS and State Government Medical Colleges being upgraded under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). Setting up of 2nd campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata and setting up of National Cancer Institute (NCI), Jhajjar under aegis of AIIMS, New Delhi has been approved. This will enhance capacity for cancer research and treatment.

Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer. The objectives of National Programme for prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto district level include awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. The treatment of Cancer in many of State and Centre Government institutions is free for BPL patients and subsidized for others. Some of the steps taken by Central Government are as follows:

(i) For early diagnosis, "Population-based Prevention, Centre and Screening of common NCDs viz. Diabetes, Hypertension and Common cancers (Oral, Breast, Cervical)" is initiated utilizing the services of the Frontline-workers and Health-workers under existing Primary Healthcare System. The screening for the risk factors of cancer among common Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) will also spread awareness on the risk factors of common NCDs including cancer. Self Breast Examination is also promoted for early detection for breast cancer. Electronic and Print media is utilized for health awareness for cancer.

(ii) The Government is providing financial assistance to patients living below poverty line for life threatening diseases under the schemes such as Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN), Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (HMCPF), State Illness Assistance Fund (SIAF) and Health Minister's Discretionary Grant (HMDG).

(iii) Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) outlets have been opened at 111 Institutions/Hospitals with an objective to make available Cancer and Cardiovascular Diseases drugs and implants at discounted prices to the patients. Jan Aushadhi stores are set up by Department of Pharmaceuticals to provide generic drugs at affordable prices.

Statement

Estimated Incidence of cancer cases in India, State/UT - All sites - Both sexes

States	2017
1	2
Jammu and Kashmir	16480
Himachal Pradesh	8348
Punjab	33781
Chandigarh	1335
Uttaranchal	12995
Haryana	32049
Delhi	20899
Rajasthan	86675
Uttar Pradesh	257353
Bihar	137656
Sikkim	485
Arunachal Pradesh	1292
Nagaland	1309
Manipur	3082
Mizoram	1687
Tripura	2229
Meghalaya	3376
Assam	32177
West Bengal	112466
Jharkhand	43071
Odisha	51763
Chhattisgarh	33477
Madhya Pradesh	93754
Gujarat	77097
Daman and Diu	504
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	542
Maharashtra	138271
Telangana	43784
Andhra Pradesh	60475
Karnataka	76867
Goa	1801
Lakshadweep	96
Kerala	44566
Tamil Nadu	83554
Pondicherry	1687
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	443
Total	1517426

Non-Performing Assets

171. SHRI D.K. SURESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the estimated bad loans of Public Sector Banks termed as Non Performing Assets (NPAs) during the last three years, bank-wise;

(b) the proportionate share of the NPAs of the corporate sector and farmers during the said period, sector-wise;

(c) whether the banks are encouraging only corporate sector whereas farmers are discouraged to take loans for agriculture, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has waived off the loans for the corporate sector but not for farmers, if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) data on domestic operations, bank-wise Gross Non-performing Assets (GNPAs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and the proportionate shares of GNPAs of Industry and Agriculture and Allied Activities in total GNPAs of PSBs, as on 31.3.2015, 31.3.2016, 31.3.2017 and 30.9.2017, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) As per RBI data, the Agriculture and Allied Activities Advances Outstanding rose to Rs. 8,84,996 crore as on 31.3.2017, as compared to Rs. 6,69,529 crore as on 31.3.2015.

(d) No corporate loan waiver has been done by the Government. Banks write-off loans based on RBI guidelines and their Board-approved policy.

Statement

Gross Non-Performing Assets of Public Sector Banks (PSBs)

Amounts in crore Rupees

Sl. No.	Bank	Gross NPA			
		As on 31.3.2015	As on 31.3.2016	As on 31.3.2017	As on 30.9.2017
1	Allahabad Bank	8,274	15,124	20,520	21,310
2	Andhra Bank	6,877	11,444	17,670	19,839
3	Bank of Baroda	13,921	33,508	34,935	38,652
4	Bank of India	20,245	43,124	42,724	39,671
5	Bank of Maharashtra	6,402	10,386	17,189	17,239
6	Bhartiya Mahila Bank	0	1	55	-
7	Canara Bank	12,490	29,435	31,801	36,537
8	Central Bank of India	11,873	22,721	27,251	31,641
9	Corporation Bank	7,107	14,544	17,045	20,685
10	Dena Bank	4,393	8,560	12,619	13,201
11	IDBI Bank Limited	12,654	20,037	38,223	45,097
12	Indian Bank	5,366	8,328	9,588	9,408
13	Indian Overseas Bank	13,153	26,597	32,521	33,010
14	Oriental Bank of Commerce	7,666	14,702	22,859	26,432
15	Punjab & Sind Bank	3,082	4,229	6,298	6,822
16	Punjab National Bank	25,318	54,424	53,121	55,257
17	Syndicate Bank	5,904	11,974	15,662	18,211
18	UCO Bank	9,782	20,106	21,699	23,329
19	Union Bank of India	12,672	23,143	30,928	35,294
20	United Bank of India	6,553	9,471	10,952	12,893
21	Vijaya Bank	2,443	6,027	6,382	6,649
22	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	2,945	3,603	10,677	-
23	State Bank of Hyderabad	4,985	6,591	18,212	-
24	State Bank of India	54,107	90,388	1,05,549	1,78,628
25	State Bank of Mysore	2,136	3,636	9,915	-
26	State Bank of Patiala	4,360	6,767	17,847	-
27	State Bank of Travancore	2,357	3,200	8,817	-

Sl. No.	Data category	Proportionate share of GNPAs by data category in total GNPAs of PSBs			
		As on 31.3.2015	As on 31.3.2016	As on 31.3.2017	As on 30.9.2017
1.	Industry	60.92%	69.27%	73.33%	74.28%
2.	Agriculture and Allied Activities	13.09%	9.55%	8.89%	8.58%

Note: RBI has apprised that information on share of NPAs of farmers is not available, and that data on asset quality, e.g., outstanding GNPAs, are not collected under the nomenclature as "corporate".

Source: Reserve Bank of India

[Translation]

GST Rebate on Digital Payments

172. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide rebate on Goods and Services Tax (GST) for promoting digital payments and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the said benefit is provided exclusively to consumers only and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the wholesalers and the retailers are also likely to be provided benefits of the said rebate; and

(d) if so, the details of the minimum and maximum percentage of rebate likely to be fixed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) An agenda note proposing certain concession in GST rate on supplies made to end consumers, to promote digital transactions, was placed before the GST Council in the meetings held on 10.11.2017 and 18.01.2018. However, the same has not been recommended by the GST Council so far.

(b) to (d) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

[English]

Extreme Weather Events

173. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been ranked asthe sixth most vulnerable country in theworld in terms of extreme weather events;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective measures taken by theGovernment in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) According to the publication "Global Climate Risk Index - 2018" released by the Germanwatch, a non-profit, non-governmental organization, during the 23rd Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held at Bonn, Germany in November 2017, India is rankedsixth most affected country in the world in year 2016 facing extreme weather events. However, the analysis is not all encompassing and acknowledges that single extreme weather event cannot be attributed to climate change exclusively. There may be other factors at play, which need to be factored in.

(c) The Government has launched the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in June 2008 to deal with the issues related to climate change. NAPCC comprises of eight missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan ecosystem, Green India, sustainable agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change. Thirty two States and Union Territories (UTs) have also prepared the State Action Plan on Climate Change consistent with the objectives of NAPCC highlighting State specific issues relating to climate change. In addition, a National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change has been launched by the Government to support adaptation measures of States/UTs.

Further, India Meteorological Department (IMD) has modernized its observation system by installing a network of doppler weather radars, automatic weather stations, automatic rain gauge stations, etc. for monitoring abnormal weather patterns. IMD has also upgraded its forecasting skills so that advance warning can be provided to concerned agencies to tackle the adverse impacts of extreme weather events.

Wealth Index of States

174. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has released the wealth index of States, if so, the details thereof, States/ UT- wise and rank-wise;

(b) the details of tools/variables used for conducting the study in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has used quintiles scores to classify population for States, religious and caste groups and rural-urban areas in each quintile, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether High levels of income and wealth inequality is a matter of great concern in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government is planning any policy intervention in this regard and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) The National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4) conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.Government of India has presented data on wealth index of States/Union Territories (UTs). Chandigarh, followed by Delhi and Punjab have the highest percentage of population in the highest wealth quintile. A Statement on State/UT wise percentage of population in the highest wealth quintile is enclosed.

(b) The wealth index has been computed by using household scores based on indicators which reflect ownership of assets and other characteristics. The sample households are given scores based on the number and kinds of consumer goods they own, ranging from a television to a bicycle or car, and housing characteristics such as source of drinking water, toilet facilities, and flooring materials. These scores are derived using principal component analysis. National wealth quintiles are compiled by assigning the household score to each usual (de jure) household member, ranking each person in the household population by their score, and then dividing the distribution into five equal categories, each with 20 per cent of the population.

(c) The NFHS-4 has reported the wealth quintiles according to caste groups, religious groups and according to urban and rural residence of the households. As per NFHS-4, 51 percent of the population in scheduled caste households and 71 per cent of the population in scheduled tribe households are in the two lowest wealth quintiles. It has also reported that in India, the wealthiest households are concentrated in urban areas. According to NFHS-4, 74 per cent of the urban population is in the two highest wealth quintiles, while more than half of the rural population (56 percent)falls in the two lowest wealth quintiles.

(d) and (e) The wealth indices of States/UTs are based on select indicators of ownership of assets and housing characteristics. As per the NFHS wealth index, there are wide State/UT wise variations in the percentage distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles. Reducing inequalities is high on the agenda of the Government. According to Economic Survey 2017-18, utmost priority to social infrastructure like education, health and social protection is being given by the Government to engineer an inclusive and sustainable growth in India. The Government has been enhancing expenditure on human capital along with adopting measures to improve efficiency of expenditure by convergence of schemes. This is evident from the RBI data which show that the expenditure on social services by the Centre and States (General Government) as a proportion of GDP has increased from 5.8 per cent in 2015-16 to 6.6 per cent 2017-18 (BE).

Several initiatives have been taken up by the Government of India to eliminate poverty, inequality and to empower the marginalized sections of the society by expanding the social security net through Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (Accident Insurance), Atal Pension Yojana (Unorganized Sector) and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana (Life Insurance) and institutional support for entrepreneurship with the help of MUDRA Bank, to provide microfinance to entrepreneurs in rural hinterland of India and a National Hub for SC/ST entrepreneurs has been created to support the entrepreneurs belonging to the marginalized communities.In addition,Stand up India scheme was launched to boost the spirit of entrepreneurship among the most vulnerable groups of the society wherein every single branch of a public sector bank is asked to support one entrepreneur each from women and SC/ST category. Apart from providing the social security net and institutional credit support to the marginalized sections of the society, the Pradhan Mantri Jan DhanYojana is operational that strives to achieve financial inclusion by ensuring that the economically weaker sections have access to bank accounts. Other programmes/schemes such as, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana -National Rural and Urban Livelihoods Mission, Swachh Bharat Mission, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Skill India, Make in India, etc. are being implemented by the Government in both rural and urban areas of the country which aim to create directly and indirectly additional employment opportunities to reap the benefits of the demographic dividend.

Statement

State/UTs wise percentage of population in highest wealth quintiles arranged in descending order

State/ UTs	% of Population in the Highest Wealth Quintile
1	2
Chandigarh	78.5
Delhi	61.1
Punjab	60.7
Goa	54.5
Kerala	48.1
Haryana	45.8
Lakshadweep	37.3
Puducherry	35.3
Mizoram	32.6
Himachal Pradesh	31.8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30.3
Gujarat	29.9
Uttarakhand	29.0
Daman and Diu	28.9
Jammu and Kashmir	26.0
Maharashtra	26.0
Telangana	22.3
Tamil Nadu	22.0
Karnataka	21.0
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	19.4
Rajasthan	19.2
Andhra Pradesh	17.0
Madhya Pradesh	15.8
Uttar Pradesh	15.5
Chhattisgarh	13.5
Sikkim	11.6
Nagaland	10.5
Manipur	9.5
West Bengal	9.2
Jharkhand	9.0
Arunachal Pradesh	8.9
Odisha	7.2
Meghalaya	6.5
Assam	6.4
Tripura	6.3
Bihar	3.3

Source: India Report: National Family Health Survey -4 (2015-16)

National Adaptation Funds

175. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the National Adaptation Fund;

(b) the details of projects that are currently being implemented in the country under the aegis of the Fund, State/UT - wise; and

(c) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has submitted the Detailed Project Report with respect to the Fund and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change is a Central Sector Scheme meant to assist States to meet the cost of adaptation measures which are not covered under the on-going Central and State Government Schemes. The aim of the Scheme is to reduce adverse impacts of climate change on the community and key economic sectors like agriculture, water, forestry, human health, coastal areas, disaster management and tourism in vulnerable areas. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is the National Implementing Entity (NIE) for the Scheme. Till date, 23 projects have been approved at a total cost of Rs. 483.65 Cr. and Rs. 236.31 Cr. has been released. The details of the projects sanctioned so far under NAFCC are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Government of Maharashtra submitted a Detailed Project Report titled 'Efficient water management and agriculture technology adoption for climate adaptive and resilient farming system in 51 villages of Nundurbar and Buldhana districts of Maharashtra for consideration under NAFCC at a total cost of Rs. 22.95 cr. The project has been approved and first installment of Rs. 11.47 cr. has been released.

Statement

List of Approved Projects under National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change

Sl. No.	States	Title of the Project	Total Cost of the project (Rs. in. Crores) as per DPR	Amount Released (Rs. in Crores)	Project Duration in Years
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Punjab	Towards Climate Resilient Livestock Production System in Punjab" prepared under State Action Plan on Climate Change for financial assistance from National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change	17.40	13.92	5
2	Odisha	Water Conservation through runoff management to improve ground water recharge for vulnerability reduction and resilience enhancement in water basin of Nuapada district for climate adaptation	20.00	16.00	4
3	Himachal Pradesh	Sustainable Livelihoods of agriculture -dependent Rural communities in drought prone district of Himachal Pradesh through climate smart solutions.	20.00	10.00	5
4	Puducherry	Integrated Surface Water Management for Climate Resilient Agriculture through Rejuvenation of Traditional Tanks	16.76	3.95	2
5	Manipur	Model Carbon Positive Eco-Village in Phayeng of Manipur	10.00	5.00	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Kerala	Promotion of integrated farming system of Kaipad in coastal wetlands of North Kerala	25.00	12.50	4
7	Tamil Nadu	Management and rehabilitation of coastal habitats and biodiversity for climate Change Adaptation and Sustainable Livelihood in Gulf of Mannar, Tamil Nadu, India	24.74	12.37	4
8	Chhattisgarh	Climate Adaptation Strategies in Wetlands along Mahanadi River Catchment areas in Chhattisgarh	21.47	10.73	4
9	Jammu and Kashmir	Climate Resilient Sustainable Agriculture in Rain - Fed Farming (Kandi) Areas of Jammu and Kashmir	22.51	11.25	4
10	Telangana	Resilient Agricultural Households through Adaptation to Climate Change in Mahbubnagar district, Telangana.	24.00	6.00	4
11	Meghalaya	Spring-shed development works for rejuvenation of springs for climate resilient development in the water stressed areas of Meghalaya	22.91	11.45	4
12	Mizoram	Sustainable Agriculture Development through Expansion, Enhancement and Modelling in the state of Mizoram	10.38	5.19	-
13	Andhra Pradesh	Climate Resilient interventions in Dairy Sector in coastal and Arid areas in Andhra Pradesh.	12.71	6.36	5
14	Madhya Pradesh	Increasing Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change through developing climate-Smart Villages in Select Vulnerable Districts of Madhya Pradesh	24.87	12.44	3
15	Karnataka	Conservation and Management of Indigenous varieties of livestock;i (Cattle and Sheep) in the Wake of Climate Change in Karnataka.	24.22	12.11	4
16	Haryana	Scaling-up Resilient Agriculture Practices towards Climate Smart Villages in Haryana	22.09	8.77	3
17	Assam	Management of Ecosystem of Kaziranga National Park by creating Climate Resilient Livelihood for Vulnerable Communities through Organic farming and pond based Pisciculture	24.56	12.43	3
18	West Bengal	Rain Water harvesting and sustainable water supply to the hilly areas in Darjeeling adaptive measures climate change impacts	23.12	11.56	4

1	2	3	4	5	6
19	Maharashtra	Efficient water management and agriculture technology adoption for climate adaptive and resilient farming system in 51 villages of Nundurbar and Buldhana districts of Maharashtra	22.95	11.47	4
20	Gujarat	Climate Change adaptation for Natural Resource Dependent communities in Kachchh, Gujarat.	21.36	8.79	4
21	Sikkim	Addressing Climate Change vulnerability of Water Sector at Gram Panchayat Level in drought prone areas of Sikkim.	24.67	10.00	3
22	Rajasthan	Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyaan (MJSA)	24.98	12.49	2
23	Bihar	Scaling up climate smart agricultural through mainstreaming climate smart villages in Bihar.	22.95	11.53	4
		Total Cost	483.65	236.31	

Database on Marriage Registration

176. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up a centralized database on marriage registrations and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the move will help to curb cases of NRI husbands abandoning Indian wives and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is also considering to make registration of NRI marriages compulsory; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (d) To curb incidents of NRI husbands abandoning their Indian wives, the Government has envisaged to develop a web portal containing database of all marriages solemnised in India where one party is a Non Resident Indian (NRI) or a foreign national.The database will contain personal details such as name, address nationality, status (NRI/Foreigner/ Indian/Others) and passport number of contracting parties along with date and place in which such marriage is solemnised or registered. The online portal will act as a single-window booth for providing information about NRI marriages solemnised across the country.

[Translation]

Payment Banks

177. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated a policy regarding setting up of Payment Banks across the country, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the name of institutions/ organizations who have been granted licenses so far;

(c) the number of Payment Banks that have started their operations; and

(d) the amount of business/revenue generated by these banks so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Reserve

Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines for licensing of Payments Banks. As per the guidelines, the objective of setting up of Payments Banks is to further financial inclusion by providing small savings accounts and payments/remittance services to migrant labour workforce, low income households, small businesses, other unorganised sector entities and other users. Payments Banks may demand deposits, issue ATM/debit cards, offer payments and remittance services through various channels, act as Business Correspondent of another bank, and distribute non-risk sharing simple financial products like mutual fund units a,nd insurance products, etc. Payments Banks cannot undertake lending activities.

(b) RBI has issued banking licence to Airtel Payments Bank Limited, India Post Payments Bank Limited, Paytm Payments Bank Limited, Fino Payments Bank Limited, jio Payments Bank Limited, NSDL-Payments Bank Limited, and Aditya Birla Idea Payments Bank Limited.

(c) RBI has apprised that four Payments Banks have started their operations.

(d) RBI has informed that as per data reported by Payments Banks, their total income for the period from 1.4.2017 to 31.12.2017 stood at Rs. 731.2 crore.

[English]

Organ Donation

178. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN:
SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to simplify the process/rules for kidney donation in the country and if so, the details thereof:

(b) whether the number of renal failure patients is increasing year by year and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the demand for kidneys for transplantation keeps increasing year by year but the availability of kidneys for transplantation is far too inadequate, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government nas any proposal to bridge this gap by conducting promotional campaign by celebrities to encourage cadaver-transplantation and organ donation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The Transplantation of Human Organs in India is regulated as per the Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act, 1994 (as amended in 2011) and rules made thereunder. Further, the following guidelines/ regulations have been issued in recent past for facilitating organ donation and transplantation in the country:

(a) Highlights of National Organ and Tissue Transplant Programme and Operational Guidelines for its implementation, in 2015.

(b) Allocation Criteria for Deceased Donor Kidney Transplant (Guidelines), in 2016.

(c) Draft Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)/ protocol,5 for management of brain stem dead donors and retrieval of different Organs.

These are available in public domain on the website of National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organization (NOTTO) i.e www.notto.nic.in.

(b) The exact number of patients suffering from renal failure is not known, since such data is not maintained centrally.

(c) The demand for kidney transplants is far more than the availability of kidneys for transplantation. The estimated number of kidney transplants done in India are less than 10,000 per year, which is far less than requirement of kidneys in patients suffering from renal failure.

(d) The Government of India has taken a series of measures to promote cadaver organ donation. The Government, is implementing the National Organ Transplant Programme (NOTP) to promote organ donation across the country. Activities such as celebration of Indian Organ Donation Day every year, sem nars, workshops, debates, spors events, walkathons, nukkad natak, etc. are organized at different places in the country tc disseminate information and increase awareness. Audio-visual messages are also telecasi on Doordarshan and other Television channels. Further, whenever feasible, celebrities are also invited to lend their support for promoting organ donation.

Drying up of Rivers

179. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether experts have predicted the drying up of many rivers in the country soon;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the reason for the predicted drying up of rivers was because of criminal negligence towards environment and river conservation; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken up by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) There are two types of rivers in the country - perennial rivers, in which water remains available throughout the year and non-perennial rivers, which are rain-fed rivers and in which water flows only during the rainfall period. The flow in the river is a dynamic parameter and depends on many sub-parameters such as rainfall, its distribution and intensity in the catchment, health of catchment area, vegetation and withdrawals/utilization of water.

While reports by some experts have expressed concern about reduction in water flow in rivers, the annual average flow data maintained by Central Water Commission (CWC) for last 20 years for major/important rivers in the country does not indicate any significant reduction in water availability. However, as per CWC, the per capita annual water availability in the country has progressively reduced due to increase in population, urbanization, improved life style of people, etc.

(d) Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management to ensure sustainability of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of State Governments, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR) provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes. The National Water Policy-2012 has been formulated by MoWR, RD&GR with the objective of preparing a framework for creation of laws, institutions and plan of action for water resources development and management taking into account the existing situation. A National Perspective Plan for Water Resources Development has also been formulated by MoWR, RD&GR for transfer of water from surplus basins to water deficient basins.

Discharge of untreated and partially treated sewage from cities/towns and industrial effluents constitute a major source of pollution in rivers. Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). The NRCP has so far Covered polluted stretches of 31 rivers (excluding Ganga and its tributaries) in 75 towns spread over 14 States at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 4517.82 crore. So far, Central share of Rs. 2197.97 crore has been released to the State Governments for implementation of various pollution abatement schemes and sewage treatment plant (STP) capacity of 2455.43 mid (million litres per day) has been created under the NRCP.

State Governments, apart from their own budgetary allocation, are also accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including sewage treatment plants, in various cities/towns under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) & Smart Cities Mission programmes of Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs and the 'Namami Gange' programme of MoWR, RD&GR.

To control discharge of industrial effluents, the Central Pollution Control Board and respective State Pollution Control Boards/Potlution Control Committees monitor industries with respect to effluents discharge standards and take action for non-compliance under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

NPAs of DCCBs

180. SHRI Y.V. SUBBA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Non Performing Assets (NPAs) of District Central Co-operative Banks (DCCBs) in the last five years, bank and State-wise;

(b) whether the NABARD has inflated the NPAs of its DCCBs in 20 States for 2015-16;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures being taken to correct the inflated figures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) The State-wise and Bank-wise details of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) in the last five years as reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), on the basis of information furnished by the DCCBs are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II, III, IV & V.

Statement-I

DCCB-wise Non Performing Assets for 2012-13

(Amt Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Name of DCCB	Gross NPAs
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	1080.39
2	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	11730.59
3	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	3641.56
4	Andhra Pradesh	Eluru	2533.13
5	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	3227.86
6	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	2704.77
7	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	3347.06
8	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	4485.53
9	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	1036.99
10	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	1288.61
11	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	4838.98
12	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	2031.08
13	Andhra Pradesh	Mahabubnagar	6661.54
14	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	2323.76
15	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	2240.57
16	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	2573.60
17	Andhra Pradesh	Nzamabad	4304.65
18	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	1554.61
19	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	608.40
20	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	3730.84
21	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	1706.96
22	Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	2455.58
	Andhra Pradesh	**Total**	**70107.06**
23	Bihar	Ara	386.18
24	Bihar	Aurangabad	1594.16
25	Bihar	Begusarai	1810.15
26	Bihar	Bettiah	3066.48
27	Bihar	Bhagalpur	2441.63
28	Bihar	Gopalganj	3204.40
29	Bihar	Katihar	2107.69
30	Bihar	Khagaria	1799.90
31	Bihar	Magadh	847.19
32	Bihar	Motihari	4809.59
33	Bihar	Munger	3609.47
34	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	1655.87
35	Bihar	Nalanda	1538.25
36	Bihar	Nawada	2553.70
37	Bihar	Patliputra	1672.07
38	Bihar	Purnea	2181.75
39	Bihar	Rohika	2136.28
40	Bihar	Samastipur	1437.50
41	Bihar	Sasaram	292.30
42	Bihar	Sitamarhi	1843.13
43	Bihar	Siwan	312.18
44	Bihar	Vaishali	915.58
	Bihar Total		**42215.45**
45	Chhattisgarh	Ambikapur	1734.67
46	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	10707.40
47	Chhattisgarh	Durg	1722.62
48	Chhattisgarh	Jagdalpur	2198.15

1	2	3	4
49	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	7435.17
50	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	1527.06
	Chhattisgarh Total		**25325.07**
51	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	13465.90
52	Gujarat	Amreli	988.45
53	Gujarat	Banaskantha	3331.51
54	Gujarat	Baroda	6193.54
55	Gujarat	Bharuch	6176.47
56	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	8005.93
57	Gujarat	Jamnagar	3683.62
58	Gujarat	Junagadh	4107.46
59	Gujarat	Kheda	2136.69
60	Gujarat	Kodinar	922.02
61	Gujarat	Kutch	2497.62
62	Gujarat	Mehsana	963.00
63	Gujarat	Panchmahal	9846.66
64	Gujarat	Rajkot	1126.00
65	Gujarat	Sabarkantha	1609.59
66	Gujarat	Surat	2349.00
67	Gujarat	Surendranagar	7115.43
68	Gujarat	Valsad	1491.00
	Gujarat Total		**76009.89**
69	Haryana	Ambala	1293.37
70	Haryana	Bhiwani	2725.87
71	Haryana	Faridabad	5172.23
72	Haryana	Fatehabad	4653.02
73	Haryana	Gurgaon	4229.48
74	Haryana	Hisar	4060.80
75	Haryana	Jhajjar	4669.90
76	Haryana	Jind	2392.26
77	Haryana	Kaithal	1189.95
78	Haryana	Karnal	3398.66
79	Haryana	Kurukshetra	2114.98
80	Haryana	Mahendragarh	2576.28
81	Haryana	Panchkula	2071.08
82	Haryana	Panipat	3278.18
83	Haryana	Rewari	2194.00
84	Haryana	Rohtak	2505.03
85	Haryana	Sirsa	755.19
86	Haryana	Sonepat	2262.17
87	Haryana	Yamuna Nagar	3233.46
	Haryana Total		**54775.91**
88	Hp	Jogindera	5110.27
89	Hp	Kangra	23153.97
	Hp Total		**28264.24**
90	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantanag	1603.48
91	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramullah	3875.62
92	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	5238.69
	Jammu and Kashmir	Total	10717.79
93	Jharkhand	Deoghar	346.75
94	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	2674.92
95	Jharkhand	Dumka	152.23
96	Jharkhand	Giridih	211.25
97	Jharkhand	Gumla	1127.30
98	Jharkhand	Hazaribag	1057.74
99	Jharkhand	Ranchi-Khunti	882.30
100	Jharkhand	Singhbhum	1187.31
	Jharkhand	**Total**	**7639.80**
101	Karnataka	Bagalkot	1847.00
102	Karnataka	Bangalore	3886.22
103	Karnataka	Belgaum	8116.00
104	Karnataka	Bellary	1948.31

1	2	3	4
105	Karnataka	Bidar	2754.49
106	Karnataka	Bijapur	1322.00
107	Karnataka	Chikmagalur	2068.00
108	Karnataka	Chitradurga	750.00
109	Karnataka	Davanagere	3275.00
110	Karnataka	Gulbarga	545.50
111	Karnataka	Hassan	2165.00
112	Karnataka	KCC Dharwad	4760.00
113	Karnataka	Kodagu	322.66
114	Karnataka	Kolar	4050.00
115	Karnataka	Mandya	3830.46
116	Karnataka	Mysore	2436.54
117	Karnataka	North Kanara	2215.00
118	Karnataka	Raichur	975.63
119	Karnataka	Shimoga	3739.47
120	Karnataka	South Canara	4323.41
121	Karnataka	Tumkur	1916.69
	Karnataka	**Total**	**57247.38**
122	Kerala	Alappuzha DCB	6529.96
123	Kerala	Ernakulam DCB	35052.61
124	Kerala	Idukki DCB	4017.73
125	Kerala	Kannur DCB	11552.41
126	Kerala	Kasaragod DCB	4249.40
127	Kerala	Kollam DCB	14188.55
128	Kerala	Kottayam DCB	11112.20
129	Kerala	Kozhikode DCB	13443.71
130	Kerala	Malappuram DCB	8920.11
131	Kerala	Palakkad DCB	10682.28
132	Kerala	Pathianamthitta	4639.31
133	Kerala	Thrissur DCB	4948.73
134	Kerala	Trivandrum DCB	36332.18
135	Kerala	Wayanad DCB	2259.88
	Kerala	**Total**	**167929.06**
136	Madhya Prasdesh	Betul	1977.79
137	Madhya Prasdesh	Bhind	6213.68
138	Madhya Prasdesh	Bhopal	1577.57
139	Madhya Prasdesh	Chhatarpur	7755.74
140	Madhya Prasdesh	Chhindwara	5620.43
141	Madhya Prasdesh	Damoh	1678.58
142	Madhya Prasdesh	Datia	3234.41
143	Madhya Prasdesh	Dewas	2086.76
144	Madhya Prasdesh	Dhar	2634.52
145	Madhya Prasdesh	Guna	5615.59
146	Madhya Prasdesh	Gwalior	5044.37
147	Madhya Prasdesh	Hoshangabad	17927.21
148	Madhya Prasdesh	Indore	1509.05
149	Madhya Prasdesh	Jabalpur	4930.30
150	Madhya Prasdesh	Jhabua	853.17
151	Madhya Prasdesh	Khandwa	8554.70
152	Madhya Prasdesh	Khargone	2496.38
153	Madhya Prasdesh	Mandla	9086.37
154	Madhya Prasdesh	Mandsaur	1431.70
155	Madhya Prasdesh	Morena	2308.32
156	Madhya Prasdesh	Narsinghpur	3794.37
157	Madhya Prasdesh	Panna	5791.93
158	Madhya Prasdesh	Raisen	11464.35
159	Madhya Prasdesh	Rajgarh	3353.54
160	Madhya Prasdesh	Ratlam	465.85
161	Madhya Prasdesh	Rewa	5854.99
162	Madhya Prasdesh	Sagar	6993.69
163	Madhya Prasdesh	Satna	3439.17
164	Madhya Prasdesh	Sehore	1830.83

1	2	3	4
165	Madhya Prasdesh	Seoni	5440.39
166	Madhya Prasdesh	Shahdol	2458.01
167	Madhya Prasdesh	Shajapur	1026.48
168	Madhya Prasdesh	Shivpuri	3812.09
169	Madhya Prasdesh	Sidhi	3958.13
170	Madhya Prasdesh	Tikamgarh	9724.09
171	Madhya Prasdesh	Ujjain	928.93
172	Madhya Prasdesh	Vidisha	1625.40
173	Madhya Prasdesh	Balaghat	1192.05
	Madhya Prasdesh	**Total**	**165690.93**
174	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	18962.13
175	Maharashtra	Akola	6911.77
176	Maharashtra	Amravati	22136.00
177	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	20397.21
178	Maharashtra	Beed	32974.87
179	Maharashtra	Bhandara	5251.03
180	Maharashtra	Buldhana	13535.22
181	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	15574.17
182	Maharashtra	Dhule	11342.12
183	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	1300.26
184	Maharashtra	Gondia	11817.75
185	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	13807.30
186	Maharashtra	Jalna	4243.05
187	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	27430.86
188	Maharashtra	Latur	5362.92
189	Maharashtra	Mumbai	27677.40
190	Maharashtra	Nagpur	7848.65
191	Maharashtra	Nanded	20224.48
192	Maharashtra	Nasik	43455.06
193	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	25938.09
194	Maharashtra	Parbhani	18824.53
195	Maharashtra	Pune	34845.19
196	Maharashtra	Raigad	3808.02
197	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	1463.42
198	Maharashtra	Sangli	8650.28
199	Maharashtra	Satara	1490.78
200	Maharashtra	Sholapur	64948.00
201	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	3423.40
202	Maharashtra	Thana	3311.70
203	Maharashtra	Wardha	17035.03
204	Maharashtra	Yeotmal	20369.19
	Maharashtra	**Total**	**514359.88**
205	Odisha	Angul	3994.61
206	Odisha	Aska	1773.00
207	Odisha	Balasore	7785.18
208	Odisha	Banki	5933.17
209	Odisha	Berhampur	2816.98
210	Odisha	Bhawanipatna	1605.11
211	Odisha	Bolangir	7354.92
212	Odisha	Boudh	2446.10
213	Odisha	Cuttack	4802.47
214	Odisha	Keonjhar	2131.70
215	Odisha	Khurda	3295.70
216	Odisha	Koraput	2251.82
217	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	2995.54
218	Odisha	Nayagarh	1778.89
219	Odisha	Puri	1184.02
220	Odisha	Sambalur	11621.75
221	Odisha	Sundargarh	5289.09
	Odisha	**Total**	**69060.05**
222	Punjab	Amritsar	4089.82
223	Punjab	Bathinda	1919.29

1	2	3	4
224	Punjab	F.G.Sahib	1884.46
225	Punjab	Faridkot	1037.59
226	Punjab	Fazilka	2193.45
227	Punjab	Ferozpur	1393.25
228	Punjab	Gurdaspur	7731.76
229	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	2887.59
230	Punjab	Jallandhar	1796.40
231	Punjab	Kapurthala	1064.66
232	Punjab	Ludhiana	3080.64
233	Punjab	Mansa	3057.91
234	Punjab	Moga	1192.20
235	Punjab	Muktsar	2437.44
236	Punjab	Nawanshahr	948.76
237	Punjab	Patiala	4235.33
238	Punjab	Ropar	1468.72
239	Punjab	Sangrur	3707.94
240	Punjab	SAS Nagar	1431.39
241	Punjab	Taran Tarn	2910.39
	Punjab	**Total**	**50468.99**
242	Rajasthan	Ajmer	788.06
243	Rajasthan	Alwar	1326.10
244	Rajasthan	Banswara	560.33
245	Rajasthan	Baran	898.82
246	Rajasthan	Barmer	1794.15
247	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	2133.36
248	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	492.70
249	Rajasthan	Bikaner	709.86
250	Rajasthan	Bundi	263.12
251	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	992.91
252	Rajasthan	Churu	552.04
253	Rajasthan	Dausa	710.76
254	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	152.19
255	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	766.55
256	Rajasthan	Jaipur	925.91
257	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	832.57
258	Rajasthan	Jalore	1299.20
259	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	904.25
260	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	506.07
261	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	624.40
262	Rajasthan	Kota	1217.39
263	Rajasthan	Nagaur	1006.27
264	Rajasthan	Pali	1225.66
265	Rajasthan	S.Ganganagar	1040.32
266	Rajasthan	S.Madhopur	1360.69
267	Rajasthan	Sikar	825.76
268	Rajasthan	Sirohi	570.37
269	Rajasthan	Tonk	7412.66
270	Rajasthan	Udaipur	924.28
	Rajasthan	**Total**	**32816.75**
271	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	12735.32
272	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	10664.10
273	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	15232.79
274	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	10760.82
275	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	7519.64
276	Tamil Nadu	Erode	4489.21
277	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	21695.91
278	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	3308.16
279	Tamil Nadu	Kumbakonam	7913.30
280	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	16142.00
281	Tamil Nadu	Nilgiris	1230.88
282	Tamil Nadu	Pudukottai	4294.55
283	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	6204.03

1	2	3	4
284	Tamil Nadu	Salem	7260.09
285	Tamil Nadu	Sivagangai	5444.72
286	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	5758.63
287	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvannamalai	6779.24
288	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli	11456.12
289	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	2613.68
290	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	3310.06
291	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	11497.34
292	Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	11638.91
293	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	3175.58
	Tamil Nadu	**Total**	**191125.08**
294	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	2945.53
295	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	3079.74
296	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	4958.06
297	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	2360.72
298	Uttar Pradesh	Badaun	4257.86
299	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	2335.94
300	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	2402.01
301	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	860.12
302	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	1386.01
303	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	3641.58
304	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	3713.11
305	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	720.41
306	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	3564.57
307	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	14657.23
308	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	2538.06
309	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	2168.79
310	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	1032.83
311	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehgarh / farukkhabad	1641.33
312	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	16659.97
313	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	388.73
314	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	319.83
315	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	1785.09
316	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	9173.04
317	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	1967.82
318	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	3221.35
319	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	1066.00
320	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	2800.15
321	Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpur	2721.91
322	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	2022.89
323	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	2029.30
324	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba(Hardoi)	922.08
325	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	3621.02
326	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	5505.86
327	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	1391.45
328	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	970.56
329	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	1331.63
330	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	1663.03
331	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffurnagar	362.80
332	Uttar Pradesh	Orai(Jalaun)	1440.94
333	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	1239.43
334	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	2446.07
335	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareilly	3233.33
336	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	421.87
337	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	486.66
338	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	1723.51
339	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharth Nagar	1117.18
340	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	5713.26
341	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	1993.95
342	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	1499.31
343	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	3917.98

1	2	3	4
	Uttar Pradesh	**Total**	**143421.90**
344	Uttarakhand	Almora	1014.16
345	Uttarakhand	Chamoli	1894.18
346	Uttarakhand	Deheradun	2213.63
347	Uttarakhand	Garhwal	2349.15
348	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	1841.46
349	Uttarakhand	Nainital	1275.56
350	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	1390.77
351	Uttarakhand	Teheri	2837.68
352	Uttarakhand	U.S.N.D.C.B	305.14
353	Uttarakhand	Uttarkashi	3968.90
Uttarakhand Total		19090.63	
354	West Bengal	Balageria	3677.57
355	West Bengal	Bankura	5075.18
356	West Bengal	Birbhum	6294.51
357	West Bengal	Burdwan	10476.00
358	West Bengal	Darjeeling	1508.55
359	West Bengal	Dk Dinajpur	1111.25
360	West Bengal	Hooghly	2696.91
361	West Bengal	Howrah	1397.63
362	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	2842.41
363	West Bengal	Malda	2255.09
364	West Bengal	Mugberia	2328.39
365	West Bengal	Murshidabad	2177.67
366	West Bengal	Nadia	1818.12
367	West Bengal	Purulia	1351.22
368	West Bengal	Raiganj	3383.58
369	West Bengal	Tamluk-Ghatal	2082.53
370	West Bengal	Vidyasagar	3765.24
	West Bengal	**Total**	**54241.85**
	Grand Total		**1780507.71**

Statement-II

DCCB wise Non Performing Assets for 2013-14

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	State	Gross NPA amt
1	2	3	4
1	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh	1035.93
2	Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh	11853.99
3	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	5612.17
4	Eluru	Andhra Pradesh	2402.50
5	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	4454.60
6	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	3489.52
7	Kadapa	Andhra Pradesh	5165.83
8	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	5016.53
9	Karimnagar	Andhra Pradesh	1054.18
10	Khammam	Andhra Pradesh	1498.77
11	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh	6949.04
12	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	2752.15
13	Mahbubnagar	Andhra Pradesh	8278.12
14	Medak	Andhra Pradesh	3897.72
15	Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh	5389.74
16	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	3118.81
17	Nizamabad	Andhra Pradesh	5468.41
18	Prakasam	Andhra Pradesh	2878.36
19	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh	637.71
20	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	3742.55
21	Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh	2001.98
22	Warangal	Andhra Pradesh	1686.91
	Andhra Pradesh		**88385.52**
1	Ara	Bihar	1586.02
2	Aurangabad	Bihar	2374.35
3	Begusarai	Bihar	1905.36
4	Bhagalpur	Bihar	2420.69

1	2	3	4
5	Gopalganj	Bihar	3202.93
6	Katihar	Bihar	1763.40
7	Khagaria	Bihar	2600.23
8	Magadh	Bihar	923.49
9	Monghyr-Jamui	Bihar	3212.05
10	Motihari	Bihar	5782.53
11	Muzaffarpur	Bihar	1551.43
12	Nalanda	Bihar	2619.15
13	National Bettiah	Bihar	2847.35
14	Nawadah	Bihar	2121.39
15	Pataliputra	Bihar	3045.66
16	Purnea	Bihar	2100.90
17	Rohika Madhubani	Bihar	1709.06
18	Samastipur	Bihar	3280.65
19	Sasaram-Bhabua	Bihar	432.59
20	Sitamarhi	Bihar	2039.29
21	Siwan Siwan	Bihar	320.49
22	Vaishali	Bihar	1125.26
		Bihar Total	**48964.27**
1	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh	1723.60
2	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	8794.75
3	Durg	Chhattisgarh	2134.65
4	Jagdalpur	Chhattisgarh	2034.76
5	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	6919.29
6	Rajnandgaon	Chhattisgarh	1716.44
		Chhattisgarh Total	**23323.49**
1	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	9983.45
2	Amreli	Gujarat	1519.62
3	Banaskantha	Gujarat	3331.52
4	Baroda	Gujarat	6132.85

1	2	3	4
5	Bharuch	Gujarat	6998.44
6	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	7745.16
7	Jamnagar	Gujarat	4221.50
8	Junagadh	Gujarat	5175.19
9	Kachchh	Gujarat	2195.60
10	Kaira	Gujarat	2462.49
11	Kodinar	Gujarat	994.85
12	Mehsana	Gujarat	1119.82
13	Panchmahals	Gujarat	9794.36
14	Rajkot	Gujarat	1189.99
15	Sabarkantha	Gujarat	1762.63
16	Surat	Gujarat	2276.01
17	Surendranagar	Gujarat	6904.67
18	Valsad Ltd	Gujarat	1607.60
		Gujarat Total	**75415.75**
1	Ambala	Haryana	1344.32
2	Bhiwani	Haryana	2357.11
3	Faridabad	Haryana	4908.81
4	Fatehabad	Haryana	4612.63
5	Gurgaon	Haryana	5804.00
6	Hissar	Haryana	4187.86
7	Jhajjar	Haryana	4047.03
8	Jind	Haryana	2173.79
9	Kaithal	Haryana	1143.44
10	Karnal	Haryana	3253.03
11	Kurukshetra	Haryana	2568.43
12	Mehendragarh	Haryana	1633.25
13	Panchakula	Haryana	2208.76
14	Panipat	Haryana	3023.05
15	Rewari	Haryana	2274.00

1	2	3	4
16	Rohtak	Haryana	2145.88
17	Sirsa	Haryana	1004.39
18	Sonepat	Haryana	1464.65
19	Yamunanagar	Haryana	2797.23
		Haryana Total	52951.66
1	Jogindra	Himachal Pradesh	5753.32
2	Kangra	**Himachal Pradesh**	**29769.87**
		Himachal Pradesh Total	**35523.19**
1	Anantnag	Jammu and Kashmir	1430.89
2	Baramulla	Jammu and Kashmir	3560.34
3	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	5211.63
		Jammu and Kashmir Total	10202.86
1	Deoghar Jamtara	Jharkhand	964.15
2	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	2792.16
3	Dumka	Jharkhand	246.93
4	Giridih	Jharkhand	420.68
5	Gumla-Simdega	Jharkhand	1035.26
6	Hazaribagh	Jharkhand	998.09
7	Ranchi-Khunti	Jharkhand	1116.37
8	Singhbhum	Jharkhand	1464.14
		Jharkhand Total	**9037.78**
1	Bagalkot	Karnataka	1935.78
2	Banglore	Karnataka	3746.21
3	Belgaum	Karnataka	4764.01
4	Bellary	Karnataka	2301.54
5	Bidar	Karnataka	3795.29
6	Bijapur	Karnataka	1757.52
7	Chikmagalur	Karnataka	4310.98
8	Chitradurga	Karnataka	1149.03
9	Dawangere	Karnataka	3102.37
10	Gulbarga And Yadgir	Karnataka	1158.60
11	Hassan	Karnataka	2550.64
12	Kanara	Karnataka	3139.10
13	Karnataka (Dharwad)	Karnataka	4241.49
14	Kodagu	Karnataka	335.81
15	Kolar And Chickaballapur	Karnataka	4153.63
16	Mandya	Karnataka	4246.93
17	Mysore And Chamarajnagar	Karnataka	4052.99
18	Raichur	Karnataka	1184.55
19	Shimoga	Karnataka	5838.24
20	South Canara	Karnataka	4386.46
21	Tumkur	Karnataka	1932.72
		Karnataka Total	**64083.89**
1	Alappuzha	Kerala	5903.83
2	Ernakulam	Kerala	37432.44
3	Idukki	Kerala	6619.44
4	Kannur	Kerala	32929.80
5	Kasaragod	Kerala	6115.87
6	Kollam	Kerala	45611.73
7	Kottayam	Kerala	14879.83
8	Kozhikode	Kerala	15351.04
9	Malappuram	Kerala	23812.88
10	Palakkad	Kerala	18049.77
11	Pathanamthitta	Kerala	7495.80
12	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	38065.13
13	Thrissur	Kerala	55370.07
14	Wayanad	Kerala	1899.43
		Kerala Total	309537.06

1	2	3	4
1	Betul	Madhya Pradesh	2677.11
2	Bhind	Madhya Pradesh	9482.98
3	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	1380.42
4	Chattarpur	Madhya Pradesh	9687.47
5	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	6371.62
6	Damoh	Madhya Pradesh	4351.02
7	Datia	Madhya Pradesh	6044.56
8	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	4373.93
9	Dhar	Madhya Pradesh	4716.99
10	Guna	Madhya Pradesh	8273.90
11	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	8631.35
12	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh	24403.28
13	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	1765.11
14	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	4720.18
15	Jhabua	Madhya Pradesh	1616.68
16	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh	8746.71
17	Khargone	Madhya Pradesh	2142.98
18	Mandla	Madhya Pradesh	9407.30
19	Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh	2196.65
20	Maryaditbalaghat	Madhya Pradesh	2063.43
21	Morena	Madhya Pradesh	3114.95
22	Narsinghpur	Madhya Pradesh	4736.04
23	Panna	Madhya Pradesh	7616.39
24	Raisen	Madhya Pradesh	10320.21
25	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	3701.23
26	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	600.57
27	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	6239.80
28	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	7581.44
29	Satna	Madhya Pradesh	4496.28
30	Sehore	Madhya Pradesh	1802.06
31	Seoni	Madhya Pradesh	5659.83
32	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh	3079.31
33	Shajapur	Madhya Pradesh	925.15
34	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	5165.05
35	Sidhi	Madhya Pradesh	5856.36
36	Tikamgarh	Madhya Pradesh	12691.87
37	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	743.67
38	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh	4008.04
		Madhya Pradesh Total	**211391.92**
1	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	17426.54
2	Akola	Maharashtra	5629.93
3	Amrawati	Maharashtra	25998.26
4	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	22361.59
5	Beed	Maharashtra	30658.07
6	Bhandara	Maharashtra	3896.05
7	Buldhana	Maharashtra	19663.74
8	Chandrapur	Maharashtra	15606.47
9	Dhule And Nandurbar	Maharashtra	12628.66
10	Gadchiroli	Maharashtra	1283.06
11	Gondia	Maharashtra	15410.30
12	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	13982.45
13	Jalna	Maharashtra	3860.51
14	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	24320.10
15	Latur	Maharashtra	5036.26
16	Mumbai	Maharashtra	27282.31
17	Nagpur	Maharashtra	13698.43
18	Nanded	Maharashtra	20362.42
19	Nasik	Maharashtra	48920.30
20	Osmanabad	Maharashtra	25505.84

1	2	3	4
21	Parbhani	Maharashtra	22569.25
22	Pune	Maharashtra	31482.96
23	Raigad	Maharashtra	3828.44
24	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	2017.20
25	Sangli	Maharashtra	21797.60
26	Satara	Maharashtra	1604.87
27	Sholapur	Maharashtra	68747.47
28	Sindhudurg	Maharashtra	3059.97
29	Thane	Maharashtra	3831.97
30	Wardha	Maharashtra	25804.61
31	Yavatmal	Maharashtra	42491.67
		Maharashtra Total	**580767.30**
1	Angul United	Odisha	3646.01
2	Aska	Odisha	1575.10
3	Balasore Bhadrak	Odisha	10206.66
4	Banki	Odisha	4840.92
5	Berhampore	Odisha	3439.43
6	Bhawanipatna	Odisha	1746.76
7	Bolangir	Odisha	7914.92
8	Boudh	Odisha	1990.29
9	Cuttack	Odisha	4509.98
10	Keonjhar	Odisha	1875.05
11	Khurda	Odisha	3854.51
12	Koraput	Odisha	2417.40
13	Mayurbhanj	Odisha	3258.66
14	Nayagarh	Odisha	1530.75
15	Sambalpur Dist.	Odisha	12460.13
16	Sundargarh	Odisha	3000.42
17	United Puri	Odisha	623.50
		Odisha Total	**68890.49**
1	Amritsar	Punjab	3813.68
2	Bhatinda	Punjab	2228.93
3	Faridkot	Punjab	934.38
4	Fatehgarh Sahib	Punjab	2204.35
5	Fazilka	Punjab	2557.11
6	Ferozepur	Punjab	1303.64
7	Gurdaspur	Punjab	7913.51
8	Hoshiarpur	Punjab	3452.15
9	Jalandhar	Punjab	2183.76
10	Kapurthala	Punjab	987.23
11	Ludhiana	Punjab	3705.54
12	Mansa	Punjab	2445.31
13	Moga	Punjab	1084.38
14	Muktsar	Punjab	2385.37
15	Nawanshahr	Punjab	1610.92
16	Patiala	Punjab	4687.26
17	Ropar	Punjab	1435.67
18	Sangrur	Punjab	4118.50
19	Sas Nagar	Punjab	1509.12
20	Taran Taran	Punjab	2845.56
		Punjab Total	**53406.37**
1	Ajmer	Rajasthan	739.33
2	Alwar	Rajasthan	1163.53
3	Banswara	Rajasthan	498.76
4	Baran	Rajasthan	900.24
5	Barmer	Rajasthan	2354.50
6	Bharatpur	Rajasthan	1524.08
7	Bhilwara	Rajasthan	533.42
8	Bikaner	Rajasthan	464.81
9	Bundi	Rajasthan	271.83

1	2	3	4
10	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan	1049.51
11	Churu	Rajasthan	535.09
12	Dausa	Rajasthan	936.08
13	Dungarpur	Rajasthan	152.19
14	Ganganagar	Rajasthan	871.72
15	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan	677.94
16	Jaipur	Rajasthan	925.91
17	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	737.22
18	Jalore	Rajasthan	1447.10
19	Jhalawar	Rajasthan	1242.44
20	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	485.99
21	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	769.19
22	Kota	Rajasthan	1661.43
23	Nagaur	Rajasthan	948.79
24	Pali	Rajasthan	1369.60
25	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan	1520.15
26	Sikar	Rajasthan	1055.92
27	Sirohi	Rajasthan	688.77
28	Tonk	Rajasthan	9185.74
29	Udaipur	Rajasthan	830.85
		Rajasthan Total	35542.13
1	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	12913.51
2	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	9036.54
3	Cuddalore	Tamil Nadu	12762.59
4	Dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu	11540.98
5	Dindigul	Tamil Nadu	8102.43
6	Erode	Tamil Nadu	3820.02
7	Kancheepuram	Tamil Nadu	27448.74
8	Kanyakumari	Tamil Nadu	1518.29
9	Kumbakonam	Tamil Nadu	7757.55
10	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	19421.29

1	2	3	4
11	Nilgiris	Tamil Nadu	3044.80
12	Pudukottai	Tamil Nadu	4413.00
13	Ramanathapuram	Tamil Nadu	8036.00
14	Salem	Tamil Nadu	10534.81
15	Sivgangai	Tamil Nadu	6372.73
16	Tamilnadu	Tamil Nadu	2794.24
17	Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu	6168.63
18	Thoothukudi	Tamil Nadu	3819.56
19	Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu	14246.84
20	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	2473.50
21	Tiruvannamalai	Tamil Nadu	10426.08
22	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	9844.85
23	Villupuram	Tamil Nadu	11537.54
24	Virudhunagar	Tamil Nadu	3334.81
		Tamil Nadu Total	211369.33
1	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	3063.04
2	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	2759.23
3	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	4559.61
4	Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh	3260.85
5	Badaun	Uttar Pradesh	3553.45
6	Bahrich	Uttar Pradesh	2413.84
7	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh	2371.34
8	Banda	Uttar Pradesh	947.11
9	Barabanki	Uttar Pradesh	1659.07
10	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	3345.48
11	Basti	Uttar Pradesh	4312.45
12	Bijnor	Uttar Pradesh	719.69
13	Bulandsahar	Uttar Pradesh	2657.18
14	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh	14553.45
15	Etah	Uttar Pradesh	2533.18
16	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh	2004.96

1	2	3	4
17	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh	985.90
18	Farrukhabad	Uttar Pradesh	1477.29
19	Fatehpur.	Uttar Pradesh	17149.57
20	Firozabad	Uttar Pradesh	454.13
21	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	386.74
22	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh	2028.80
23	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	10067.85
24	Hamirpur	Uttar Pradesh	983.50
25	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh	1956.10
26	Jalaun	Uttar Pradesh	1161.26
27	Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh	3194.02
28	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	1158.53
29	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	2745.24
30	Lakhimpur-Khiri	Uttar Pradesh	2410.96
31	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh	2462.09
32	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	2133.57
33	Mainpuri	Uttar Pradesh	2736.82
34	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	5748.87
35	Mau	Uttar Pradesh	1183.96
36	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	976.74
37	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh	1139.70
38	Muradabad	Uttar Pradesh	1853.20
39	Muzaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh	371.35
40	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh	1271.02
41	Pratapgarh	Uttar Pradesh	2650.55
42	Raibareilly	Uttar Pradesh	2180.31
43	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	291.69
44	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh	491.75
45	Shahjahanpur	Uttar Pradesh	1851.43
46	Sitapur	Uttar Pradesh	4678.91
47	Unnao	Uttar Pradesh	1521.37
48	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	4563.57
		Uttar Pradesh Total	**138980.72**
1	Almora	Uttarakhand	1417.88
2	Chamoli Chamoli	Uttarakhand	3209.05
3	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	2625.59
4	Garhwal (Kotdwar)	Uttarakhand	2387.73
5	Haridwar	Uttarakhand	1971.79
6	Nainital	Uttarakhand	1275.56
7	Pithoragarh	Uttarakhand	1194.80
8	Tehri Garhwal	Uttarakhand	3475.80
9	Udhamsinghnagar	Uttarakhand	305.14
10	Uttarkashi	Uttarakhand	3798.97
		Uttarakhand Total	**21662.31**
1	Balageria	West Bengal	3709.37
2	Bankura Dist	West Bengal	5336.31
3	Birbhum	West Bengal	0.00
4	Burdwan	West Bengal	11546.42
5	Dakshin Dinjapur	West Bengal	1249.64
6	Darjeeling	West Bengal	894.96
7	Hooghly	West Bengal	2491.51
8	Howrah Ltd	West Bengal	1441.85
9	Jalpaiguri	West Bengal	2999.32
10	Malda	West Bengal	2078.56
11	Mugberia	West Bengal	1967.61
12	Murshidabad	West Bengal	2018.77
13	Nadia	West Bengal	2073.03
14	Purulia	West Bengal	1538.78
15	Raiganj	West Bengal	5549.31
16	Tamluk Ghatal	West Bengal	2000.46
17	Vidyasagar	West Bengal	3735.29
		West Bengal Total	**50631.19**
		Grand Total	**2090067.23**

Statement-III

DCCB wise Non Performing Assets for 2014-15

(Amt Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Name of the Bank	Gross NPAs
1	2	3	4
1	Chhattisgarh	District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Bilaspur	9997.03
2	Chhattisgarh	District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Durg	3732.38
3	Chhattisgarh	Jila Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Ambikapur	2106.37
4	Chhattisgarh	Jila Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Jagdalpur	6165.61
5	Chhattisgarh	Jila Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Raipur	9332.07
6	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon Kendriya Sahakari Bank Maryadit	2986.71
	Chhattisgarh	**State Total**	**34320.17**
7	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd., Bhopal	1616.11
8	Madhya Pradesh	Indore Premier Co-Operative Bank Limited, Indore	1670.98
9	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Balaghat	1369.63
10	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Betul	3795.82
11	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Bhind	10332.03
12	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Chattarpur	6559.39
13	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Chhindwara	7445.01
14	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Damoh	8353.66
15	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Datia	11030.34
16	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Dewas	2887.84
17	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Dhar	4964.07
18	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Guna	11886.24
19	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Gwalior	14525.80
20	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Hoshangabad	26800.37
21	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Jabalpur	8516.86
22	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Jhabua	2227.87
23	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Khandwa	10001.48
24	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Khargone	2812.32
25	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Mandla	9062.48

1	2	3	4
26	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Mandsaur	2863.52
27	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Morena	4244.43
28	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Narsinghpur	4236.02
29	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Panna	7562.93
30	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Raisen	10610.47
31	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Rajgarh	4268.62
32	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Ratlam	1081.28
33	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Rewa	8485.76
34	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Sagar	9536.00
35	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Satna	4875.87
36	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Sehore	2452.83
37	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Seoni	7366.87
38	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Shahdol	3215.06
39	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Shajapur	929.36
40	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Shivpuri	4021.79
41	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Sidhi	7811.92
42	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Tikamgarh	10491.06
43	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Ujjain	680.11
44	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Vidisha	4884.48
	Madhya Pradesh	**State Total**	**245476.68**
45	Uttarakhand	Almora Zilla Sahakari Bank Ltd.	1370.26
46	Uttarakhand	Chamoli Zilla Sahakari Bank Ltd., Chamoli	2602.05
47	Uttarakhand	District Cooperative Bank Ltd., Dehradun	2772.91
48	Uttarakhand	Nainital District Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Haldwani	1219.00
49	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh Zila Sahakari Bank Ltd., Pithoragarh	1771.03
50	Uttarakhand	Tehri Garhwal Zila Sahkari Bank Ltd., Tehri	5044.63
51	Uttarakhand	The Uttarkashi Zila Sahkari Bank Ltd., Uttarkashi	3549.21
52	Uttarakhand	Udhamsinghnagar District Cooperative Bank Ltd., Rudrapur	426.09
53	Uttarakhand	Zila Sahkari Bank Ltd., Garhwal (Kotdwar)	4247.97
54	Uttarakhand	Zila Sahkari Bank Ltd., Haridwar	2336.38
	Uttarakhand	**State Total**	**25339.53**

1	2	3	4
55	Uttar Pradesh	Agra District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3059.88
56	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Jila Sahkari Bank Ltd.	2552.86
57	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	4736.69
58	Uttar Pradesh	Bahrich District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2369.58
59	Uttar Pradesh	Banda District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1056.53
60	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	695.65
61	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	3362.21
62	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria Kasia Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	14481.68
63	Uttar Pradesh	District Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Saharanpur	546.60
64	Uttar Pradesh	District Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Varanasi	5569.86
65	Uttar Pradesh	Etah District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2494.51
66	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	1907.70
67	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	1102.35
68	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1369.47
69	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	16977.21
70	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	432.89
71	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	492.36
72	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	10645.17
73	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1000.39
74	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	1951.21
75	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun District Co-Oerative Bank Ltd.	1328.29
76	Uttar Pradesh	Jila Sahakari Bank Ltd., Mau	1171.38
77	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Bank Ltd., Azamgarh	3145.06
78	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Bank Ltd., Ghazipur	1961.63
79	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Ballia	2352.20
80	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Barabanki	1996.21
81	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Bareilly	3303.10
82	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Basti	4284.31
83	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Bulandsahar	1968.17
84	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Jaunpur	3164.16
85	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Jhansi	949.09

1	2	3	4
86	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Kanpur	3105.39
87	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Lakhimpur-Khiri	2210.41
88	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Lalitpur	2685.78
89	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Lucknow.	2242.19
90	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Meerut	891.43
91	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Mirzapur	1077.41
92	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Muradabad	1847.50
93	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Pratapgarh	2552.01
94	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Raibareilly	2430.01
95	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Shahjahanpur	1323.70
96	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Sidharthnagar	1457.57
97	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Sitapur	5549.36
98	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Unnao	987.33
99	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	2888.85
100	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	6383.50
101	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar District Co-operative Bank Ltd.	781.11
102	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	1083.21
103	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	271.61
104	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	1973.63
	Uttar Pradesh	**State Total**	**144170.40**
		Region Total	**449306.78**
105	Bihar	Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Ara	1306.42
106	Bihar	Sasaram-Bhabua Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	7.60
107	Bihar	The Aurangabad District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	2679.12
108	Bihar	The Begusarai Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1951.59
109	Bihar	The Bhagalpur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2230.96
110	Bihar	The Gopalganj Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3095.19
111	Bihar	The Katihar District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	1530.81
112	Bihar	The Khagaria District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	2784.54
113	Bihar	The Magadh Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Gaya	1283.27
114	Bihar	The Monghyr-Jamui Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	3110.65

1	2	3	4
115	Bihar	The Motihari Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	4773.70
116	Bihar	The Muzaffarpur Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	2856.37
117	Bihar	The Nalanda Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2107.36
118	Bihar	The National Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Bettiah	3197.29
119	Bihar	The Nawadah Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1729.61
120	Bihar	The Pataliputra Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	3223.08
121	Bihar	The Purnea District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	3795.18
122	Bihar	The Rohika Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Madhubani	1797.99
123	Bihar	The Samastipur District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	3177.79
124	Bihar	The Sitamarhi Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1986.22
125	Bihar	The Si Wan Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Siwan	733.57
126	Bihar	The Vaishali District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	1014.81
	Bihar	**State Total**	**50373.12**
127	Jharkhand	The Deoghar Jamtara Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	1244.85
128	Jharkhand	The Dhanbad Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2970.33
129	Jharkhand	The Dumka Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	265.56
130	Jharkhand	The Giridih Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	348.46
131	Jharkhand	The Gumla-Simdega Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	1246.31
132	Jharkhand	The Hazaribagh Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	1398.38
133	Jharkhand	The Ranchi-Khunti Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	1139.48
134	Jharkhand	The Singhbhum District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	2206.51
	Jharkhand	**State Total**	**10819.88**
135	Odisha	Cuttack Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	4463.77
136	Odisha	Keonjhar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2419.81
137	Odisha	Nayagarh District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	1819.85
138	Odisha	The Angul United Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	3856.32
139	Odisha	The Aska Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1378.51
140	Odisha	The Balasore Bhadrak Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	10384.97
141	Odisha	The Banki Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3311.60
142	Odisha	The Berhampore Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	2868.24
143	Odisha	The Bhawanipatna Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	2125.39

1	2	3	4
144	Odisha	The Bolangir District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	8218.99
145	Odisha	The Boudh Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	1935.24
146	Odisha	The Khurda Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3740.16
147	Odisha	The Koraput Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2492.07
148	Odisha	The Mayurbhanj District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	3643.85
149	Odisha	The Sambalpur Dist.Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	13483.17
150	Odisha	The Sundargarh District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	2832.05
151	Odisha	The United Puri-Nimapara Central Cooperative Bank Ltd.	853.47
	Odisha	**State Total**	**69827.46**
152	West Bengal	Balageria Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	4093.90
153	West Bengal	Bankura Dist Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	6170.78
154	West Bengal	Birbhum District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	8277.54
155	West Bengal	Darjeeling District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	955.88
156	West Bengal	Hooghly District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	2883.82
157	West Bengal	Howrah District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd	1624.01
158	West Bengal	Malda District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2038.45
159	West Bengal	Murshidabad District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd	1976.87
160	West Bengal	Nadia District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2071.04
161	West Bengal	Purulia District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd	1045.23
162	West Bengal	Raiganj Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	5762.41
163	West Bengal	Tamluk Ghatal Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2386.33
164	West Bengal	The Burdwan District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd	11520.74
165	West Bengal	The Dakshin Dinajpur District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1391.45
166	West Bengal	The Jalpaiguri Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3397.87
167	West Bengal	The Mugberia Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2172.01
168	West Bengal	Vidyasagar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	4098.58
	West Bengal	**State Total**	**61866.91**
		Region Total	**192887.37**
169	Haryana	The Ambala Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1272.86
170	Haryana	The Bhiwani Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2704.00
171	Haryana	The Faridabad Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	5892.65

1	2	3	4
172	Haryana	The Fatehabad Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	5822.80
173	Haryana	The Gurgaon Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	7152.35
174	Haryana	The Hissar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	4404.57
175	Haryana	The Jhajjar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	4029.24
176	Haryana	The Jind Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2055.84
177	Haryana	The Kaithal Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1287.53
178	Haryana	The Karnal Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3438.02
179	Haryana	The Kurukshetra Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	2542.66
180	Haryana	The Mehendragarh Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	1895.74
181	Haryana	The Panchakula Cental Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2321.69
182	Haryana	The Panipat Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2924.97
183	Haryana	The Rewari Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2027.00
184	Haryana	The Rohtak Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2377.61
185	Haryana	The Sirsa Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1213.83
186	Haryana	The Sonepat Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1566.89
187	Haryana	The Yamunanagar Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	3314.25
	Haryana	**State Total**	**58244.50**
188	Himachal Pradesh	Jogindra Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	4925.78
189	Himachal Pradesh	The Kangra Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	35909.87
	Himachal Pradesh	**State Total**	**40835.65**
190	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3904.70
191	Jammu and Kashmir	The Anantnag Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1542.02
192	Jammu and Kashmir	The Jammu Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	5365.21
	Jammu and Kashmir	**State Total**	**10811.93**
193	Punjab	The Amritsar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Amritsar	3509.45
194	Punjab	The Bhatinda Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Bhatinda	2157.05
195	Punjab	The Faridkot Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Faridkot	926.64
196	Punjab	The Fatehgarh Sahib Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Sirhind	1882.29
197	Punjab	The Fazilka Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Fazilka	2184.60
198	Punjab	The Ferozepur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Ferozepur	1296.98
199	Punjab	The Gurdaspur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Gurdaspur	7980.16

1	2	3	4
200	Punjab	The Hoshiarpur Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Hoshiarpur	4212.17
201	Punjab	The Jalandhar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Jalandhar	1923.32
202	Punjab	The Kapurthala Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Kapurthala	870.41
203	Punjab	The Ludhiana Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Ludhiana	3731.98
204	Punjab	The Mansa Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Mansa	3272.08
205	Punjab	The Moga Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Moga	980.84
206	Punjab	The Muktsar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Muktsar	2208.30
207	Punjab	The Nawanshahr Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Nawanshahr	1094.47
208	Punjab	The Patiala Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Patiala	4700.42
209	Punjab	The Ropar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Ropar	1361.77
210	Punjab	The Sangrur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Sangrur	4204.36
211	Punjab	The Sas Nagar Central Co-Op. Bank Ltd., Sas Nagar	1603.01
212	Punjab	The Taran Taran Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Taran Taran	2780.95
	Punjab	**State Total**	**52881.25**
213	Rajasthan	Ajmer Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	643.80
214	Rajasthan	Baran Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	1459.57
215	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	1576.22
216	Rajasthan	Dausa Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	668.21
217	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	1306.89
218	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	316.46
219	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	1489.97
220	Rajasthan	The Alwar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1619.15
221	Rajasthan	The Banswara Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	709.51
222	Rajasthan	The Barmer Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2237.76
223	Rajasthan	The Bharatpur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2814.93
224	Rajasthan	The Bundi District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	257.83
225	Rajasthan	The Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd, Bhilwara	562.64
226	Rajasthan	The Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Bikaner	589.45
227	Rajasthan	The Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.,Tonk	10250.99
228	Rajasthan	The Churu Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	511.45
229	Rajasthan	The Dungarpur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	228.09

1	2	3	4
230	Rajasthan	The Ganganagar Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	804.84
231	Rajasthan	The Jaipur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	862.53
232	Rajasthan	The Jaisalmer Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	921.24
233	Rajasthan	The Jalore Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1496.40
234	Rajasthan	The Jhalawar Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	1453.02
235	Rajasthan	The Jodhpur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	782.89
236	Rajasthan	The Kota Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1588.33
237	Rajasthan	The Nagaur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1337.65
238	Rajasthan	The Pali District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd	1772.26
239	Rajasthan	The Sikar Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	878.50
240	Rajasthan	The Sirohi Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	681.37
241	Rajasthan	The Udaipur District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	1117.36
	Rajasthan	**State Total**	**40939.31**
		Region Total	**203712.64**
242	Andhra Pradesh	The Anantpur District Co Operative Central Bank Ltd.	10295.49
243	Andhra Pradesh	The Chittoor District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	4349.25
244	Andhra Pradesh	The District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd., Eluru	7661.17
245	Andhra Pradesh	The District Cooperative Central Bank Ltd., Kakinada	8875.09
246	Andhra Pradesh	The District Cooperative Central Bank Ltd., Kurnool	2297.28
247	Andhra Pradesh	The District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd., Srikakulam	1451.87
248	Andhra Pradesh	The District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd., Visakhapatnam	4262.83
249	Andhra Pradesh	The District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd., Vizianagaram	4069.98
250	Andhra Pradesh	The Guntur District Co-Operative Central Bank	4970.06
251	Andhra Pradesh	The Kadapa District Co Operative Central Bank Ltd.	6142.44
252	Andhra Pradesh	The Krishna District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	10359.82
253	Andhra Pradesh	The Nellore District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	3538.88
254	Andhra Pradesh	The Prakasam District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	3678.90
Andhra Pradesh		**State Total**	**71953.06**
255	Karnataka	Bagalkot District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	2001.33
256	Karnataka	Mandya District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	3097.58
257	Karnataka	The Banglore, Banglore Rural & Ramanagra District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3917.12

1	2	3	4
258	Karnataka	The Belagavi District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	3676.92
259	Karnataka	The Bellary District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	2734.34
260	Karnataka	The Chikmagalur District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd.	4062.58
261	Karnataka	The Chitradurga District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd.	1031.68
262	Karnataka	The Dawangere District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	3134.68
263	Karnataka	The District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd., Bidar	4235.16
264	Karnataka	The Gulbarga And Yadgir District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd.	1737.03
265	Karnataka	The Hassan District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	2500.28
266	Karnataka	The Kanara District Co Operative Central Bank Ltd., Sirsi	3367.63
267	Karnataka	The Karnataka Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.,(Dharwad)	3653.39
268	Karnataka	The Kodagu District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	333.48
269	Karnataka	The Kolar And Chickaballapur District Co Operative Central Bank Ltd.	3940.58
270	Karnataka	The Mysore And Chamarajnagar District Cooperative Central Bank Ltd.	3544.50
271	Karnataka	The Raichur District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	1702.77
272	Karnataka	The Shimoga District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	6642.31
273	Karnataka	The South Canara District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	5464.79
274	Karnataka	The Tumkur District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	3025.37
275	Karnataka	The Vijayapura District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	2314.38
	Karnataka	**State Total**	**66117.90**
276	Kerala	The Alappuzha District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	6895.41
277	Kerala	The Ernakulam District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	32006.30
278	Kerala	The Idukki District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	6952.17
279	Kerala	The Kannur District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	11285.23
280	Kerala	The Kasaragod District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	4848.87
281	Kerala	The Kollam District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	15014.97
282	Kerala	The Kottayam District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	17678.11
283	Kerala	The Kozhikode District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	13866.76
284	Kerala	The Malappuram District Co-operative Bank Ltd.	17276.04
285	Kerala	The Palakkad District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	15096.91
286	Kerala	The Pathanamthitta District Co-operative Bank Ltd.	7623.34
287	Kerala	The Thiruvananthapuram District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	36906.17

1	2	3	4
288	Kerala	The Wayanad District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1701.11
289	Kerala	Thrissur District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	8613.76
	Kerala	**State Total**	**195765.15**
290	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	10412.52
291	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	14811.24
292	Tamil Nadu	Tamilnadu Industrial Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2103.19
293	Tamil Nadu	The Coimbatore District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	8769.07
294	Tamil Nadu	The Cuddalore District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	11336.51
295	Tamil Nadu	The Dharmapuri District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	15401.76
296	Tamil Nadu	The Erode District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	4086.14
297	Tamil Nadu	The Kancheepuram Central Co-Op.Bank Ltd.	23676.40
298	Tamil Nadu	The Kanyakumari District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	4885.31
299	Tamil Nadu	The Kumbakonam Central Co-Op Bank Ltd.	10804.66
300	Tamil Nadu	The Madurai District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	20247.45
301	Tamil Nadu	The Nilgiris District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	3574.90
302	Tamil Nadu	The Pudukottai District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	4577.96
303	Tamil Nadu	The Ramanathapuram District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	7889.06
304	Tamil Nadu	The Salem District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	11794.79
305	Tamil Nadu	The Sivgangai District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	6765.08
306	Tamil Nadu	The Thanjavur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	6498.77
307	Tamil Nadu	The Tiruchirapalli District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	17306.11
308	Tamil Nadu	The Tirunelveli District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	3778.52
309	Tamil Nadu	The Tiruvannamalai District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	16362.00
310	Tamil Nadu	The Vellore District Central Cooperative Bank Ltd.	11606.25
311	Tamil Nadu	The Villupuram District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	12551.27
312	Tamil Nadu	The Virudhunagar District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3797.61
313	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	4336.85
	Tamil Nadu	**State Total**	**237373.42**
314	Telangana	The Adilabad District Co Operative Central Bank Ltd.	1188.23
315	Telangana	The District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd., Khammam	1967.75
316	Telangana	The District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd., Medak	2431.35

1	2	3	4
317	Telangana	The District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd., Warangal	1471.22
318	Telangana	The Hyderabad District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	2299.33
319	Telangana	The Karimnagar District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd.	1226.43
320	Telangana	The Mahbubnagar District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd.	7245.57
321	Telangana	The Nalgonda District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	7500.95
322	Telangana	The Nizamabad District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	4984.48
	Telangana	**State Total**	**30315.31**
		Region Total	**601524.84**
323	Gujarat	Banaskantha District Central Co-operative Bank	4708.60
324	Gujarat	Bhavnagar District Co-Operative Bank Ltd	6530.16
325	Gujarat	Mehsana District Central Co-operative Bank	1851.74
326	Gujarat	Panchmahals District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	9995.14
327	Gujarat	Rajkot District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1041.13
328	Gujarat	Sabarkantha District Central Co-operative Bank	1723.61
329	Gujarat	Surat District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2428.95
330	Gujarat	The Ahmedabad District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	10050.64
331	Gujarat	The Amreli Jill Madhyastha Sahakari Bank Ltd.	1632.48
332	Gujarat	The Baroda Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	5836.40
333	Gujarat	The Bharuch District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	7665.07
334	Gujarat	The Jamnagar District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	5598.16
335	Gujarat	The Junagadh Jill Sahakari Bank Ltd.	5100.38
336	Gujarat	The Kachchh District Central Co-operative Bank	1770.08
337	Gujarat	The Kaira District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	3224.30
338	Gujarat	The Kodinar Taluka Co-Operative Banking Union Ltd.	853.90
339	Gujarat	The Surendranagar District Co-operative Bank Ltd.	6922.90
340	Gujarat	Valsad District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd	1876.21
	Gujarat	**State Total**	**78809.85**
341	Maharashtra	Akola District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	7700.72
342	Maharashtra	Amrawati District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	25812.88
343	Maharashtra	Aurangabad District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	24545.67
344	Maharashtra	Beed District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	40239.74

1	2	3	4
345	Maharashtra	Bhandara District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	4227.45
346	Maharashtra	Buldhana District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	33825.52
347	Maharashtra	Chandrapur District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	15754.90
348	Maharashtra	Dhule & Nandurbar District Central Co-Operativebank Ltd.	12497.89
349	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	1481.84
350	Maharashtra	Jalna District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	5111.21
351	Maharashtra	Kolhapur District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	25161.35
352	Maharashtra	Latur District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	5782.33
353	Maharashtra	Nagpur District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	38139.66
354	Maharashtra	Nasik District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	63378.02
355	Maharashtra	Osmanabad District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	31034.22
356	Maharashtra	Parbhani District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	28967.24
357	Maharashtra	Pune District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	27266.32
358	Maharashtra	Raigad District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	4026.70
359	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	2897.22
360	Maharashtra	Sangli District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	20352.79
361	Maharashtra	Sholapur District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	75395.06
362	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	3315.42
363	Maharashtra	The Ahmednagar District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	16773.87
364	Maharashtra	The Gondia District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	17425.46
365	Maharashtra	The Jalgaon District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	17877.03
366	Maharashtra	The Mumbai District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	22855.90
367	Maharashtra	The Nanded District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	19937.89
368	Maharashtra	The Satara District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	1020.32
369	Maharashtra	The Thane District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	6269.00
370	Maharashtra	Wardha District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	32023.19
371	Maharashtra	Yavatmal District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	59378.33
	Maharashtra	**State Total**	**690475.14**
		Region Total	**769284.99**
	National Total		2216716.62

Statement-IV

DCCB wise Non Performing Assets for 2015-16

Sl. No	Name of the State/ UT	Name of the Bank	Gross NPAs
1	2	3	4
1	Chhattisgarh	District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Bilaspur	11422.99
2	Chhattisgarh	District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Durg	6110.86
3	Chhattisgarh	Jila Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Ambikapur	3461.59
4	Chhattisgarh	Jila Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Jagdalpur	3124.14
5	Chhattisgarh	Jila Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Raipur	10676.36
6	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon Kendriya Sahakari Bank Maryadit	2797.65
	Chhattisgarh	**State Total**	**37593.59**
7	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd., Bhopal	1935.93
8	Madhya Pradesh	Indore Premier Co-Operative Bank Limited, Indore	1577.61
9	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Balaghat	2501.60
10	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Betul	2189.46
11	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Bhind	11631.49
12	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Chattarpur	4584.51
13	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Chhindwara	4676.58
14	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Damoh	6519.34
15	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Datia	12937.86
16	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Dewas	3607.28
17	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Dhar	4217.79
18	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Guna	5775.84
19	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Gwalior	16509.60
20	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Hoshangabad	24362.44
21	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Jabalpur	10643.75
22	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Jhabua	2503.01
23	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Khandwa	11186.38
24	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Khargone	2954.08
25	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Mandla	9384.11

1	2	3	4
26	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Mandsaur	2448.83
27	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Morena	11048.49
28	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Narsinghpur	4345.99
29	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Panna	10412.25
30	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Raisen	10866.04
31	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Rajgarh	7436.96
32	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Ratlam	1264.43
33	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Rewa	10947.28
34	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Sagar	9376.96
35	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Satna	12396.22
36	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Sehore	2458.08
37	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Seoni	7338.19
38	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Shahdol	3795.21
39	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Shajapur	958.78
40	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Shivpuri	4166.48
41	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Sidhi	0.00
42	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Tikamgarh	12306.53
43	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Ujjain	556.68
44	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Vidisha	2522.88
	Madhya Pradesh	**State Total**	**254344.94**
45	Uttarakhand	Almora Zilla Sahakari Bank Ltd.	1161.40
46	Uttarakhand	Chamoli Zilla Sahakari Bank Ltd., Chamoli	2328.14
47	Uttarakhand	District Cooperative Bank Ltd., Dehradun	3042.60
48	Uttarakhand	Nainital District Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Haldwani	1134.52
49	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh Zila Sahakari Bank Ltd., Pithoragarh	1387.64
50	Uttarakhand	Tehri Garhwal Zila Sahkari Bank Ltd., Tehri	4982.38
51	Uttarakhand	The Uttarkashi Zila Sahkari Bank Ltd., Uttarkashi	3444.55
52	Uttarakhand	Udhamsinghnagar District Cooperative Bank Ltd., Rudrapur	424.54
53	Uttarakhand	Zila Sahkari Bank Ltd., Garhwal (Kotdwar)	5953.69
54	Uttarakhand	Zila Sahkari Bank Ltd., Haridwar	2135.22
	Uttarakhand	State Total	25994.68

1	2	3	4
55	Uttar Pradesh	Agra District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3191.96
56	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Jila Sahkari Bank Ltd.	3942.97
57	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	5435.58
58	Uttar Pradesh	Bahrich District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2082.36
59	Uttar Pradesh	Banda District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1025.75
60	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	536.10
61	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	6061.92
62	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria Kasia Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	14366.77
63	Uttar Pradesh	District Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Saharanpur	448.18
64	Uttar Pradesh	District Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Varanasi	5564.70
65	Uttar Pradesh	Etah District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2478.54
66	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	1751.75
67	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	920.06
68	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1367.92
69	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	16806.96
70	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	341.34
71	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	695.96
72	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	11080.83
73	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1053.50
74	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	1860.48
75	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun District Co-Oerative Bank Ltd.	1197.27
76	Uttar Pradesh	Jila Sahakari Bank Ltd., Mau	1262.08
77	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Bank Ltd., Azamgarh	3290.76
78	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Bank Ltd., Ghazipur	1720.09
79	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Ballia	2275.71
80	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Barabanki	1977.65
81	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Bareilly	2613.22
82	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Basti	4246.07
83	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Bulandsahar	2149.20
84	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Jaunpur	3147.85
85	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Jhansi	907.84

1	2	3	4
86	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Kanpur	2957.55
87	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Lakhimpur-Khiri	2010.36
88	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Lalitpur	2164.74
89	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Lucknow.	2833.90
90	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Meerut	850.21
91	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Mirzapur	1130.20
92	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Muradabad	1670.35
93	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Pratapgarh	2397.21
94	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Raibareilly	2353.76
95	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Shahjahanpur	1307.30
96	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Sidharthnagar	1454.23
97	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Sitapur	5682.94
98	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Unnao	941.22
99	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	2450.47
100	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	6883.85
101	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	794.10
102	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	873.24
103	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	219.66
104	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	1953.77
	Uttar Pradesh	**State Total**	**146730.43**
		Region Total	**464663.64**
105	Bihar	Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Ara	1143.62
106	Bihar	Sasaram-Bhabua Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1647.46
107	Bihar	The Aurangabad District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	3421.89
108	Bihar	The Begusarai Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2026.25
109	Bihar	The Bhagalpur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2337.11
110	Bihar	The Gopalganj Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2705.17
111	Bihar	The Katihar District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2329.87
112	Bihar	The Khagaria District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2633.53
113	Bihar	The Magadh Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Gaya	1380.18
114	Bihar	The Monghyr-Jamui Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2914.76

1	2	3	4
115	Bihar	The Motihari Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	4084.35
116	Bihar	The Muzaffarpur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1539.39
117	Bihar	The Nalanda Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1710.36
118	Bihar	The National Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Bettiah	2996.28
119	Bihar	The Nawadah Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1395.08
120	Bihar	The Pataliputra Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3393.33
121	Bihar	The Purnea District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2943.41
122	Bihar	The Rohika Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Madhubani	1484.32
123	Bihar	The Samastipur District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	2445.81
124	Bihar	The Sitamarhi Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1460.51
125	Bihar	The Siwan Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Siwan	206.83
126	Bihar	The Vaishali District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1140.04
	Bihar	**State Total**	**47339.55**
127	Jharkhand	The Deoghar Jamtara Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1423.00
128	Jharkhand	The Dhanbad Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3080.08
129	Jharkhand	The Dumka Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	269.90
130	Jharkhand	The Giridih Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	380.26
131	Jharkhand	The Gumla-Simdega Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1329.06
132	Jharkhand	The Hazaribagh Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1319.79
133	Jharkhand	The Ranchi-Khunti Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1195.20
134	Jharkhand	The Singhbhum District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2810.88
	Jharkhand	**State Total**	**11808.17**
135	Odisha	Cuttack Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	4761.43
136	Odisha	Keonjhar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2653.96
137	Odisha	Nayagarh District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1703.05
138	Odisha	The Angul United Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	4073.55
139	Odisha	The Aska Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1339.27
140	Odisha	The Balasore Bhadrak Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	10317.74
141	Odisha	The Banki Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3316.77
142	Odisha	The Berhampore Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	3547.38
143	Odisha	The Bhawanipatna Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2714.67

1	2	3	4
144	Odisha	The Bolangir District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	9063.69
145	Odisha	The Boudh Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	2186.17
146	Odisha	The Khurda Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3975.58
147	Odisha	The Koraput Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2866.76
148	Odisha	The Mayurbhanj District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	3607.62
149	Odisha	The Sambalpur Dist.Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	13561.30
150	Odisha	The Sundargarh District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	2874.63
151	Odisha	The United Puri-Nimapara Central Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1002.82
	Odisha	**State Total**	**73566.39**
152	West Bengal	Balageria Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	4685.29
153	West Bengal	Bankura Dist Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	6933.73
154	West Bengal	Birbhum District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	12989.36
155	West Bengal	Darjeeling District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1038.22
156	West Bengal	Hooghly District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3199.05
157	West Bengal	Howrah District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd	2010.34
158	West Bengal	Malda District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2031.97
159	West Bengal	Murshidabad District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd	2293.83
160	West Bengal	Nadia District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2179.30
161	West Bengal	Purulia District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd	1195.49
162	West Bengal	Raiganj Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	4980.15
163	West Bengal	Tamluk Ghatal Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2437.89
164	West Bengal	The Burdwan District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd	6791.04
165	West Bengal	The Dakshin Dinajpur District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	1736.29
166	West Bengal	The Jalpaiguri Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3844.81
167	West Bengal	The Mugberia Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2339.78
168	West Bengal	Vidyasagar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	4248.13
	West Bengal	**State Total**	**64934.67**
		Region Total	**197648.78**
169	Haryana	The Ambala Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1606.09
170	Haryana	The Bhiwani Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3225.37
171	Haryana	The Faridabad Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	5979.24

1	2	3	4
172	Haryana	The Fatehabad Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	4668.87
173	Haryana	The Gurgaon Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	6852.71
174	Haryana	The Hissar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	4525.15
175	Haryana	The Jhajjar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	4516.80
176	Haryana	The Jind Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1911.35
177	Haryana	The Kaithal Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1178.73
178	Haryana	The Karnal Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3921.18
179	Haryana	The Kurukshetra Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2918.71
180	Haryana	The Mehendragarh Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2457.27
181	Haryana	The Panchakula Cental Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2101.98
182	Haryana	The Panipat Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2718.98
183	Haryana	The Rewari Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1955.50
184	Haryana	The Rohtak Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3446.61
185	Haryana	The Sirsa Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1676.23
186	Haryana	The Sonepat Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1465.48
187	Haryana	The Yamunanagar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3206.29
	Haryana	**State Total**	**60332.54**
188	Himachal Pradesh	Jogindra Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	4604.96
189	Himachal Pradesh	The Kangra Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	43684.56
	Himachal Pradesh	**State Total**	**48289.52**
190	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	4457.55
191	Jammu and Kashmir	The Anantnag Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1306.11
192	Jammu and Kashmir	The Jammu Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	5123.54
	Jammu and Kashmir	**State Total**	**10887.20**
193	Punjab	The Amritsar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Amritsar	3649.67
194	Punjab	The Bhatinda Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Bhatinda	2946.36
195	Punjab	The Faridkot Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Faridkot	1227.19
196	Punjab	The Fatehgarh Sahib Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Sirhind	2233.11
197	Punjab	The Fazilka Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Fazilka	2356.57
198	Punjab	The Ferozepur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Ferozepur	1395.76
199	Punjab	The Gurdaspur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Gurdaspur	8936.47

1	2	3	4
200	Punjab	The Hoshiarpur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Hoshiarpur	4270.38
201	Punjab	The Jalandhar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Jalandhar	2168.38
202	Punjab	The Kapurthala Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Kapurthala	1048.65
203	Punjab	The Ludhiana Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Ludhiana	4806.76
204	Punjab	The Mansa Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Mansa	3337.58
205	Punjab	The Moga Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Moga	978.29
206	Punjab	The Muktsar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Muktsar	3152.16
207	Punjab	The Nawanshahr Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Nawanshahr	1032.98
208	Punjab	The Patiala Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Patiala	6722.81
209	Punjab	The Ropar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Ropar	1686.91
210	Punjab	The Sangrur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Sangrur	4010.32
211	Punjab	The Sas Nagar Central Co-Op. Bank Ltd., Sas Nagar	1638.62
212	Punjab	The Taran Taran Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Taran Taran	2774.61
	Punjab	**State Total**	**60373.58**
213	Rajasthan	Ajmer Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1224.51
214	Rajasthan	Baran Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	1639.67
215	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	1585.31
216	Rajasthan	Dausa Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	648.05
217	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	1400.71
218	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	291.39
219	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	1505.40
220	Rajasthan	The Alwar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1249.67
221	Rajasthan	The Banswara Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	938.71
222	Rajasthan	The Barmer Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3670.14
223	Rajasthan	The Bharatpur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2558.21
224	Rajasthan	The Bundi District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	457.68
225	Rajasthan	The Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd, Bhilwara	469.47
226	Rajasthan	The Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Bikaner	588.32
227	Rajasthan	The Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.,Tonk	9289.00
228	Rajasthan	The Churu Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	464.80
229	Rajasthan	The Dungarpur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	227.34

1	2	3	4
230	Rajasthan	The Ganganagar Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	1752.98
231	Rajasthan	The Jaipur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	910.54
232	Rajasthan	The Jaisalmer Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	928.73
233	Rajasthan	The Jalore Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1396.60
234	Rajasthan	The Jhalawar Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	1475.05
235	Rajasthan	The Jodhpur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2164.17
236	Rajasthan	The Kota Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1734.10
237	Rajasthan	The Nagaur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1424.65
238	Rajasthan	The Pali District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd	1702.49
239	Rajasthan	The Sikar Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	974.06
240	Rajasthan	The Sirohi Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	700.02
241	Rajasthan	The Udaipur District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1281.70
	Rajasthan	**State Total**	**44653.47**
	Region Total		**224536.31**
242	Andhra Pradesh	The Anantpur District Co Operative Central Bank Ltd.	9832.17
243	Andhra Pradesh	The Chittoor District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	3922.66
244	Andhra Pradesh	The District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd., Eluru	5252.90
245	Andhra Pradesh	The District Cooperative Central Bank Ltd., Kakinada	6123.75
246	Andhra Pradesh	The District Cooperative Central Bank Ltd., Kurnool	3313.85
247	Andhra Pradesh	The District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd., Srikakulam	1823.30
248	Andhra Pradesh	The District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd., Visakhapatnam	2361.69
249	Andhra Pradesh	The District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd., Vizianagaram	5296.77
250	Andhra Pradesh	The Guntur District Co-Operative Central Bank	1953.49
251	Andhra Pradesh	The Kadapa District Co Operative Central Bank Ltd.	6693.91
252	Andhra Pradesh	The Krishna District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	4863.44
253	Andhra Pradesh	The Nellore District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	3002.19
254	Andhra Pradesh	The Prakasam District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	1707.47
	Andhra Pradesh	State Total	56147.59
255	Karnataka	Bagalkot District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2300.13
256	Karnataka	Mandya District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	2286.23
257	Karnataka	The Banglore, Banglore Rural & Ramanagra District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	4116.10

1	2	3	4
258	Karnataka	The Belagavi District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	6567.10
259	Karnataka	The Bellary District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	2795.55
260	Karnataka	The Chikmagalur District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	2380.68
261	Karnataka	The Chitradurga District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	764.80
262	Karnataka	The Dawangere District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	3117.77
263	Karnataka	The District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd., Bidar	4593.57
264	Karnataka	The Gulbarga And Yadgir District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd.	861.37
265	Karnataka	The Hassan District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	2634.95
266	Karnataka	The Kanara District Central Co- Operative Bank Ltd.	4897.21
267	Karnataka	The Karnataka Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., (Dharwad)	3406.08
268	Karnataka	The Kodagu District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	313.59
269	Karnataka	The Kolar And Chickaballapur District Co Operative Central Bank Ltd.	2363.33
270	Karnataka	The Mysore And Chamarajnagar District Cooperative Central Bank Ltd.	3704.15
271	Karnataka	The Raichur District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1579.00
272	Karnataka	The Shimoga District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	6068.46
273	Karnataka	The South Canara District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	13823.92
274	Karnataka	The Tumkur District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	8211.16
275	Karnataka	The Vijayapura District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	6466.18
	Karnataka	**State Total**	**83251.33**
276	Kerala	The Alappuzha District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	6730.48
277	Kerala	The Ernakulam District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	36967.17
278	Kerala	The Idukki District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	8739.10
279	Kerala	The Kannur District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	10867.24
280	Kerala	The Kasaragod District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	4618.96
281	Kerala	The Kollam District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	12039.66
282	Kerala	The Kottayam District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	13295.22
283	Kerala	The Kozhikode District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	16711.72
284	Kerala	The Malappuram District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	19096.76
285	Kerala	The Palakkad District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	16928.93
286	Kerala	The Pathanamthitta District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	9642.03
287	Kerala	The Thiruvananthapuram District Co-operative Bank Ltd.	39133.37

1	2	3	4
288	Kerala	The Wayanad District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2283.66
289	Kerala	Thrissur District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	17474.76
	Kerala	**State Total**	**214529.06**
290	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	9652.92
291	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	9737.48
292	Tamil Nadu	Tamilnadu Industrial Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2103.19
293	Tamil Nadu	The Coimbatore District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	7010.14
294	Tamil Nadu	The Cuddalore District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	11267.18
295	Tamil Nadu	The Dharmapuri District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	10827.81
296	Tamil Nadu	The Erode District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3232.55
297	Tamil Nadu	The Kancheepuram Central Co-Op.Bank Ltd.	16420.56
298	Tamil Nadu	The Kanyakumari District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	2092.71
299	Tamil Nadu	The Kumbakonam Central Co-Op Bank Ltd.	12907.90
300	Tamil Nadu	The Madurai District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	19825.47
301	Tamil Nadu	The Nilgiris District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	4006.09
302	Tamil Nadu	The Pudukottai District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	4744.78
303	Tamil Nadu	The Ramanathapuram District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	6624.04
304	Tamil Nadu	The Salem District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	7525.19
305	Tamil Nadu	The Sivgangai District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	6767.04
306	Tamil Nadu	The Thanjavur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	6618.90
307	Tamil Nadu	The Tiruchirapalli District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	16051.31
308	Tamil Nadu	The Tirunelveli District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	3826.79
309	Tamil Nadu	The Tiruvannamalai District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	10770.20
310	Tamil Nadu	The Vellore District Central Cooperative Bank Ltd.	9717.21
311	Tamil Nadu	The Villupuram District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	10923.04
312	Tamil Nadu	The Virudhunagar District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	5677.35
313	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3233.83
	Tamil Nadu	**State Total**	**201563.68**
314	Telangana	The Adilabad District Co Operative Central Bank Ltd.	1337.44
315	Telangana	The District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd., Khammam	2460.57
316	Telangana	The District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd., Medak	1483.51

1	2	3	4
317	Telangana	The District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd., Warangal	1093.70
318	Telangana	The Hyderabad District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	1745.33
319	Telangana	The Karimnagar District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	1395.63
320	Telangana	The Mahbubnagar District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	7848.58
321	Telangana	The Nalgonda District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	5507.21
322	Telangana	The Nizamabad District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	4702.05
	Telangana	State Total	27574.02
	Region Total		583065.68
323	Gujarat	Banaskantha District Central Co-Operative Bank	6443.24
324	Gujarat	Bhavnagar District Co-Operative Bank Ltd	6175.09
325	Gujarat	Mehsana District Central Co-Operative Bank	2804.62
326	Gujarat	Panchmahals District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	12026.18
327	Gujarat	Rajkot District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1274.54
328	Gujarat	Sabarkantha District Central Co-Operative Bank	1576.49
329	Gujarat	Surat District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2559.71
330	Gujarat	The Ahmedabad District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	9659.34
331	Gujarat	The Amreli Jill Madhyastha Sahakari Bank Ltd.	1967.67
332	Gujarat	The Baroda Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	5826.14
333	Gujarat	The Bharuch District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	8156.61
334	Gujarat	The Jamnagar District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	6591.27
335	Gujarat	The Junagadh Jill Sahakari Bank Ltd.	5000.61
336	Gujarat	The Kachchh District Central Co-Operative Bank	1750.31
337	Gujarat	The Kaira District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3121.06
338	Gujarat	The Kodinar Taluka Co-Operative Banking Union Ltd.	870.62
339	Gujarat	The Surendranagar District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	8041.52
340	Gujarat	Valsad District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd	1937.29
	Gujarat	**State Total**	**85782.31**
341	Maharashtra	Akola District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	12605.94
342	Maharashtra	Amrawati District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	25420.19
343	Maharashtra	Aurangabad District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	26307.93
344	Maharashtra	Beed District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	43520.08

1	2	3	4
345	Maharashtra	Bhandara District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	5842.27
346	Maharashtra	Buldhana District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	38839.83
347	Maharashtra	Chandrapur District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	16286.29
348	Maharashtra	Dhule & Nandurbar District Central Co-Operativebank Ltd.	13113.88
349	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1368.14
350	Maharashtra	Jalna District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	5393.22
351	Maharashtra	Kolhapur District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	19673.08
352	Maharashtra	Latur District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	5502.95
353	Maharashtra	Nagpur District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	39642.22
354	Maharashtra	Nasik District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	78533.04
355	Maharashtra	Osmanabad District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	31919.35
356	Maharashtra	Parbhani District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	27490.45
357	Maharashtra	Pune District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	24059.22
358	Maharashtra	Raigad District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3753.12
359	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2041.36
360	Maharashtra	Sangli District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	17229.32
361	Maharashtra	Sholapur District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	77829.18
362	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3224.59
363	Maharashtra	The Ahmednagar District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	18142.07
364	Maharashtra	The Gondia District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	16722.83
365	Maharashtra	The Jalgaon District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	13762.19
366	Maharashtra	The Mumbai District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	16253.57
367	Maharashtra	The Nanded District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	20101.56
368	Maharashtra	The Satara District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1470.71
369	Maharashtra	The Thane District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	6618.55
370	Maharashtra	Wardha District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	31773.70
371	Maharashtra	Yavatmal District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	69406.61
	Maharashtra	**State Total**	**713847.44**
	Region Total		**799629.75**
	National Total		**2269544.16**

Statement-V

DCCB wise Non Performing Assets for 2015-16

Amt Rs. lakh

Name of the State/UT	Name of the Bank	Gross NPAs*
1	2	3
Chhattisgarh	District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Bilaspur	12480.77
Chhattisgarh	District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Durg	7559.43
Chhattisgarh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Ambikapur	3266.80
Chhattisgarh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Jagdalpur	2899.79
Chhattisgarh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Raipur	11343.79
Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon Kendriya Sahakari Bank Maryadit	3055.71
Chhattisgarh	**State Total**	**40606.29**
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd., Bhopal	2218.65
Madhya Pradesh	Indore Premier Co-Operative Bank Limited, Indore	1334.14
Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Balaghat	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Betul	3498.48
Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Bhind	14496.88
Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Chattarpur	6034.10
Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Chhindwara	5481.63
Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Damoh	4708.01
Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Datia	14009.44
Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Dewas	2904.81
Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Dhar	4664.92
Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Guna	7585.78
Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Gwalior	18593.64
Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Hoshangabad	25129.51
Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Jabalpur	19611.70
Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Jhabua	2388.01
Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Khandwa	11064.29
Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Khargone	8851.96
Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Mandla	10421.40
Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Mandsaur	2548.65

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Morena	14425.94
Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Narsinghpur	5224.77
Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Panna	14519.04
Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Raisen	14836.73
Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Rajgarh	6279.59
Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Ratlam	4155.37
Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Rewa	12456.93
Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Sagar	10246.78
Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Satna	17794.96
Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Sehore	3823.51
Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Seoni	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Shahdol	5318.88
Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Shajapur	1443.90
Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Shivpuri	5061.73
Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Sidhi	25711.61
Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Tikamgarh	16588.54
Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Ujjain	597.04
Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Vidisha	5562.69
Madhya Pradesh	**State Total**	**329594.01**
Uttarakhand	Almora Zilla Sahakari Bank Ltd.	1150.34
Uttarakhand	Chamoli Zilla Sahakari Bank Ltd., Chamoli	2784.76
Uttarakhand	District Cooperative Bank Ltd., Dehradun	3582.30
Uttarakhand	Nainital District Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Haldwani	1247.56
Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh Zila Sahakari Bank Ltd., Pithoragarh	1416.88
Uttarakhand	Tehri Garhwal Zila Sahkari Bank Ltd., Tehri	4864.08
Uttarakhand	The Uttarkashi Zila Sahkari Bank Ltd., Uttarkashi	3854.08
Uttarakhand	Udhamsinghnagar District Cooperative Bank Ltd., Rudrapur	714.71
Uttarakhand	Zila Sahkari Bank Ltd., Garhwal (Kotdwar)	4954.18
Uttarakhand	Zila Sahkari Bank Ltd., Haridwar	2188.42
Uttarakhand	State Total	26757.31
Uttar Pradesh	Agra District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3169.73

1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Jila Sahkari Bank Ltd.	4907.67
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	6204.11
Uttar Pradesh	Bahrich District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2062.55
Uttar Pradesh	Banda District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	862.20
Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	498.45
Uttar Pradesh	Budaun Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	7790.88
Uttar Pradesh	Deoria Kasia Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	14127.26
Uttar Pradesh	District Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Saharanpur	401.03
Uttar Pradesh	District Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Varanasi	5372.80
Uttar Pradesh	Etah District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2772.04
Uttar Pradesh	Etawah Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	1734.90
Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	955.46
Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1333.88
Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	16704.88
Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	328.01
Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	1138.58
Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	11021.95
Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1469.21
Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	1856.76
Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun District Co-Oerative Bank Ltd.	1488.16
Uttar Pradesh	Jila Sahakari Bank Ltd., Mau	1541.55
Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Bank Ltd., Azamgarh	3031.45
Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Bank Ltd., Ghazipur	1632.36
Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Ballia	2265.79
Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Barabanki	2286.31
Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Bareilly	4254.05
Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Basti	4096.94
Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Bulandsahar	2066.69
Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Jaunpur	3069.62
Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Jhansi	902.19

1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Kanpur	2912.07
Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Lakhimpur-Khiri	2436.42
Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Lalitpur	2104.74
Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Lucknow.	2888.58
Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Meerut	835.90
Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Mirzapur	1151.72
Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Muradabad	1492.47
Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Pratapgarh	2538.04
Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Raibareilly	2597.80
Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Shahjahanpur	1394.00
Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Sidharthnagar	1450.19
Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Sitapur	5402.49
Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Unnao	1270.96
Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	2884.89
Uttar Pradesh	Mathura Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	7955.32
Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1457.27
Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	841.87
Uttar Pradesh	Rampur Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	228.87
Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	1944.37
Uttar Pradesh	**State Total**	**155135.43**
	Region Total	**552093.04**
Bihar	Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Ara	1023.73
Bihar	Sasaram-Bhabua Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2653.66
Bihar	The Aurangabad District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3910.05
Bihar	The Begusarai Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	500.84
Bihar	The Bhagalpur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1800.99
Bihar	The Gopalganj Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3559.88
Bihar	The Katihar District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2186.46
Bihar	The Khagaria District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1564.77
Bihar	The Magadh Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Gaya	922.70

1	2	3
Bihar	The Monghyr-Jamui Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	4009.53
Bihar	The Motihari Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3468.85
Bihar	The Muzaffarpur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2487.02
Bihar	The Nalanda Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1497.44
Bihar	The National Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Bettiah	2599.85
Bihar	The Nawadah Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1214.21
Bihar	The Pataliputra Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2043.39
Bihar	The Purnea District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1489.80
Bihar	The Rohika Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Madhubani	2385.77
Bihar	The Samastipur District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2361.55
Bihar	The Sitamarhi Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1341.90
Bihar	The Siwan Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Siwan	224.67
Bihar	The Vaishali District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1179.15
Bihar	**State Total**	**44426.21**
Jharkhand	The Deoghar Jamtara Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1879.19
Jharkhand	The Dhanbad Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2909.99
Jharkhand	The Dumka Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	273.98
Jharkhand	The Giridih Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	409.33
Jharkhand	The Gumla-Simdega Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1225.92
Jharkhand	The Hazaribagh Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1457.46
Jharkhand	The Ranchi-Khunti Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1193.81
Jharkhand	The Singhbhum District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3616.25
Jharkhand	State Total	12965.93
Odisha	Cuttack Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	5533.12
Odisha	Keonjhar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2401.05
Odisha	Nayagarh District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1659.53
Odisha	The Angul United Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	4417.75
Odisha	The Aska Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1294.24
Odisha	The Balasore Bhadrak Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	11147.07
Odisha	The Banki Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3321.52
Odisha	The Berhampore Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	3020.38

1	2	3
Odisha	The Bhawanipatna Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3235.52
Odisha	The Bolangir District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	9158.86
Odisha	The Boudh Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	2621.89
Odisha	The Khurda Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	5223.66
Odisha	The Koraput Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3438.46
Odisha	The Mayurbhanj District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3883.74
Odisha	The Sambalpur Dist.Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	12933.29
Odisha	The Sundargarh District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	3683.38
Odisha	The United Puri-Nimapara Central Cooperative Bank Ltd.	887.23
Odisha	**State Total**	**77860.69**
West Bengal	Balageria Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	5075.73
West Bengal	Bankura Dist Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	8197.80
West Bengal	Birbhum District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	11993.60
West Bengal	Darjeeling District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1046.90
West Bengal	Hooghly District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3192.13
West Bengal	Howrah District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd	2164.73
West Bengal	Malda District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2425.46
West Bengal	Murshidabad District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd	2547.25
West Bengal	Nadia District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2527.53
West Bengal	Purulia District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd	1473.15
West Bengal	Raiganj Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	6876.45
West Bengal	Tamluk Ghatal Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2695.20
West Bengal	The Burdwan District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd	6419.36
West Bengal	The Dakshin Dinajpur District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	3888.86
West Bengal	The Jalpaiguri Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3680.72
West Bengal	The Mugberia Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2553.84
West Bengal	Vidyasagar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	4484.05
West Bengal	**State Total**	**71242.76**
	Region Total	**206495.59**
Haryana	The Ambala Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1584.21
Haryana	The Bhiwani Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3052.54

1	2	3
Haryana	The Faridabad Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	5826.60
Haryana	The Fatehabad Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	4300.11
Haryana	The Gurgaon Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	7790.88
Haryana	The Hissar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	5049.96
Haryana	The Jhajjar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	4056.85
Haryana	The Jind Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1838.45
Haryana	The Kaithal Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1243.78
Haryana	The Karnal Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3748.36
Haryana	The Kurukshetra Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3941.30
Haryana	The Mahendergarh Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1448.95
Haryana	The Panchakula Cental Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2165.07
Haryana	The Panipat Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2625.98
Haryana	The Rewari Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1890.88
Haryana	The Rohtak Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3938.59
Haryana	The Sirsa Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2165.14
Haryana	The Sonepat Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1578.44
Haryana	The Yamunanagar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2965.22
Haryana	**State Total**	**61211.31**
Himachal Pradesh	Jogindra Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	4833.54
Himachal Pradesh	The Kangra Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	58437.83
Himachal Pradesh	State Total	63271.37
Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	7480.24
Jammu and Kashmir	The Anantnag Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1393.78
Jammu and Kashmir	The Jammu Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	5671.81
Jammu and Kashmir	State Total	14545.83
Punjab	The Amritsar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Amritsar	4792.26
Punjab	The Bhatinda Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Bhatinda	4052.97
Punjab	The Faridkot Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Faridkot	2326.18
Punjab	The Fatehgarh Sahib Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Sirhind	3415.11
Punjab	The Fazilka Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Fazilka	3593.04

1	2	3
Punjab	The Ferozepur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Ferozepur	1809.97
Punjab	The Gurdaspur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Gurdaspur	10892.99
Punjab	The Hoshiarpur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Hoshiarpur	6711.45
Punjab	The Jalandhar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Jalandhar	2976.24
Punjab	The Kapurthala Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Kapurthala	1762.06
Punjab	The Ludhiana Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Ludhiana	6577.88
Punjab	The Mansa Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Mansa	3681.16
Punjab	The Moga Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Moga	2847.56
Punjab	The Muktsar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Muktsar	4946.97
Punjab	The Nawanshahr Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Nawanshahr	1739.19
Punjab	The Patiala Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Patiala	9376.07
Punjab	The Ropar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Ropar	2234.69
Punjab	The Sangrur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Sangrur	4821.08
Punjab	The Sas Nagar Central Co-Op. Bank Ltd., Sas Nagar	1828.78
Punjab	The Taran Taran Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Taran Taran	4324.36
Punjab	**State Total**	**84710.01**
Rajasthan	Ajmer Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1033.74
Rajasthan	Baran Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	1679.08
Rajasthan	Chittorgarh Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	3181.13
Rajasthan	Dausa Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	625.27
Rajasthan	Hanumangarh Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	2154.87
Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	368.65
Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	1837.71
Rajasthan	The Alwar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1689.04
Rajasthan	The Banswara Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1978.03
Rajasthan	The Barmer Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	5709.64
Rajasthan	The Bharatpur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1759.74
Rajasthan	The Bundi District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	493.58
Rajasthan	The Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd, Bhilwara	596.94
Rajasthan	The Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Bikaner	449.44

1	2	3
Rajasthan	The Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.,Tonk	8789.19
Rajasthan	The Churu Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	485.13
Rajasthan	The Dungarpur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	212.99
Rajasthan	The Ganganagar Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	965.46
Rajasthan	The Jaipur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1170.49
Rajasthan	The Jaisalmer Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	754.03
Rajasthan	The Jalore Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1479.47
Rajasthan	The Jhalawar Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	1632.61
Rajasthan	The Jodhpur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1566.17
Rajasthan	The Kota Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1479.93
Rajasthan	The Nagaur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1609.04
Rajasthan	The Pali District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd	5170.05
Rajasthan	The Sikar Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	1132.30
Rajasthan	The Sirohi Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	910.61
Rajasthan	The Udaipur District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1339.01
Rajasthan	**State Total**	**52253.34**
	Region Total	**275991.86**
Andhra Pradesh	The Anantpur District Co Operative Central Bank Ltd.	10875.40
Andhra Pradesh	The Chittoor District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	3951.87
Andhra Pradesh	The District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd., Eluru	8423.64
Andhra Pradesh	The District Cooperative Central Bank Ltd., Kakinada	5117.75
Andhra Pradesh	The District Cooperative Central Bank Ltd., Kurnool	4279.42
Andhra Pradesh	The District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd., Srikakulam	1928.22
Andhra Pradesh	The District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd., Visakhapatnam	1915.48
Andhra Pradesh	The District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd., Vizianagaram	3658.89
Andhra Pradesh	The Guntur District Co-Operative Central Bank	2041.55
Andhra Pradesh	The Kadapa District Co Operative Central Bank Ltd.	6058.38
Andhra Pradesh	The Krishna District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	5418.71
Andhra Pradesh	The Nellore District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	2496.93
Andhra Pradesh	The Prakasam District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	1562.92

1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	**State Total**	**57729.16**
Karnataka	Bagalkot District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	7195.35
Karnataka	Mandya District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	3410.55
Karnataka	The Banglore, Banglore Rural & Ramanagra District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3857.91
Karnataka	The Belagavi District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	6415.96
Karnataka	The Bellary District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	3495.64
Karnataka	The Chikmagalur District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	3032.00
Karnataka	The Chitradurga District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	721.89
Karnataka	The Dawangere District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2836.97
Karnataka	The District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd., Bidar	5237.09
Karnataka	The Gulbarga And Yadgir District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd.	2653.25
Karnataka	The Hassan District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	2743.30
Karnataka	The Kanara District Central Co- Operative Bank Ltd.	4415.20
Karnataka	The Karnataka Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.,(Dharwad)	4004.49
Karnataka	The Kodagu District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	448.17
Karnataka	The Kolar And Chickaballapur District Co Operative Central Bank Ltd.	2372.27
Karnataka	The Raichur District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1462.36
Karnataka	The Shimoga District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	5237.77
Karnataka	The South Canara District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	17486.65
Karnataka	The Tumkur District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	6074.43
Karnataka	The Vijayapura District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	8013.89
Karnataka	State Total	91115.14
Kerala	The Alappuzha District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	8237.64
Kerala	The Ernakulam District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	35121.10
Kerala	The Idukki District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	10641.83
Kerala	The Kannur District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	17943.81
Kerala	The Kasaragod District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	8106.70
Kerala	The Kollam District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	13288.27
Kerala	The Kottayam District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	14400.08
Kerala	The Kozhikode District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	25436.94

1	2	3
Kerala	The Malappuram District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	28025.78
Kerala	The Palakkad District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	17840.16
Kerala	The Pathanamthitta District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	9811.90
Kerala	The Thiruvananthapuram District Co-operative Bank Ltd.	71564.81
Kerala	The Wayanad District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3812.57
Kerala	Thrissur District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	36161.33
Kerala	**State Total**	**300392.92**
Tamil Nadu	Chennai Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	5964.67
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	9514.87
Tamil Nadu	Tamilnadu Industrial Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2095.90
Tamil Nadu	The Coimbatore District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	6948.71
Tamil Nadu	The Cuddalore District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	8867.76
Tamil Nadu	The Dharmapuri District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	11838.64
Tamil Nadu	The Erode District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2850.35
Tamil Nadu	The Kancheepuram Central Co-Op.Bank Ltd.	18404.26
Tamil Nadu	The Kanyakumari District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	1775.86
Tamil Nadu	The Kumbakonam Central Co-Op Bank Ltd.	10385.59
Tamil Nadu	The Madurai District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	19567.29
Tamil Nadu	The Nilgiris District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	4696.07
Tamil Nadu	The Pudukottai District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3998.23
Tamil Nadu	The Ramanathapuram District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	6343.45
Tamil Nadu	The Salem District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	9590.90
Tamil Nadu	The Sivgangai District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	5659.69
Tamil Nadu	The Thanjavur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	6830.22
Tamil Nadu	The Tiruchirapalli District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	15350.05
Tamil Nadu	The Tirunelveli District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3220.45
Tamil Nadu	The Tiruvannamalai District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	8720.06
Tamil Nadu	The Vellore District Central Cooperative Bank Ltd.	9668.28
Tamil Nadu	The Villupuram District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	10244.39
Tamil Nadu	The Virudhunagar District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	5766.50
Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3190.86

1	2	3
Tamil Nadu	**State Total**	**191493.05**
Telangana	The Adilabad District Co Operative Central Bank Ltd.	1628.76
Telangana	The District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd., Khammam	3584.31
Telangana	The District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd., Medak	2045.51
Telangana	The District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd., Warangal	1326.71
Telangana	The Hyderabad District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	1874.05
Telangana	The Karimnagar District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	1959.87
Telangana	The Mahbubnagar District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	8049.32
Telangana	The Nalgonda District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	5206.40
Telangana	The Nizamabad District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	6224.57
Telangana	**State Total**	**31899.50**
	Region Total	**672629.77**
Gujarat	Banaskantha District Central Co-Operative Bank	8739.50
Gujarat	Bhavnagar District Co-Operative Bank Ltd	7394.00
Gujarat	Mehsana District Central Co-Operative Bank	2973.48
Gujarat	Panchmahals District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	10779.01
Gujarat	Rajkot District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2823.82
Gujarat	Sabarkantha District Central Co-Operative Bank	1643.17
Gujarat	Surat District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2733.52
Gujarat	The Ahmedabad District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	10345.49
Gujarat	The Amreli Jill Madhyastha Sahakari Bank Ltd.	2978.69
Gujarat	The Baroda Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	5728.04
Gujarat	The Bharuch District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	8914.03
Gujarat	The Jamnagar District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	9624.38
Gujarat	The Junagadh Jill Sahakari Bank Ltd.	5107.37
Gujarat	The Kachchh District Central Co-Operative Bank	2066.14
Gujarat	The Kaira District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	4196.56
Gujarat	The Kodinar Taluka Co-Operative Banking Union Ltd.	823.17
Gujarat	The Surendranagar District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	8684.12
Gujarat	Valsad District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd	2208.38
Gujarat	**State Total**	**97762.87**

1	2	3
Maharashtra	Akola District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	11304.14
Maharashtra	Amrawati District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	29243.05
Maharashtra	Aurangabad District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	28874.43
Maharashtra	Beed District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	50255.50
Maharashtra	Bhandara District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	11116.17
Maharashtra	Buldhana District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	33771.66
Maharashtra	Chandrapur District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	16461.16
Maharashtra	Dhule & Nandurbar District Central Co-Operativebank Ltd.	10773.36
Maharashtra	Gadchiroli District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1377.72
Maharashtra	Jalna District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	4982.28
Maharashtra	Kolhapur District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	14368.21
Maharashtra	Latur District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	5740.02
Maharashtra	Nagpur District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	37108.35
Maharashtra	Nasik District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	91159.89
Maharashtra	Osmanabad District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	34691.36
Maharashtra	Parbhani District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	27701.85
Maharashtra	Pune District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	54748.00
Maharashtra	Raigad District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3854.09
Maharashtra	Ratnagiri District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2212.62
Maharashtra	Sangli District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	42351.03
Maharashtra	Sholapur District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	78812.14
Maharashtra	Sindhudurg District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3267.17
Maharashtra	The Ahmednagar District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	18098.78
Maharashtra	The Gondia District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	18332.38
Maharashtra	The Jalgaon District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	28149.40
Maharashtra	The Mumbai District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	16690.12
Maharashtra	The Nanded District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	19273.87
Maharashtra	The Satara District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1430.17
Maharashtra	The Thane District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	8829.15
Maharashtra	Wardha District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	31524.83
Maharashtra	Yavatmal District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	90084.96
Maharashtra	**State Total**	**826587.86**
	Region Total	**924350.73**
	National Total	**2631560.99**

Expansion of PoS Machines

181. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bankers' are more keen on expanding their Points of Sale (PoS) network than ATMs due to the Government's focus on promotion of digital transactions after demonetisation and lower amounts of cash in circulation, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the banks have increased PoS machines by 95 per cent till August, 2017 to nearly 29 lakh as compared to last year, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in comparison to PoS the number of ATMs has only increased 2.5 per cent to 2.2 lakh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks), Small Finance Banks. Payment Banks and Local Area Banks may decide to set up onsite / offsite ATMs at centres or places identified by the banks, as per revised guidelines on rationalisation of branch authorisation policy, issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), dated 18.5.2017.

Banks also undertake deployment of PoS machines to promote digital transactions in view of convenience to customers.

(b) to (d) The information is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Number of ATMs and PoS devices in August 2016 and August 2017

	As in August 2016	As in August 2017	Percentage increase
Number of ATMs / White Label ATMs	2,16,997	2,22,568	2.6%
PoS devices	14,96,769	28,82,422	92.6%

Source: Reserve Bank of India

Use of AYUSH Products

182. DR. P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is trying to promote the AYUSH products on a large scale for maximum benefit of consumers and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of challenges being faced by the Ministry in promoting wider use of these products by the consumers;

(c) whether cases of malpractices have been reported in manufacturing of different medicines under AYUSH system; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, the Central Government in the Ministry of AYUSH has implemented a number of programs and schemes to promote the use of AYUSH products and services by more and more people. In this regard financial support is provided through specified Central Schemes for AYUSH related research, Information-Education-Communication (IEC) activities including seminars, workshops, conferences etc, public health interventions, development of Centres of Excellence and Industry Clusters, Continuing Medical Education (CME) programs, participation of industry in exhibitions & fairs and international cooperation and through Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission states are provided grant-in-aid for strengthening & expansion of AYUSH services, development of AYUSH educational institutions, drugs quality control activities and for cultivation of medicinal plants.

(b) The biggest challenge for the Ministry in promoting the wider use of AYUSH products is inadequate awareness and limited resources.

(c) and (d) Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) and quality standards of drugs prescribed in the respective pharmacopoeias are mandatory for the manufacturing of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic (ASU&H) medicines under the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder. Cognizance of instances of malpractices in the manufacturing of ASU&H medicines is taken by the State Licensing Authorities/Drug Controllers and such cases reported to the Central Government are referred to the concerned State Governments for necessary action in accordance with the legal provisions. Central Government have time to time made regulatory amendments for effective quality control of ASU&H drugs and issued specific directions/advisories to the State Governments for enforcing the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act and Rules pertaining to these drugs. Pharmacopoeia Commission of Indian Medicine & Homoeopathy and respective Pharmacopoeia Committees have been set up to develop, modify and notify the quality standards of ASU&H drugs and statutory bodies, namely-Ayurvdic, Siddha, Unani Drugs Technical Advisory Board (ASUDTAB), Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani Drugs Consultative Committee (ASUDCC) and Sub-committee of Drugs Technical Advisory Board for Homoeopathic drugs are constituted under the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act. 1940 to advise the Central and State Governments in the technical and enforcement matters respectively of ASU&H drugs.

Palliative Care Units

183. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of specialized palliative care units established in India during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of infrastructure available in such units, State-wise;

(c) the funds allocated to improve infrastructure on the basis of National Palliative Care Strategy 2012, State/UTwise; and

(d) whether palliative care has been included in the undergraduate and postgraduate curriculum of medical schools in India, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) Since health is a Stats subject, the data regarding the number of specialised palliative care units is not maintained cenlrally.

National Programme for Palliative Care implemented under the National Health Mission (NHM) is part of the 'Mission Flexipool' of NHM. The States/UTs prepare their proposals related to Palliative Care and incorporate them in their respectiv; Project Implementation Plans to seek financial support under NHM. Details of funds provided the States/UTs from 2013-14 onwards till date under NPPC programme are enclosed as Statement.

(d) As per Medical Council of India's Regulations on Graduat; Medical Education, 1997 and Postgraduate Medical Education, 2000, study on palliative cars has not been included in the undergraduate and post-graduate curriculum. However, a course named "MD (Palliative Medicine)" has been included in the Schedule of Postgraduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000.

Statement

Year 2013-14

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Fund released (in Rs. Lakhs)
1	Maharashtra	42.30
2	Tamil Nadu	18.52
3	West Bengal	139.51
4	Odisha	117.02
5	Assam	14.80
6	Tripura	12.30
7	Nagaland	0.81
	Total	345.26

Year 2014-15

No proposal was received under the NPPC Programme during the year 2014-15

Year 2015-16

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Fund released (in Rs. Lakhs)
1	Maharashtra	184.57
2	Chhattisgarh	25.72
3	Telangana	211.45
4	Uttar Pradesh	196.80
	Total	618.54

Year 2016-17

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Fund released (in Rs. Lakhs)
1	Maharasrtra	157.52
2	Tamil Nadu	318.15
3	Andhra Pradesh	19.00
4	Telangana	201.40
5	Mizoram	35.85
6	Puducherry	37.41
7	Kerala	29.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	94.51
9	Tripura	43.20
10	Jammu and Kashmir	117.91
11	Karnataka	106.80
12	Gujarat	2.60
13	West Bengal	267.99
	Total	1436.74

Year 2017-18

Sl. No. 1	States/UTs 2	Fund released (in Rs. Lakhs) 3
1	Maharashtra	32.55
2	Tamil Nadu	256.48
3	Assam	84.50
4	Tripura	4.00
5	Nagaiand	49.50
6	Andhra Pradesh	5.00
7	Mizoram	37.51
8	Puducherry	6.00
9	Kerala	70.00
10	Uttar Pradush	24.20
11	Karnataka	90.40
12	Gujarat	31.50
13	Haryana	1.00
14	Chhattisgarh	56.40
15	Madhya Pradesh	8.00
16	Goa	34.77
17	Manipur	175.00
18	Arunachal Pradesh	34.00
19	Sikkim	3.08
20	Himachal Pradesh	37.50
21	Rajasthan	16.00
22	Uttarakhand	52.50
	Total	1109.89

Perception about Psychiatrists

184. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a survey one in three Indians perceive psychiatrists as mentally unsound, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that there are different views among various religious people about the psychiatric treatments; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to create more awareness among all sections of people in the country in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The Government has neither conducted nor supported any survey to ascertain public attitude towards psychiatrists and psychiatric medication.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Definition of Term-Charitable under IT Act

185. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Income Tax Act does not have performance specific definition of the term 'charitable' as pointed out by CAG report;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether the Government has made any move to define the term 'charitable' to stop loot by private charitable hospitals and trusts under section 80G and other sections of IT Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Although there is no performance specific definition of the term 'charitable' in the Income-tax Act, 1961, 'charitable purpose' is defined in the section 2(15) of the Act to include - (i) Relief of the poor, (ii) Education, (iii) Yoga, (iv) Medical relief, (v) Preservation of environment (including watersheds, forests and wildlife) and preservation of monuments or objects of artistic or historic interest, and (vi) Advancement of any other object of general public utility.

(c) and (d) No proposal to redefine the term 'Charitable purpose' is under consideration at present. Hospitals can avail tax exemption under the category of "medical relief" subject to the fulfilment of the relevant provisions of the Act. There is a statutory requirement provided in the Act regarding application of income by the charitable institution/trust for the specified charitable purposes. The primary condition for grant of exemption to a trust or institution under section 11 of the Act is that the income derived from property held under trust should be applied for charitable purposes in India. Exemptions/Registrations are granted by the competent authorities as per the relevant provisions of the Act. Whereve- instances of violation of provisions under the Act by any charitable hospitals come to notice, it is dealt with appropriately in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

[Translation]

Expansion of Health Insurances

186. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated size of population in the country which is getting the benefits of various health insurance schemes of the general insurance companies;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to provide the benefits of these health insurance schemes to more and more population of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) As per Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), the total number of lives covered under any type of health insurance policy during the Financial Year 2016-17 were 43.75 crore. Further, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) is being implemented by Government of India for Below Poverty Line (BPL) and certain categories of unorganized sector workers, under which 3.58 crore persons are covered during the year 2017-18. Also, several states are implementing Government sponsored health insurance schemes for the BPL population. Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) has been carrying out a sustained campaign to create awareness about insurance, rights and duties of policyholders etc. through various media channels. With a view to improving people's understanding about insurance, IRDAI launched an exclusive consumer education website www.policyholder.gov.in

Quality of Bottled Mineral Water

187. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the companies involved in the production and selling of mineral water in the country; State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has appointed any regulator to check the quality of bottled water;

(c) if so, whether any complaints pertaining to bottling of contaminated water and selling the same by these companies have been received; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per information available through Food Licensing and Registration System (FLRS) of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), the State-wise details of licences issued under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 to Food Business Operators engaged in business of Mineral Water is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) FSSAI established under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 is a regulatory authority to regulate the food businesses for quality of food including packaged water.

(c) and (d) Cases of sale of packaged mineral water/ drinking water for not meeting the prescribed standards has come to the notice of FSSAI. Consequently, Commissioners of Food Safety of States/UTs have been advised by FSSAI to undertake strict enforcement activities on regular basis so that unauthorized manufacture and sale of packaged drinking water without FSSAI/BIS mark in States/UTs is checked and FBOs carrying out such activity are dealt with in accordance with law. As per the information available from State/UT Governments, the details of samples of Packaged Drinking Water/ Mineral Water collected, tested, found not conforming to prescribed norms and action taken during the last three years are enclosed as Statement-II, III & IV respectively.

Statement-I

Number of licenses issued to FBOs engaged in business of Mineral Water under FSS Act, 2006

Sl. No.	State	Central Licenses	State Licenses
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	20
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1
3.	Assam	3	11
4.	Bihar	1	11
5.	Chandigarh	0	1
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	3
7.	Delhi	0	86
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	3
9.	Daman and Diu	0	3
10.	Goa	0	1
11.	Gujarat	7	101
12.	Haryana	11	22
13.	Himachal Pradesh	12	17
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	19
15.	Jharkhand	0	3
16.	Karnataka	3	122
17.	Kerala	0	132
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1	57
19.	Maharashtra	22	333
20.	Manipur	0	1
21.	Meghalaya	0	4
22.	Mizoram	0	1
23.	Odisha	2	5
24.	Puducherry	0	9
25.	Punjab	11	21
26.	Rajasthan	6	387
27.	Tamil Nadu	3	80
28.	Telangana	2	95
29.	Tripura	1	1
30.	Uttar Pradesh	7	449
31.	Uttarakhand	1	15
32.	West Bengal	7	9
	Total	101	2023

Source: Food Licensing and Registration System (FLRS).

Statement-II

Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report of Packaged Drinking Water/Mineral Water for the year 2014-2015

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Total No. of samples taken	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples found adulterated and Misbranded	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions/ Penalties	
					Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties/ Amount raised in Rupees
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1						
2.	Andhra Pradesh	54	54	38	19	20		Rs. 1,10,000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2					
4.	Assam	59	59	10	7	1		
5.	Bihar	19	1					
6.	Chandigarh	2	2	2		2		
7.	Chhattisgarh	15	15	7				
8.	Goa	14	9	2				
9.	Gujarat	73	74	15	2	21	1	10/Rs. 52500
10.	Himachal Pradesh	9	17	1	1		1	Rs. 1000
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	14	1		1		
12.	Jharkhand	4	3	3	2	3		
13.	Karnataka	44	43	29				
14.	Kerala	17	16	3				
15.	Madhya Pradesh	58	57	13	2	11	4	4
16.	Maharashtra	117	89	29	5	10	2	Rs.75,000
17.	Meghalaya	1						
18.	Nagaland	5	5					
19	Odisha	92	92	15				
20.	Puducherry	18	18	1				
21.	Punjab	102	101	22	12			
22	Tamil Nadu	58	57	34	4	7	8	Rs. 79,500
23	Tripura	6						
24.	West Bengal	20	6	1				
	Total	806	734	226	54	76	16	14/Rs. 3,18,000

Source- States/UTs.

Statement-III

Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report of Packaged Drinking Water/Mineral Water for the year 2015-2016

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Total No. of samples taken	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples found adulterated and Misbranded	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions/ Penalties	
					Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties/ Amount raised in Rupees
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44	44	26	12	11	2	10/230000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Bihar	17	12	1	0	2		
4.	Goa	9	11	0				
5.	Gujarat	123	127	59	0	29	11	16/1060000
6.	Haryana	48	44	2	1	9		1/30100
7.	Karnataka	34	34	4	0	0	0	0
8.	Kerala	64	53	16				
9.	Madhya Pradesh	95	91	35	0	20	4	5/110000
10.	Maharashtra	134	148	102	18	11	1	4/148500
11.	Odisha	5	5	1				
12.	Puducherry	8	8	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Tamil Nadu	56	56	22	6	12	10	10/109500
14.	Uttar Pradesh	104	130	77	0	45	11	18/1361000
	Total	745	767	345	37	139	39	64/3049100

Source- States/UTs

Statement-IV

Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report of Packaged Drinking Water/Mineral Water for the year 2016-2017

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Total No. of samples taken	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples found adulterated and Misbranded	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions/ Penalties	
					Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties/ Amount raised in Rupees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	1	1			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Assam	12	12	7	1	0	0	0
3.	Chandigarh	1	1	1	1			
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Goa	22	20	6				
6.	Gujarat	104	102	30	0	21	4	10/Rs. 297000
7.	Haryana	37	34	10	3	7		1/Rs. 40000
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9	9					
9.	Karnataka	49	49	21				
10.	Madhya Pradesh	52	51	15	12	3		4/Rs. 20000
11.	Meghalaya	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Puducherry	41	41	25				
13	Punjab	198	188	17	6	13	-	-
14.	Rajasthan	30	30	11	7	4	0	0
15.	Tamil Nadu	179	151	80	30	25	26	25/Rs. 348500
16.	Tripura	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	743	697	224	48	83	33	40/7,05,500

Source- States/UTs.

Monkey Menace

188. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated or propose to formulate any action plan to get rid of monkeys;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There are provisions under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to deal with the issues relating to monkey menace. Section 11&12 of the Act empowers Chief Wildlife Wardens to control monkey menace.

The Ministry has issued guidelines/advisories in context of human-wildlife conflict to the Chief Wildlife Wardens of all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations dated 24th December, 2014 and 1st June, 2015. Further, the Ministry has approved a pilot project on the immuno-contraception for controlling the population of wild animals responsible for damage and destruction of crops, namely; elephant, wild boar, monkey, and nilgai.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Violation of PNDT Act

189. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government maintains the details of the number of convictions/ FIRs lodged under the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PNDT) Act, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to strengthen PNDT Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, as per tie information received from State/UT Governments, 71 convictions were secured during 2014-15, 88 convictions were secured during 2015-16 and 61 convictions were secured during 2016-17. Detail of number of Convictions is enclosed as Statement.

(c) The Government has enacted the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, for prohibition of sex selection before or after conception and for prevention of misuse of pre-conception and pre-natal diagnostic techniques for sex determination.

The Government of India besides enactment of the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sox Selection) Act, 1994, has adopted a multi-pronged strategy entailing activities for awareness generation and advocacy measures to build a positive environment for the girl child.

Besides intensifying effective implementation of the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 through amendment in various provisions of the Rules, the Government is rendering financial support to the States and UTs for operationalization of PNDT Cells, Capacity Building, Orientation & Sensitisation Workshop, Information, Education and Communication campaigns and for strengthening structures for the implementation of the PC & PNDT Act under the National Health Mission (NHM).

Further, National/regional level reviews/Capacity building workshops/Video Conferences are conducted annually by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for various officials, Appropriate Authority of State/UTs, state Judiciary besides ensuring National Inspection and Monitoring Committee (NIMC) visits and inspections to sensitive districts and states.

Directions given by Hon'ble Supreme Court for effective implementation oi Act/Rules have been communicated to all the concerned.

Regular IEC/awareness through major national dailies and DD/AIR on important provisions of the Act are under taken.

Statement

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Year wise Convictions		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	1
4	Bihar	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	1
6	Goa	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	0	9	2
8	Haryana	8	9	3
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	0	0	0
13	Kerala	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1
15	Maharashtra	12	6	9
16	Manipur	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0
20	Odisha	0	0	0
21	Punjab	2	1	0
22	Rajasthan	48	31	29
23	Sikkim	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	18	0
25	Telengana	0	1	1
26	Tripura	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	1	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	1	6	4
29	West Bengal	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
30	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32	Dadra and Haveli Haveli	0	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34	Delhi	0	6	10
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0
	Total	71	88	61

[Translation]

Insurance Schemes for AYUSH Treatment/ Medication

190. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether treatment/medication in AYUSH hospitals has been covered under insurance policies provided by the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any special insurance policy to cover AYUSH treatment/medicines and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are any regulations regarding insurance premium and the type of treatments covered under this; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Central Government administers two major Health Insurance schemes namely Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) and Senior Citizen Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS). The defined health packages under RSBY and SCHIS do not cover AYUSH treatment/ medication. As per information provided by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), twenty seven general insurance companies / standalone health insurance companies are offering products covering one or more systems of AYUSH treatment.

(c) and (d) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI)'s Health Insurance Regulations, 2016 (HIR 2016) enable General Insurers and Health Insurers to provide coverage for one or more systems covered under 'AYUSH treatment'. IRDAI's Health Insurance Regulations, 2016 also define 'AYUSH Treatment' as medical and / or hospitalization treatments given under Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy systems. These regulations lay down the principles for pricing for all health insurance products including AYUSH treatment.

[English]

Ambulance under NRHM

191. SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people die due to unavailability of ambulance service during an emergency especially in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard, State-/UT-wise;

(c) the number of general as well as critical care ambulances provided under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) during each of the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme for financing Ambulance Service under NRHM and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Public health and hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide healthcare including general as well as critical care ambulance services lies with the respective State Governments. The data regarding number of people who died due to unavailability of ambulance service during an emergency especially in rural areas is not maintained centrally.

However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), technical and financial support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for ambulance services including Dial-108, Dial-102 - Advance Life Support (ALS), Basic Life Support (BLS) ambulances, based on the proposals made by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope.

(c) As stated in reply to para (a) & (b) above, under NHM technical and financial support is provided to States/UTs, inter alia for ambulance services based on the proposals made by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope.

State/UT-wise number of Dial- 108/Dial-102 ambulances and empanelled vehicles supported under NHM/NRHM (a sub-mission under NHM) during each of the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Ambulances Operational under NHM (as on March 2015)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Dial 108	Dial 102/104	Other patients transport vehicle (empaneled)	Total Ambulance under NHM
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bihar	50	792	94	936
2	Chhattisgarh	238	300	0	538
3	Himachal Pradesh	183	125	0	308
4	Jammu and Kashmir	0	331	0	331
5	Jharkhand	0	0	2438	2438
6	Madhya Pradesh	504	0	940	1544
7	Odisha	420	346	60	826
8	Rajasthan	464	400	0	864
9	Uttar Pradesh	988	1964	0	2952
10	Uttarakhand	139	109	0	248
11	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
12	Assam	380	316	235	931
13	Manipur	0	40	0	40
14	Meghalaya	42	0	0	42
15	Mizoram	0	60	0	60
16	Nagaland	0	75	0	75
17	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
18	Tripura	0	0	0	0
19	Andhra Pradesh	433	0	275	708
20	Goa	38	0	0	38
21	Gujarat	406	0	0	406

1	2	3	4	5	6
22	Haryana	0	399	0	399
23	Karnataka	711	0	200	911
24	Kerala	50	0	0	50
25	Maharashtra	937	2754	0	3691
26	Punjab	242	0	0	242
27	Tamil Nadu	704	0	0	704
28	Telangana	319	0	200	519
29	West Bengal	0	0	1802	1802
30	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	1	0	1
31	Chandigarh	0	10	0	10
32	Dadra and Haveli Haveli	0	0	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	3	4	0	7
34	Delhi	0	120	0	120
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	10	1	0	11
	All India	7361	8147	6244	21752

Source- MIS report received from States/UTs

Ambulances Operational under NHM (as on March 2016)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Dial 108	Dial 102/104	Other patients transport vehicle (empaneled)	Total Ambulance under NHM
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bihar	49	742	94	885
2	Chhattisgarh	239	300	0	539
3	Himachal Pradesh	195	125	0	320
4	Jammu and Kashmir	0	331	0	331
5	Jharkhand	0	0	2322	2322
6	Madhya Pradesh	606	0	988	1594
7	Odisha	420	455	60	935
8	Rajasthan	741	600	0	1341

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Uttar Pradesh	988	1964	0	2952
10	Uttarakhand	139	109	0	248
11	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
12	Assam	380	316	235	931
13	Manipur	0	43	0	43
14	Meghalaya	42	0	0	42
15	Mizoram	0	60	0	60
16	Nagaland	0	75	0	75
17	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
18	Tripura	0	0	0	0
19	Andhra Pradesh	439	0	0	439
20	Goa	38	0	0	38
21	Gujarat	406	0	0	406
22	Haryana	0	375	0	375
23	Karnataka	711	0	200	911
24	Kerala	50	0	0	50
25	Maharashtra	937	2674	0	3611
26	Punjab	242	0	0	242
27	Tamil Nadu	704	0	0	704
28	Telangana	316	0	0	316
29	West Bengal	0	0	2300	2300
30	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	1	0	1
31	Chandigarh	6	9	0	15
32	Dadra and Haveli Haveli	0	0	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	3	4	0	7
34	Delhi	0	120	0	120
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	10	1	0	11
	All India	7661	8304	6199	22164

Source- MIS report received from States/UTs

Ambulances Operational under NHM (as on March 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Dial 108	Dial 102/104	Other patients transport vehicle (empaneled)	Total Ambulance under NHM
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bihar	10	744	94	848
2	Chhattisgarh	238	359	0	597
3	Himachal Pradesh	199	125	0	324
4	Jammu and Kashmir	0	331	0	331
5	Jharkhand	0	0	2657	2657
6	Madhya Pradesh	606	0	820	1426
7	Odisha	420	475	0	895
8	Rajasthan	637	588	0	1225
9	Uttar Pradesh	1488	2270	0	3758
10	Uttarakhand	139	109	0	248
11	Arunachal Pradesh	0	94	0	94
12	Assam	380	316	235	931
13	Manipur	0	43	0	43
14	Meghalaya	43	0	0	43
15	Mizoram	0	60	0	60
16	Nagaland	0	80	0	80
17	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
18	Tripura	0	0	0	0
19	Andhra Pradesh	439	0	0	439
20	Goa	32	0	4	36
21	Gujarat	406	0	0	406
22	Haryana	0	364	0	364
23	Karnataka	711	0	200	911
24	Kerala	43	6	0	49
25	Maharashtra	937	2674	0	3611
26	Punjab	242	0	0	242
27	Tamil Nadu	755	0	0	755

1	2	3	4	5	6
28	Telangana	316	0	0	316
29	West Bengal	0	0	2664	2664
30	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	1	0	1
31	Chandigarh	6	9	0	15
32	Dadra and Haveli Haveli	0	0	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	3	4	0	7
34	Delhi	0	220	0	220
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	11	0	0	11
	All India	8061	8872	6674	23607

Source- MIS report received from States/UTs

Ambulances Operational under NHM [(as on Sept 2017) during 2017-18]

Ambulances Operational under NHM

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Dial 108	Dial 102/104	Other patients transport vehicle (empaneled)	Total Ambulance under NHM
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bihar	10	799	44	853
2	Chhattisgarh	239	363	0	602
3	Himachal Pradesh	198	126	0	324
4	Jammu and Kashmir	0	331	0	331
5	Jharkhand	0	0	2581	2581
6	Madhya Pradesh	606	739	0	1345
7	Odisha	420	487	0	907
8	Rajasthan	713	586	0	1299
9	Uttar Pradesh	1488	2270	150	3908
10	Uttarakhand	139	109	0	248
11	Arunachal Pradesh	0	123	0	123
12	Assam	380	316	235	931
13	Manipur	0	43	0	43

1	2	3	4	5	6
14	Meghalaya	43	0	0	43
15	Mizoram	0	60	0	60
16	Nagaland	0	80	0	80
17	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
18	Tripura	0	0	0	0
19	Andhra Pradesh	439	0	0	439
20	Goa	37	0	4	41
21	Gujarat	585	0	0	585
22	Haryana	360	0	0	360
23	Karnataka	711	0	200	911
24	Kerala	43	0	0	43
25	Maharashtra	937	2674	0	3611
26	Punjab	242	0	0	242
27	Tamil Nadu	829	0	0	829
28	Telangana	316	0	0	316
29	West Bengal	0	0	2635	2635
30	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	1	0	1
31	Chandigarh	6	9	0	15
32	Dadra and Haveli Haveli	0	0	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	3	4	0	7
34	Delhi	0	265	0	265
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	11	0	0	11
	All India	8755	9385	5849	23989

Source- MIS report received from States/UTs

[Translation]

Mobilization of Resources for Climate Change

192. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has discussed with French Government issues relating to mobilization of resources for protection of environment from pollution and mitigating effects of climate change;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of agreement signed between the two countries for the purpose;

(c) whether 122 countries have formed a common alliance on the issue of climate change and its interim headquarters has been set up in India and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the dangers of global warming were highlighted during the inauguration of the headquarters at Gurugram, Haryana; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the efforts made so far in reducing the impact of global warming in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Discussion with Government of France have been held on climate change issues but no agreement relating to mobilization of resources for climate change has been signed between the two countries.

(c) The International Solar Alliance (ISA) was jointly launched by the Prime Minister of India and the President of France on 30 November 2015 in Paris, France on the sidelines of COP-21, the UN Climate Conference. ISA has become a full-fledged treaty based International intergovernmental organization. As on date, 48 countries have signed and 19 countries have ratified the Framework Agreement of ISA. It's Permanent Secretariat is located in the National Institute of Solar Energy campus, Gurugram, Haryana, India.ISA works shall supplement India's efforts on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) targets and contribute to the fight against climate change. It will also assist the participating countries in the fight against climate change.

(d) and (e) The Government has taken up the fight against climate change by launching the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in June 2008. NAPCC comprises eight missions in specific areas of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystems, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change. Thirty-two (32) States and Union Territories (UTs) have also prepared State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) consistent with the objectives of NAPCC, highlighting State specific issues relating to Global Warming. Government of India has also embarked upon ambitious actions in the areas of renewable energy, afforestation, energy efficiency, planned urban development. Some of the programmesthat address issues related to mitigation and adaptation to climate change include National Smart Grid Mission to bring efficiency in power supply network and reduction in losses and outages,Unnat Jyoti by Affordable Lighting for All (UJALA) for distribution of LED lights, super-efficient fans, etc. to improve energy efficiency, Smart Cities Mission and Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) for transformation and rejuvenation of urban areas, National Adaptation Fund to support adaptation measures in States and UTs, and promotion of fuel efficiency and electric vehicles, and plan to leapfrog from Bharat IV to Bharat VI standards etc.

[English]

Refund/Adjustment of Excess GST

193. SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether about Rs. 2 lakh crore of traders' money as excess tax is stuck with the Government since the launch of Goods and Services Tax (GST) in July, 2017 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the said money is stuck due to technology issues and irrational tax rates under GST forcing several traders to shut their business and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of action being taken by the Government to either refund or adjust such excess lax paid by the traders under GST; and

(d) whether the tax department has no clarity to deal with this excess money of traders and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Section 59 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 specifies that every registered person shall self-assess the taxes payable and furnish a return for each tax period. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) rate structure for goods has been notified. For convenience, goods have been organised Goods and Services Tax (GST) rate-wise in Schedules I to VII. Accordingly, the taxpayer can determine his tax liaibility and discharge the due amount as Goods and Services Tax (GST). The Government has devised an elaborate refund mechanism to refund excess tax, if any, paid by the taxpayer as explained in part (c).

Subsequent to implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST), the Government is taking regular feedback from all the stakeholders like tax consultants, trade and industry, taxpayers about issues related to Goods and Services Tax (GST) including rate structure. These issues are discussed in the Goods and Services Tax Council meetings. On the basis of the Council's recommendations, the rate structure is reviewed from time to time. The changes recommended by the Council have been given effect through notifications issued under section 9 or 11 of the CGST/SGST or section 5 of the IGST Act, 2017. In its 23rd meet ng, Goods and Services Tax Council shifted 178 items of daily use from the top tax bracket of 28 per cent to 18 per cent.

(c) The process of refund of integrated tax paid on export of goods is online. In this regard, Circular No. 42/2017 - Customs dated 07.11.2017 has been issued detailing the solutions to common errors in filing of such claims. Further, Notification No. 3/2017 - Central Tax dated 23.01.2018 has been issued to enable manual inten/ention of Customs Officers wherever necessary for speedy processing of such refund claims. Till 29.01.2018, an amount of Rs. 1818.4 crore has been paid as refund.

In case of other types of refunds, it has been decided by the Goods and Services Tax Council to provide for manual application, processing and sanction of refunds. The detailed procedure has been laid down in two Circulars No. 17/17/2017 dated 15.11.2017 and No. 24/24/2017 dated 21.12.2017 to assist the taxpayers in filing the refund claims. Till 29.01.2018, an amount of Rs. 1074.3 crore has been paid as refunds under this category.

(d) Does not arise.

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana

194. SHRIMATI P. K. SREEMATHI TEACHER:
SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) implemented by the Government indicating the budgetary allocation along with the funds allocated/released and utilized and number of beneficiaries under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken note that less than 2 per cent of intended beneficiaries have received direct cash transfer under the said scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the actual ground level implementation of the scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to increase the financial allocation for maternity benefit under the said scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to expedite implementation of scheme and ensure timely distribution of benefits to the beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The salient features of the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) are enclosed as Statement-I. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing PMMVY with effect from 01.01.2017. The budgetary allocation for the current financial of 2017-18 is Rs. 2700.00 Crores. The State/UT-wise details of funds sanctioned/ released so far under PMMVY during the year 2017-18 are enclosed as Statement-II. The State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries and details of maternity benefits paid to the beneficiaries so far generated through Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana-Common Application Software (PMMVY-CAS) is enclosed as Statement-III.

(c) The ground level monitoring of implementation of PMMVY is being done through PMMVY-CAS on real time basis. The PMMVY-CAS software tracks the location of village from where the beneficiary has applied and received benefits.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) The Ministry has been reviewing the implementation of the scheme through National Conferences and Video Conference (VC) meetings with States/UTs.

Statement-I

Salient features of the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)

(i) The maternity benefit, are available to a woman for the first living child of family subject to fulfilment of conditionalities. All the pregnant women and lactating mothers in regular employment with Central Government or State Governments or Public Sector Undertakings or those who are in receipt of similar benefits under any law for the time being in force, are excluded.

(ii) The conditionalities and number of instalments under PMMVY are as under:

Cash Transfer	Conditions	Amount in Rs.
First Installment	• Early Registration of Pregnancy	1,000/-
Second Installment	• Received at least one antenatal Check-up (after 6 months of pregnancy)	2,000/-
Second Installment	• Child birth is registered • Child has received first cycle of BCG, OPV, DPT and Hepatitis-B or its equivalent/substitute	2,000/-

(iii) Mother and Child Protection (MCP) Card is the verification tool for verification of fulfillment of conditionalities.

(iv) Early registration of pregnancy has been considered as registration of pregnancy within 150 days from the date of her Last Menstrual Period (LMP) and duly recorded on MCP Card.

(v) All Pregnant Women who have registered their pregnancy for the first child in family on or after 01.01.2017 are eligible for getting benefit under the programme.

(vi) The funds to the beneficiaries under PMMVY will be transferred directly to their Bank/Post Office account in Direct Benefit Transfer Mode.

(vii) If a beneficiary delivers twins/triplet/quadruplet, it will be counted as first live child in the family.

(viii) An eligible beneficiary can apply, at any point of time but not later than two years of pregnancy.

(ix) The grants-in-aid are transferred in ESCROW Account as well as State/UT treasury for different components of the scheme. For the maternity benefit component (Conditional Cash Transfer of Rs.5,000/-) is transferred to the Escrow Account of the States/UTs and remaining components is through State/UT's Treasury Account.

(x) At the Centre, the scheme is being implemented by Ministry of Women and Child Development. The States/UTs have option to implement the scheme either through Women & Child Development Department/Social Welfare Department or through Health & Family Welfare Department.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of funds sanctioned/released during the year 2017-18 (As on 29.01.2018) under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds Sanctioned/ Released (Amount in Rs. Lakhs)
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	163.08
2	Andhra Pradesh	7022.36
3	Arunachal Pradesh	912.83
4	Assam	10448.26
5	Bihar	17034.15
6	Chandigarh	290.41
7	Chhattisgarh	4179.58
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	102.62
9	Daman and Diu	61.56
10	Delhi	2008.90
11	Goa	162.92
12	Gujarat	10186.87
13	Haryana	4324.30
14	Himachal Pradesh	1821.64
15	Jammu and Kashmir	3018.45
16	Jharkhand	5622.70

1	2	3
17	Karnataka	10248.81
18	Kerala	5465.58
19	Lakshadweep	17.57
20	Madhya Pradesh	12320.53
21	Maharashtra	12821.10
22	Manipur	1474.07
23	Meghalaya	1110.83
24	Mizoram	709.87
25	Nagaland	1035.06
26	Odisha	7143.33
27	Puducherry	331.68
28	Punjab	4539.49
29	Rajasthan	11486.97
30	Sikkim	354.33
31	Tamil Nadu	12087.85
32	Telangana	6920.38
33	Tripura	1845.48
34	Uttarakhand	2610:99
35	Uttar Pradesh	33616.64
36	West Bengal	10245.03
	Total	204266.45

Statement-III

State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries and details of maternity benefits paid to the beneficiaries during the year 2017-18 (As on 29.01.2018) under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Beneficiaries	Maternity Benefit Paid (Amount in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	651	13,78,000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	578	12,83,000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0
5.	Bihar	1,676	19,63,000
6.	Chandigarh	740	17,33,000
7.	Chhattisgarh	25,491	3,32,18,000
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	68	95,000
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0
12.	Gujarat	6,512	1,46,12,000
13.	Haryana	1,878	33,06,000
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,830	37,94,000
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1,000
16.	Jharkhand	1,172	14,08,000
17.	Karnataka	990	12,76,000
18.	Kerala	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	31,983	4,07,37,000
21.	Maharashtra	43,796	12,30,62,000
22.	Manipur	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0
24.	Mizoram	236	2,59,000
25.	Nagaland	0	0
26.	Odisha	5	5,000
27.	Puducherry	0	0
28.	Punjab	13,232	2,14,88,000
29.	Rajasthan	1,667	20,97,000
30.	Sikkim	33	34,000
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0

1	2	3	4
32.	Telangana	0	0
53.	Tripura	505	5,05,000
34.	Uttar Pradesh	32,003	7,62,12,000
35.	Uttarakhand	0	0
36.	West Bengal	0	0
	Total	1,65,047	32,84,66,000

Paris Agreement on Climate Change

195. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken by theGovernment for fulfilling the commitmentsof Paris Agreement on Climate Change;

(b) the details of difficulties being facedby the Government in reducing Green house Gas (GHG) Emissions along with the stepstaken to resolve such issues;

(c) whether a national consultative process on low carbon strategies is being considered, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether steps have been undertakento upgrade the electricity grids to take highervolumes of renewable energy and if so, thedetails thereof along with the steps takento increase use of renewable energy; and

(e) the other steps being taken to curbharmful emissions from buildings andtransport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The commitments under Paris Agreement, called as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), are to be implemented in post 2020 period. The Government has undertaken consultations with the relevant Ministries to finalize the programmes and measures for implementing the NDCs. Governments also implementing National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) topursue the relevant activities as part of specific national missions to achieve thedomestic goal in the area of climate change. Four missions namely NationalSolar Mission, National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency, NationalMission on Sustainable Habitat and Green India Mission include mitigation activities.Further, 32 States/ Union Territories have prepared StateAction Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC) consistent with the objectives of NAPCC. All stake-holders have been engaged and consulted in this process.

India announced its voluntary goal to reduce the emission intensity of its Gross DomesticProduct (GDP) by 20-25 per cent from 2005 levels by 2020. India's ambitious actions haveresulted in the decline of emission intensity of our GDP by 12% between 2005 and 2010. The United Nations Environment Programme in its Emissions Gap Report 2017 has recognizedIndia as one of the countries on track to achieving its voluntary goal.

(d) In order to maintain grid discipline, the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission has incorporated regulations for including renewable energy specific provisions in the grid code for scheduling by provisioning mechanisms.Green Energy Corridor project for creating intra and interstate transmission infrastructure is under implementation in renewable resource rich states. Under the project, Renewable Energy Management Centers (REMCs) for forecasting, scheduling and real time tracking of generation of renewable power are being set up in 11 locations including Southern Region (Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka SLDCs & SRLDC), Western Region (Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh SLDCs & WRLDC) as well as Northern Region (Rajasthan SLDC & NRLDC) & National Load Dispatch Centre (NLDC).

(e) ECBC 2017 (Energy Conservation Building Code) has been launched for new large commercial buildings with connected load of 100 kW and above or 120 kVA and above with focus on building envelope, mechanical systems and equipment including heating, ventilating, and air conditioning (HVAC) system, interior and exterior lighting systems, electrical system and renewable energy. For existing residential and commercial buildings, Government is taking up various measures for energy efficiency including use of energy efficient appliances and provision for energy audits.

In transport sector, Government has launched a number of initiatives to reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions includingEthanol Blending Programme (EBP); National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP)-2020 to promote hybrid & electric vehicles; Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) in several cities; leapfrog from Bharat Stage-IV (BS-IV) to Bharat Stage-VI (BS-VI) emission norms by April 1, 2020 etc.

Air Pollution

196. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual average parameters of air pollution in urban and industrial areas have reached/ crossed the alarming level in major cities of the country including Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof, city-wise;

(c) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to curb air pollution in the said cities along with the funds provided for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has launched/ proposed to launch any new scheme or employed modern techniques to make the country pollution free, if so, the details and achievements thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to bring the air pollution under the permissible limits across the country along with achievements thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is monitoring ambient air quality in 691 locations covering 303 cities/towns in 29 States and 6 Union Territories across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). As per the data, the number of cities in the residential/industrial/rural area where monitored values are exceeding National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) during 2016 is 21 for NO_2, 195 for PM_{10} and 31 for $PM_{2.5.}$ The ambient air quality data for 2016 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) to (e) The Government has taken several steps to address air pollution which inter alia, include notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending, launching of National Air Quality index; universalization of BS-IV by 2017; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020; notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of biomass; promotion of public transport network; streamlining the issuance of Pollution Under Control Certificate; issuance of directions under Section 18(1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries; collection of Environmental Protection Charge on more than 2000 CC diesel vehicles; etc. State-wise details of funds released to various Monitoring Agencies during last three years and current year for ambient air quality monitoring as operational and maintenance cost under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

In addition, the government has formulated National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) as a long term time bound national level strategy to tackle the increasing air pollution problem across the country in comprehensive manner. The overall objective is to augment and evolve effective ambient air quality monitoring network across the country besides ensuring comprehensive management plan for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution. The NCAP focuses on collaborative and participatory approach comprising all sources of pollution and coordination between relevant Central Ministries, State Governments, local bodies and other stakeholders.

Statement-I

Ambient air quality in cities of the country during 2016

State	City	Annual average concentration in µg/m3			
		SO2	NO2	PM10	PM2.5
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	5	13	85	-
	Chitoor	6	27	62	-
	Eluru	5	30	70	-
	Guntur	5	29	88	-
	Kadapa	7	15	68	-
	Kakinada	8	18	64	-
	Kurnool	5	11	69	-
	Nellore	5	28	66	-
	Prakasam	5	29	65	-
	Rajahmundry	8	18	64	-
	Srikakulam	9	20	71	-
	Tirupati	6	12	59	-
	Vijaywada	6	44	102	-
	Vishakhapatnam	8	18	77	-
	Vizianagaram	9	21	85	-
Assam	Bongaigaon	6	13	55	-
	Daranga	7	14	71	-
	Dibrugarh	8	17	81	-
	Golaghat	7	14	83	-
	Guwahati	8	17	105	-
	Lakhimpur	8	16	84	-
	Margherita	8	17	76	-
	Nagaon	7	15	111	-
	Nalbari	7	17	108	-
	Sibsagar	8	13	75	-
	Silchar	6	13	58	-
	Tezpur	8	17	68	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Tinsukia	8	16	80	-
Bihar	Patna	4	32	212	-
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	2	21	105	123
Chhattisgarh	Bhillai	9	23	108	-
	Bllaspur	5	21	97	-
	Korba	12	19	58	-
	Raipur	12	31	148	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	21	32	37	73
Daman and Diu	Daman	19	29	34	68
Delhi	Delhi	7	66	278	118
Goa	Amona (Bicholim)	5	11	-72	25
	Assanora (Bardez)	5	11	62	21
	Bicholim (Bicholim)	5	12	70	25
	Codli (Sanguem)	5	11	64	24
	Cuncolim (Salcete)	10	15	67	35
	Curchorem (Quepem)	6	11	49	21
	Honda (Satari)	5	10	65	22
	Kundaim (Ponda)	5	10	62	21
	Mapusa (Bardez)	3	11	117	33
	Margao (Salcete)	5	11	69	24
	Mormugao (Mormugao)	5	8	116	44
	Panaji (Tiswadi)	4	11	68	70
	Ponda(Ponda)	5	11	68	22
	Sanguem (Sanguem)	6	11	44	20
	Tilamol (Quepem)	6	11	46	21
	Tuem (Pernem)	4	9	61	19
	Usgao (Ponda)	5	11	64	21
	Vasco (Mormugao)	5	11	90	67
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	14	28	108	34
	Anklesvar	12	21	104	32
	Jamnagar	13	24	92	29

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rajkot	13	21	92	32
	Surat	13	22	92	31
	Vadodara	14	24	93	30
	Vapi	13	24	104	33
Himachal Pradesh	Baddi	2	21	90	-
	Damtal	2	11	84	-
	Dharamshala	2	8	41	-
	Kala Amb	3	14	128	-
	Manali	2	8	52	-
	Nalagarh	2	22	108	-
	Paonta Sahib	2	12	101	-
	Parwanoo	2	10	69	-
	Shimla	4	17	54	-
	Sunder Nagar	2	11	92	-
	Una	2	5	69	-
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	4	17	131	-
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	15	37	226	-
	Jamshedpur	36	45	136	-
	Jharia	16	38	280	-
	Ranchi	20	37	196	-
	SaraikelaKharsa wan	37	47	143	-
	Sindri	13	34	143	-
	West Singhbhum	16	22	93	-
Karnataka	Bagalkote	2	11	59	24
	Bangalore	3	31	103	51
	Belgaum	2	16	112	38
	Bijapur	2	12	93	40
	Chitradurga	3	20	41	-
	Devanagere	4	8	94	-
	Gulburga	-	-	-	59
	Hassan	6	19	26	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Hubli-Dharwad	5	20	84-	35
	Karwar	-	-	-	-
	Kolar	2	26	62	33
	Mandya	3	20	20	-
	Mangalore	7	9	40	-
	Mysore	3	20	47	-
	Raichur	5	14	83	-
	Shimaga	3	6	42	-
	Timukuru	2	35	136	-
Kerala	Alappuzha	2	5	42	-
	Kochi	2	20	48	-
	Kollam	4	8	46	-
	Kottayam	4	17	54	-
	Kozhikode	2	18	51	-
	Malapuram	2	17	37	-
	Palakkad	2	9	41	-
	Pathanamthitta	2	15	26	-
	Thiruvananthapuram	10	25	53	-
	Thissur	2	5	54	-
	Wayanad	2	5	39	-
Lakshwadeep	Kavaratti	-	-	30	-
Madhya Pradesh	Amlai	17	22	73	27
	Bhopal	3	15	89	27
	Chhindwara	g	31	80	52
	Dewas	16	22	89	-
	Gwalior	10	14	96	52
	Indore	11	20	95	53
	Jabalpur	10	23	71	32
	Katni	-	-	68	44
	Nagda	19	22	64	32

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Prithampur	9	19	93	42
	Sagar	2	12	79	30
	Satna	3	6	71	31
	Singrauli	18	24	82	42
	Ujjain	13	16	.90	43
Maharashtra	Akola	8	9	126	-
	Amravati	12	13	100	-
	Aurangabad	14	39	92	-
	Badlapur	25	72	125	-
	Bhiwandi	33	45	67	-
	Chandrapur	5	26	111	-
	Dombivali/Ambe rnath	26	76	128	-
	Jalgaon	13	35	103	-
	Jalna	12	31	109	-
	Kolhapur	21	39	96	-
	Latur	5	18	81	-
	Mumbai	6	30	119	-
	Nagpur	16	26	118	-
	Nanded	49	48	161	-
	Nashik	13	27	85	-
	Navi Mumbai	19	46	118	-
	Pimpri-Chinchwad	32	71	105	-
	Pune	28	78	107	-
	Roha	-	-	-	-
	Sangli	10	39	83	-
	Solapur	13	35	74	-
	Tarapur	-	-	-	-
	Thane	18	60	122	-
	Ulhasnagar	26	71	118	-
Manipur	Imphal	-	-	29	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
Meghalaya	Byrnihat	42	17	175	-
	Dawki	2	11	35	-
	Khliehriat	2	10	47	-
	Nongstoin	2	11	33	-
	Shillong	2	14	55	-
	Tura	2	9	31	-
	Umiam	2	14	108	-
Mizoram	Aizawl	2	7	60	-
	Champhai	2	4	29	-
	Kolasib	2	5	30	-
	Lunglei	2	4	33	-
Nagaland	Dimapur	2	11	121	-
	Kohima	2	5	90	-
Odisha	Angui	8	23	97	-
	Balasore	4	12	85	47
	Berhampur	2	19	58	36
	Bhubneshwar	2	20	105	36
	Cuttack	3	30	81	42
	Jharsuguda	13	20	87	48
	Kaiinga Nagar	2	9	113	46
	Konark	2	13	95	41
	Paradeep	22	13	111	41
	Puri	2	14	94	30
	Rayagada	4	21	59	33
	Rourkela	-	-	-	-
	Sambalpur	4	17	79	51
	Talcher	10	24	105	51
Puducherry	Karaikal	12	10	38	-
	Puducherry	6	14	40	-
Punjab	Amritsar	12	29	194	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Batala	-	-	-	-
	Bhatinda	5	14	121	-
	DeraBassi	5	12	98	-
	Faridkot	5	12	104	-
	Gobindgarh	7	34	124	-
	Hoshiarpur	-	-	-	-
	Jalandhar	13	23	186	-
	Khanna	9	19	114	-
	Ludhiana	11	25	139	-
	NayaNangal	5	12	91	-
	Pathankot/Dera Baba	8	14	89	-
	Patiala	5	13	106	-
	Sangrur	5	13	.90	-
Rajasthan	Alwar	8	32	144	-
	Bharatpur	9	30	159	-
	Bhiwadi	8	28	264	-
	Jaipur	8	33	199	-
	Jodhpur	6	23	168	-
	Kota	7	30	109	-
	Udaipur	6	32	138	-
Sikkim	Chungthang	9	8	26	-
	Gangtok	12	28	28	-
	Ivlangan	8	6	20	-
	Namchi	12	5	23	-
	Palling	13	9	20	-
	Rangpo	17	9	54	-
	Ravangla	10	8	22	-
	Singtam	14	9	44	-
Tamilnadu	Chennai	10	18	65	25
	Coimbatore	6	24	59	35

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Cuddalore	12	17	48	35
	Madurai	15	24	76	38
	Mettur	71	21	53	33
	Salem	7	25	51	20
	Trichy	12	20	95	27
	Tuticorin	14	22	175	-
Telangana	Adilabad	5	19	63	32
	Hydrabad	5	27	101	58
	Karimnagar	7	24	60	-
	Khammam	7	21	55	-
	Kothur	9	32	78	-
	Nalgonda	6	26	61	35
	Nizamabad	5	19	63	31
	Patencheru	6	25	78	38
	Ramagundam	8	8	69	-
	Sangareddy	5	24	70	31
	Warangal	7	23	70	-
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	5	22	198	-
	Allahabad	4	37	196	-
	Anpara	19	29	132	-
	Bareily	12	22	253	-
	Firozabad	9	33	223	-
	Gajraula	20	33	193	-
	Ghaziabad	15	28	235	-
	Gorakpur	18	35	154	-
	Jhansi	7	21	116	-
	Kanpur	7	39	217	-
	Khurja	22	21	216	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Lucknow	8	27	214	-
	Mathura	11	29	171	-
	Meerut	7	55	157	-
	Moradabad	18	31	196	-
	Noida	8	33	176	-
	Raebareli	11	17	141	-
	Saharanpur	15	25	218	-
	Unnao	10	28	119	-
	Varanasi	11	32	256	-
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	26	29	241	-
	Haldwani	-	-	128	-
	Haridwar	25	28	129	-
	Kashipur	-	-	126	-
	Rishikesh	23	27	119	-
	Rudrapur	-	-	142	-
West Bengal	Asansol	13	42	211	88
	Barrackpore	8	55	106	59
	Durgapur	13	41	196	74
	Haldia	18	42	103	42
	Howrah	10	59	119	67
	Kolkata	4	49	113	70
	Raniganj	13	42	217	-
	Sankrail	7	40	88	-
	South Suburban	4	38	113	-
	29 states 7UTs	273 cities			

NB. Alwar in Rajasthan (Aravali Hills), Agra, Firozabad, Mathura in Uttar Pradesh (Taj-Trapezium), Dehradun in Uttarakhand (Doon valley) are cities in Ecologically sensitive area The rest fall under residential / industrial / rural / other areas

NAAQS (annual): SO2=50 µg/m3, NO2=40 µg/m3r, PM10=60 µg/m3, PM2.5=40 µg/m3 (residential / industrial / rural / other areas) and SO2=20 µg/m3, NO2=30 µg/m3, PM10=60 µg/m3, PM2.5=40 µg/m3 (Ecologically sensitive area)

NAAQS (24-hourly): SO2=80 µg/m3, NO2=80 µg/m3, PM10=60 µg/m3, PM2.5=60 µg/m3 (residential / industrial / rural / other areas and Ecologically sensitive area)

Statement-II

Details of Payment Released to Various Monitoring Agencies under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP)

Sl. No.	Name of Monitoring Agency	2014-15 (Amount in Rs.)	2015-16 (Amount in Rs.)	2016-17 (Amount in Rs.)	2017-18 (Amount in Rs.) till Jan 2018
1.	Andhra Pradesh SPCB	7666250	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh SPCB	-	-	-	3005334
3.	Assam SPCB	7842500	-	-	11208000
4.	Chandigarh PCC	-	-	4113833	-
5.	Chhattisgarh ECB	-	1526250	-	-
6.	Gujarat SPCB	-	-	-	-
7.	Goa SPCB	7125000	7789333	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh SEP & PCB	-	10128333	-	-
9.	Karnataka SPCB	354167	6749583	-	-
10.	Kerala SPCB	6474167	-	-	-
11.	Maharashtra SPCB	-	-	16316919	-
12.	Meghalaya SPCB	-	7845833	-	9173333
13.	Madhya Pradesh SPCB	-	-	7984417	-
14.	Mizoram SPCB	1765000	5413333	4253333	2706667
15.	Nagaiand SPCB	906667	-	3658667	1717333
16.	Odisha SPCB	5734583	-	5872500	6486667
17.	Punjab SPCB	7795417	-	-	12306416
18.	Puducherry	-	-	5110333	-
19.	Rajasthan SPCB	-	4218750	-	-
20.	Tamil Nadu SPCB	2358333	-	-	9240000
21.	Telangana SPCB	9951667			
22.	Uttar Pradesh SPCB	-	7263333	-	15134667
23.	Uttarakhand EP&PCB	-	4085833	-	-
24.	NEER1	7047000	13612000	22288000	21600000
25.	IIT Kanpur	3709378	-	-	5495802
	Total	58778462	68632581	69598002	108025886

Note:- SPCB - State Pollution Control Board, SEP&PCB - State Environment Protection & Pollution Control Board, EP& PCB - Environment Protection & Pollution Control Board, PCC - Pollution Control Committee. NEERI is at present monitoring in 6 cities in 5 different states/ Union territories namely Delhi, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh

Non-compliance of CSR

197. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA:
SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are several companies in the country which are not complying with the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), if so, the details thereof along with the complaints received thereon; and

(b) the steps/remedial measures taken by the Government against such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Ministry culls out the data of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure from the filings made by the companies. Whenever violation of compliance of relevant provision of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') regarding CSR is reported, action is taken in terms of the provisions of the Act. Government has so far accorded permission for initiating penal action against 199 companies for non-compliance of provisions of section 135 read with section 134 (3) (o) of the Act.

Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan

198. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) in the country;

(b) the details of funds released to the States under PMSMA, State-wise; and

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to involve private players in the implementation of the said Abhiyan and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan in being implemented in all States/ UTs. More than one crore antenatal checkups have been conducted under the programme across States/ UTs.

(b) PMSMA has been initiated for comprehensive and quality antenatal care services on the 9th of every month. Funds for conducting antenatal checkups of pregnant women are approved as part of the ongoing Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) under which free services are provided to all pregnant women and infants. States/ UTs have been asked to utilize these funds for free antenatal checkups under PMSMA programme.

(c) OBGY specialists / Radiologist/ Physicians working in the private sector are encouraged to volunteer for the campaign and provide services at nearby government health facilities. They can register for the campaign through any of the following mechanisms:

- Toll Free Number-Doctors can call 18001801104 to register
- SMS- Doctors can SMS 'PMSMA <Name> to 5616115
- PMSMA Portal- Register at www.pmsma.nhp.gov.in
- PMSMA Mobile Application: Register using the 'Volunteer Registration' Section of the Mobile Application

More than 4800 private sector doctors have registered to provide voluntary services under PMSMA.

World Class Ayush Hospitals

199. SHRI MUTHAMSETTI S EUNIVASA RAO (AVANTHI): Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA ANE NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to set up two world class AYUSH hospitals in Tamil Nadu and

Andhra Pradesh to promote the use of the Indian systems of medicine;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of budget earmarked for the purpose; and

(d) the time by which the said hospitals/ institutions are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) Health is a State subject. Opening of AYUSH hospitals in the States/ Union Territories comes under the purview of respective State/UT Governments. However, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), there is a provision of setting up of 50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital. Central Government has approved Rs. 533.33 lakhs each for setting up of two upto 50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospitals at Theni District and Thiruvannamalai in Tamil Nadu during 2016-17. Further, one upto 50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital at Kakinada was approved during 2014-15 for which Rs. 228.85 lakhs has been sanctioned till date and another one upto 50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital at Visakhapatnam was also approved during 2016-17 for which Rs. 168.85 lakhs has been sanctioned till date in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Implementation of approved projects comes under purview of State/UT Governments.

Support Shelters for Women and Children

200. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of support shelters for women constructed in the country so far, State/UT-wise specifically in Delhi;

(b) the number of children's homes constructed in the country so far, State/ UT-wise specifically in Delhi;

(c) the source of funding for the construction and maintenance of such projects; and

(d) the funds allocated/released and spent on these shelter homes during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development implements Swadhar Greh Scheme which targets the women victims of unfortunate circumstances. Under the Scheme financial assistance is provided for construction and rent of the homes. No home has been constructed in the State of Delhi, and the State wise list of Homes constructed under Swadhar Greh Scheme is as under:

State	Number of Home
Madhya Pradesh	1
Uttar Pradesh	2

A Home for Widows with a capacity of 1000 inmates has been constructed at Vrindavan, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh.

(b) to (d) The Ministry provides financial assistance to the States/UTs on sharing pattern for construction and maintenance of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) and Swadhar Grehs respectively. The number of Children Homes constructed under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) and funds released during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise is enclosed as Statement-I. The details of fund released to the States under Swadhar Greh Scheme during the last three years and current year is enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

Number of Children Homes constructed under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) and funds released during the last three years and the current year

(Amount in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Constrution of Homes 2014-15			Constrution of Homes 2015-16			Construction of Homes 2016-17			(Amount in Lakhs) Constrution of Homes 2017-18		
		No. Asslted (Construction)	Amount Released	Amount Utilized	No. Asslted (Construction)	Amount Released	Amount Utilized	No. Asslted (Construction)	Amount Released	Amount Utilized	No. Asslted (Construction)	Amount Released	Amount Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	298.05	0.00	-	-	-
5	Chhattisgarh	3	137.74	160.59	7	374.43	374.43	-	-	-	3	157.41	-
6	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
7	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	262 35	0.00	-	-	-
8	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	88.54	88.54	1	68.87	68.87	-	-	-			
10	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
11	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
12	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
13	Kerala	-	-	-	1	52.47	0.00	1	43.54	0.00	-	-	
14	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
15	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
16	Manipur	1	55.10	0.00	-	-	-	-	-				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
18	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
19	Nagaland	1	8941	89.41	-	-	-	2	157.41	157.41	1	55.09	
20	Odisha	2	282 75	282 75	1	2807	28.07	3	178.83	0.00	-	-	
21	Punjab	5	466.25	0.00	4	133.57	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	
22	Rajasthan	-	-		3	157.41	157.41	-		2	104.94		
23	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	446.76	0.00	2	177.03	
24	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
25	Tripura	1	54.21	54.21	1	89.41	0.00	1	23.24	0.00	-	-	
26	Uttar Pradesh	10	521.55	0.00	1	59.61	525.42	2	104.94	104.94	-	-	
27	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
28	West Bengal	-	-	-	4	209 88	262.50	-	-		4	283.77	
29	Telangana	1	52.15	0.00	-	-	-	-	-				
30	Andaman and Nicobar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
31	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
33	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
34	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-						
35	NCT of Delhi	1	56.25	56.25	-	-	-	-	-				
36	Puducherry	2	104.32	104.32	-	-		2	44.70	0.00	-	-	
	Total	28	1908.27	836.07	23	1173.72	1416.70	27	1559.82	262.35	12	778.24	

Statement-II

The funds allocated/released and spent under Swadhar/Swadhar Greh Scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise

(Rupees in Lakhs)

State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 upto 31.01.2018	
	For construction	For operation	For construction	For operation	For construction	For operation	For construction	For operation
Madhya Pradesh	0	13.12	0	7.08	0	7.27	0	5.40
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	1199	85.15	3073	13.96	1037	85.98

[Translation]

Working Conditions of Anganwadi Workers/Helpers

201. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the mechanism in place for monitoring the compliance of the order of the Union Government pertaining to the improvement in the working conditions and responsibilities of the Anganwadi Workers/helpers by the State Governments;

(b) the amount of remuneration/honorarium paid/being paid to them;

(c) whether the Government proposes to raise their remuneration/honorarium and being it at par with Government employees and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received any representation in this regard from any category including the Anganwadi workers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme [now renamed as Anganwadi Services under Umbrella ICDS Scheme] is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which is implemented by the States/UTs. Government of India lay down the guidelines, release the funds and monitor implementation of the Scheme. The status of implementation of the scheme including the working conditions and responsibilities of field functionaries is reviewed from time to time especially at the time of consideration and approval of State/UT's Annual Programme Implementation Plans (APIPs), review meetings with the States/UTs and the inspection visits conducted by officials of the Ministry.

(b) The Government of India presently pays monthly honorarium to the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs), AWWs of Mini-Anganwadis and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) @ Rs.3,000/-, Rs.2,250/- and Rs. 1,500/- respectively in the prescribed cost sharing ratio with the States/UTs. The States/UTs are also paying additional honorarium to these functionaries from their own resources. The list of updated additional honoraria being paid by the respective States/UTs to the AWWs & AWHs is enclosed as Statement.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) The Government of India has been receiving representations from various sources in this regard. Since implementation of the Scheme is done by the States/UTs, the demands raised by various organizations are sent to them for taking necessary action.

Statement

Additional monthly honorarium paid to AWWs/AWHs by the States/UTs from their own resources (as on 31.10.2017)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Additional honorarium given by States/UTs (In Rs.)	
		Anganwadi Workers (AWW)	Anganwadi Helper (AWH)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3000	2500
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1200	700
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
4.	Assam	1000	500
5.	Bihar	750	375
6.	Chandigarh	2000	1000
7.	Chhattisgarh	1000	500
8.	Dadra and Nagar Heveli	1000	600
9.	Daman and Diu	1000	600
10.	Delhi	6678	3339
11.	Goa	3062-11937*	3000-6000
12.	Gujarat	1750	900
13.	Haryana	2500	2250
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1450	600
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	600	340
16.	Jharkhand	1400	700
17.	Karnataka	3000	2000
18.	Kerala	2000	2000
19.	Lakshdweep	1600	1000
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2000	1000
21.	Maharashtra	2000	1000
22.	Manipur	100	50
23.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
24.	Odisha	1000	500
25.	Puducherry	600	300
26.	Punjab	2600	1300
27.	Rajasthan	1724-1736*	1065
28.	Sikkim	2225	1500
29.	Uttarakhand	3000	1500
30.	West Bengal	1300	1300
31.	Uttar Pradesh	1000	500
32.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
33.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil
34.	Tamilnadu	6750 (that includes pay-2500, GP-500, & DA-3750)	4275 (that includes pay-1500, GP -400, & DA-2375)
35.	Telangana	4000	3000
36.	Tripura	2865	1924

* Depending on the qualification and number of years of service

[English]

Air Pollution Norms by Thermal Power Plants

202. SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sixteen new thermal power plants installed post January 2017 have failed to adhere to New Air Pollution norms notified in December 2015;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any action against these power plants that have failed to adhere to new rules, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the rationale/reasons behind diluting water per mega-watt hour limit from 2.5 cubic metre to 3 cubic metre for thermal power plants in the country; and

(d) the reaction of the Government on additional costs required to install better technology in thermal power plants to meet new air pollution rules versus the benefits from adhering to aforementioned rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) 19 units of 16 Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) have been commissioned after January 2017. Out of 19 units, 2 units have installed Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) / Circulating Fluidized Bed Combustion (CFBC) to comply with Sulphur dioxide (S02) emission norms. For remaining 17 units, time lines have been stipulated by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change based on commitment received from Ministry of Power to comply with new emission norms with respect to Particulate Matter (PM), SO2 and Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx). CPCB has issued directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to all these units to comply with new emission norms as per committed time lines.

(c) Considering Ministry of Power's proposal for additional water requirement for FGD to control SO2 emission limit for TPPs, the Ministry has issued draft notification vide S.O.3337 (E), dated 16/10/2017 revising water consumption limit from 2.5 M_3/MW to 3.0 M_3/MW for the TTPs commissioned after January 2017.

(d) In order to control emissions of PM, SO_2 and NOx emission, TPPs are required to install pollution mitigation equipments such as electrostatic precipitator, FGD and selective catalytic reduction respectively. These pollution mitigation equipments in TPPs are required to reduce emission of PM_{10}, SO_2 and NOx, which in turn will help in improvement in Ambient Air Quality, which is a major concern.

[Translation]

Separate Portal for Donations

203. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a plan to launch a separate portal to facilitate companies to give donations;

(b) if so, the details thereof: and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Presently, no such proposal is under consideration.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Implementation of Environmental Laws

204. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether forest and environmental laws are not being implemented properly in many cities including metropolitan cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the officials responsible for implementation of these rules;

(c) whether any action has been taken to review the performance of these officials;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) No Madam. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) is the nodal agency for the planning, promotion, co-ordination and overseeing the implementation of India's environmental, forestry, and climate change policies and programmes. The primary concerns of the Ministry are implementation of policies and programmes relating to conservation of the country's natural resources including its lakes and rivers, its biodiversity, forests and wildlife, ensuring the welfare of animals, and the prevention and abatement of pollution. While implementing these policies and programmes, the Ministry is guided by the principle of sustainable development and enhancement of human well-being. In order to ensure sustainable development Ministry administers several acts which interalia include Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (EP Act), Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (FC Act), Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (WLP Act), The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (Water Act), The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act,1977,The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (Air Act), The Indian Forests Act, 1927 (IF Act), Biological Diversity Act,2002, National Green Tribunal Act, 2010. The National Environment Tribunal Act, 1995,. The Public Liability Tribunal Act, 1995 etc. Further, to monitor implementation of these Acts the Ministry has delegated powers to various agencies like Sate Pollution Control Boards, Regional Offices of the Ministry, State Environment Impact Assessment Authority etc.

[English]

Import of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients

205. SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRA CHAVAN:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of import of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise;

(b) whether the Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) has banned the import of APIs of drugs from some Chinese Pharmaceutical firms recently due to serious health risks and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said move have serious ramifications for the Indian pharma industry;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for indigenous manufacture of APIs in the country to avoid, imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The details of India's imports of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) from top five countries during the last three years are as under:

Year	Total import (Rs. cr)	Import from China (Rs. cr)	Import from Germany (Rs. cr)	Import from USA (Rs. cr)	Import from Italy (Rs.cr)	Import from Singapore (Rs. cr)
2014-15	19833.19	12757.96	1172.05	791.16	644.37	241.25
2015-16	21225.97	13853	1054.71	980.38	663.44	593.57
2016-17	18372.54	12254.97	485.11	820.18	701.85	422.01

(b) Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has inspected seven manufacturing sites of bulk drug in China during 30th Oct., 2017 to 11th Dec, 2017. On the basis of observations of inspecting tsam, show cause notice was issued to all the sites and subsequently stop import order was issued to six out of seven sites and authorized agents and importers were asked to stop import till a satisfactory response to the show cause notices issued is submitted.

With respect to the seventh site, the port offices have been directed to monitor the import of products and draw the samples from every batch of the imported consignment to ensure quality of the product.

(c) and (d) No such report has been received to the effect thit the above said move is likely to have serious ramification for the Indian pharma Industry.

(e) The policies formulated by Government from time to time are made so that the country's dependence on imports is minimized. In this direction, the Government had on 29.01.2016 notified the withdrawal of exemption in custom duties which were earlier given to certain categories of drugs and bulk drugs to provide a boost to the domestic manufacturers.

Medical and Dental Colleges

206. SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of medical and dental colleges in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana along with the seats therein;

(b) whether the Government has received any request/proposal from the aforesaid States to sanction additional seats for medical and dental colleges in their respective States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

The last date for granting permission to the Medical and Dental Colleges by the Central Government for the academic year 2018-19 is 31.05.2018.

Statement

Number of Medical and Dental Colleges in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana along with seats

State	Medical Seats		Dental Seats	
	No. of	Medical Colleges	No. of	Dental Colleges
Andhra Pradesh	31	4750	16	1440
Telangana	25	3750	12	1140

Requests/proposals (both Govt. & Private) received from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States for sanction of additional seats for the year 2018-19

State	Medical		Dental	
	New Colleges	Increase of seats	New Colleges	Increase of seats
Andhra Pradesh	0	3	1	0
Telangana	5	1	1	0

[Translation]

Black Money in Share Market

207. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER:
PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any norms or guidelines to prevent the investment/use of black money in the share markets and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of total amount of money invested in the share markets and the number of cases of black money unearthed in this regard during the last three years; and

(c) the total number of cases found usage of black money in the share markets on which action has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Intermediaries registered with Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), the securities market regulator, are required to follow stringent Know Your Client (KYC) norms on an on-going basis and are also required to file Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs) to the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) in case of suspicious activities of their clients. These STRs are analysed by FIU by linking other information available with FIU, and the analysed, STRs are then disseminated to various Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) for further action. This intelligence input from FIU helps LEAs in investigating and detecting probable cases of black money.

In order to strengthen the KYC norms and identify every participant in the securities market, thereby ensuring sound audit trail, SEBI, vide circular dated April 27, 2007, mandated that PAN would be the sole identification number for all participants transacting in the securities market, irrespective of the amount of transaction. Further, the financing operations in the stock markets are through banking channels and cash transactions are permitted only in exceptional circumstances, to the extent not in violation of the requirements of tax authorities as may be in force from time to time. The nature of the funds flowing into the stock markets would be reflected in the accounts opened with the banks together with the customer due diligence (CDD) norms applicable to such accounts. Banks and other financial intermediaries have to ensure compliance with the enhanced CDD norms, as required under Prevention of Money Laundering Act and Rules notified thereunder.

(b) and (c): As regards the total amount of money invested in the share markets, SEBI has informed that the annual turnover of equity segment of Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) & National Stock Exchange (NSE) stood at Rs. 51,84,500 Cr., Rs. 49,77,072 Cr., Rs. 60,54,174 Cr. and Rs. 67,48,284 Cr. respectively in the FY 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (up till January 24, 2018). In terms of market capitalization, the amount invested in listed companies was at Rs. 1,01,49,290 Cr., Rs. 94,75,328 Cr., Rs. 1,21,54,525 Cr. and Rs. 1,56,21,536 Cr. respectively as at the end of FY 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (up till January 24, 2018).

As regards the number of cases of black money unearthed and action taken on it, SEBI has submitted that it looks only into the violations relating to the securities laws, and in case of any alert of tax evasions/black money, the same is referred to Income Tax Department (ITD) for necessary action at their end. Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has informed that it does not centrally maintain sector-wise details of search and seizure actions conducted by Income Tax Department (ITD). However, ITD takes appropriate action in suitable cases, including those involving usage of black money in share markets. Such actions include searches, survey, assessment of income, levy of tax, penalty and filing of prosecution complaints before criminal courts, whichever is applicable as per direct tax laws.

Outsourcing of Training by LIC

208. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has paid a sum of Rs. 32,38,800/- to Jaipur based trust in the name of training despite having training centres at division and area level and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the basis on which payment is being made to the said trust for the last two and half decades;

(c) the basis on which the officers/ agents were sent for training there; and

(d) whether the areas to which they belonged had no training facility and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has informed that apart from Internal training Institutes such as Agents Training Centers (ATCs), Divisional Training Centers (DTCs), Sales Training Centers (STCs), and Zonal Training Centers (ZTCs), LIC is imparting training to their field personnels to enhance their soft skills, to train them in marketing techniques and product knowledge for better performance from External Training Institutes (ETIs) also. Jeevan Vidya Trust (JVT) Jaipur is the only empanelled ETI, which is providing training in the medium of National Language, Hindi (Rajbhasha). During the financial year 2016-17 total amount paid to 12 ETIs was Rs. 7,71,99,426.00. Out of which, LIC has paid an amount of Rs 32,38,800.00 to JVT for the tuition fees and lodging and boarding charges for the training of large number of Development Officers and Agents. This is 4.20% of the total payment made to ETIs.

(b) LIC has a system of approving ETIs and their commercials through Central Office Training Advisory Committee (COTAC) members consisting of all marketing channel heads at the start of the financial year. The COTAC is reviewing the performance of the ETIs on the basis of feedback from the participants imparted to the Field force.

(c) As per LIC guidelines about 30% of the Field Personnel are to be trained in a financial year. Therefore the criteria for eligibility provide that, those who have not under gone any training by ETIs within last two years are eligible. Development Officers and Branch Managers/ Divisional Managers, Chief Managers/Zonal Managers and Club Member Agents who prefer Hindi as the medium of instructions are nominated for the training at JVT for which nominations are made by various Divisions of LIC.

(d) There are 6 Zones, Central, North Central, Northern, Eastern, East Central and Western Zones, which have totally 841696 Agents and 18509 Development Officers who are leveraging the facility of training at JVT Jaipur. Since the numbers to be trained are substantial and in-house training facilities are inadequate to cater to the training needs of Development Officers (DOs) and Agents and as such the facility of JVT is being leveraged mainly by the 6 Zones where Agents and DOs prefer Hindi as the medium of Instruction.

[English]

Findings of WHO Report

209. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the findings of the World Health Organisation (WHO) report that a large number of doctors practicing in India do not have necessary qualifications;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry/investigation in this regard and if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(d) the details of cases registered against such practitioners; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (e) The World Health Organization (WHO) in its report on 'Health Workforce in India' has claimed that 57% of allopathic doctors in India do not have medical qualification. The report is erroneous since MBBS is the minimum qualification for enrolment as a registered medical practitioner in a State Medical Register to practice medicine, and hence all registered doctors have medical qualifications.

Section 15 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 prohibits a person other than medical practitioner enrolled on a State Medical Register to practice medicine in the State. Since health is a State subject, the primary responsibility to deal with such cases of quacks lies with the respective State Government.

The Central Government, keeping in view of the above, requested Chief Ministers of all the States to take appropriate action under the law against quacks and also to evolve suitable policies to ensure availability of quality health workforce in rural areas.

Mission Indradhanush

210. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:
SHRI G. HARI:
SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA:
SHRI ALOK SANJAR:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features and objectives of intensified Mission Indradhanush along with the funds allocated to this Mission during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to expand the working area to increase the budgetary allocation of Mission Indradhanush to get better result in rural areas and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government had fixed any target through the Mission to reach each and every child under two years of age and all pregnant women who have been left, uncovered under the routine immunisation programme and to meet its target and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether immunisation coverage has increased with the Mission Indradhanush programme and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the State-wise details of immunisation coverage achieved by the Government since inception of this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Intensified Mission Indradhanush has been launched on 8th October 2017 to increase the full immunization coverage to 90% by December 2018. Inter-sectoral convergence along with intensive planning and monitoring are the salient features of this mission. Funds allocated for Routine Immunization under part 'C' of PIP are being utilized by the state to carryout Intensified Mission Indradhanush. Further, flexible additional funds to the tune of Rs.6411.11 lakh have been provided only in the financial year 2017-18 based on states proposals to carry out Intensified Mission Indradhanush. The state wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) No, the Government has no proposal for increasing the budgetary allocation of Mission Indradhanush.

(c) Through Intensified Mission Indradhanush, the Government plans to reach the target of 90% Full Immunization Coverage of children by December 2018.

(d) As per the report of Integrated Child Health and Immunization Survey (INCHIS), the first two phases of Mission Indradhanush led to an increase of 6.7% in full immunization coverage.

(e) The state-wise details of immunization coverage since inception of Mission Indradhanush from 2015-16 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Additional Funds provided to states for Intensified Mission Indradhanush based on states proposal

Sl. No.	State	Funds allocated for IMZ (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	117.47
3	Bihar	172.84
4	Delhi	415.02
5	Gujarat	-
6	Haryana	32.24
7	Himachal Pradesh	-
8	Jammu and Kashmir	42.75
9	Jharkhand	28.04
10	Karnataka	-
11	Kerala	-
12	Madhya Pradesh	251.43
13	Maharashtra	-
14	Manipur	-
15	Meqhalaya	156.82
16	Mizoram	-
17	Nagaland	148.92
18	Odisha	-
19	Rajasthan	274.81
20	Sikkim	-
21	Tripura	19.55
22	Uttar Pradesh	4751.22
23	Uttarakhand	-
24	West Bengal	-

Statement-II

*State-wise details of Children and Pregnant Women immunized under Mission Indradhanush (MI) and Intensified Mission Indradhanush (IMI)**

(Figure in lakhs)

Sl. No	State/UT	Children immunized			Pregnant Women Immunized		
		MI	IMI	Total	MI	IMI	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.001	-	0.001	0.000	-	0.000
2	Andhra Pradesh	1.798	0.217	2.015	0.392	0.033	0.425
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.442	0.118	0.559	0.054	0.013	0.066
4	Assam	3.397	0.266	3.663	0.941	0.062	1.003
5	Bihar	11.744	1.614	13.357	2.724	0.294	3.018
6	Chandigarh	0.045	-	0.045	0.007	-	0.007
7	Chhattisgarh	4.882	-	4.882	1.109	-	1,109
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.005	-	0.005	0.001	-	0.001

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	Daman and Diu	0.006	-	0.006	0.001	-	0.001
10	Delhi	11.095	1.097	12.191	1.785	0.117	1.903
11	Goa	0.008	-	0.008	0.001	-	0.001
12	Gujarat	5.211	0.317	5.528	1.279	0.056	1.335
13	Haryana	10.041	0.843	10.883	2.715	0.217	2.932
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.124	-	0.124	0.028	-	0.028
15	Jammu and Kashmir	0.841	0.098	0.939	0.067	0.009	0.076
16	Jharkhand	7.943	0.593	8.536	1.956	0.130	2.086
17	Karnataka	8.190	0.704	8.894	1.639	0.133	1.772
18	Kerala	1.378	0.018	1.396	0.109	0.002	0.111
19	Lakshadweep	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	-	0.000
20	Madhya Pradesh	21.209	2.821	24.030	6.446	0.597	7.043
21	Maharashtra	4.299	2.021	6.320	0.550	0.257	0.807
22	Manipur	0.440	0.057	0.497	0.085	0.011	0.096
23	Meghalaya	0.880	0.230	1.110	0.145	0.037	0.182
24	Mizoram	0.135	0.020	0.155	0.032	0.005	0.038
25	Nagaland	0.421	0.162	0.584	0.066	0.022	0.088
26	Odisha	3.634	0.140	3.774	1.069	0.028	1.096
27	Puducherry	0.006	-	0.006	0.001	-	0.001
28	Punjab	1.839	-	1.839	0.399	-	0.399
29	Rajasthan	15.546	0.706	16.252	4.081	0.143	4.224
30	Sikkim	0.003	0.002	0.005	0.000	0.000	0.001
31	Tamil Nadu	6.702	-	6.702	1.637	-	1.637
32	Telangana	2.519	-	2.519	0.421	-	0.421
33	Tripura	0.128	0.083	0.210	0.033	0.012	0.046
34	Uttar Pradesh	122.454	45.123	167.577	37.240	9.318	46.558
35	Uttarakhand	2.396	0.396	2.791	0.653	0.107	0.760
36	West Bengal	5.017	0.387	5.404	1.121	0.020	1.141
	India	254.777	58.033	312.811	68.785	11.624	80.409

*Data as on 23rd January 2018.

Allowing Minors to Invest in NPS

211. SHRI M. UDAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pension fund regulator PFRDA is looking at feasibility to allow minors to open an account under the National Pension System (NPS) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether in many countries minors are allowed to join in their national pension scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NPS is for the Government as well as the private sector employees whereas the Atal Pension Yojana mainly caters to those in the unorganised sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) National Pension System (NPS) is available to all Indian citizens between the age of 18-65 years.

(b) No such information is available with PFRDA at present.

(c) and (d) National Pension System (NPS) was initially introduced by the Central Government for all new recruits to the Central Government (except armed forces) with effect from January 1, 2004. The Govt. has further extended implementation of NPS to Central Autonomous Bodies.

The Government of India introduced the Atal Pension Yojana (APY), with effect from 1st June, 2015, for creating a universal social security system for all Indians, especially the poor, the under-privileged and the workers in the unorganised sector. The APY is available to all Indian citizens between the ages of 18-40 years.

Obesity Among Children

212. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI D.K. SURESH:
SHRI B.N. CHANDRAPPA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking any measure to tackle obesity among young children and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that there is a violation of regulations of food industry by some food companies, soft drink companies and agrochemical manufacturers;

(c) if so, number of such incidents reported during each of the last three years in the country;

(d) whether the Government has taken any stringent actions against the agencies which have violated the rules; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) To address the issue of High Fat, Sugar and Salt (HFSS) in food and associated health risks, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) constituted an Expert Group that included eminent experts from the fields of medicine, nutrition and dietetics representing well known medical research and academic institutions. The Report of the Expert Group, with its gist, has been uploaded on FSSAI website i.e. www.fssai.gov.in for the information of general public. Further, to help consumers make an informed choice, the FSSAI has decided to revise its labelling regulations to include mandatory declaration of total fat, added sugar, salt, trans fat and energy per serving along with its contribution to Recommended Daily Allowance (RDA) on front of pack label. FSSAI has issued draft Guidelines titled 'Guidelines for making available wholesome, Nutritious, Safe and Hygienic Food to School Children in India'.

FSSAI has also undertaken initiatives to ensure delivery of safe, nutritious and healthy food for all citizens by an integrated approach through its Safe and Nutritious Food (SNF) campaign, covering home, school, work place and eating out. Under these initiatives, FSSAI is bringing out different series of booklets/pamphlets/flyers for consumer education and awareness and School teachers are being trained to promote healthy diets among school children. FSSAI has also created safe and nutritious food mascots-Master Sehat and Miss Sehat-superheroes who spread awareness among children.

(b) to (e) Responsibility for enforcement of provisions of Food Safety and Standards (FSS) p Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulations made thereunder primarily rests with the State/Union Territory Governments. Cases of violation of these provisions by some Food Business Operators are detected by Food Safety Officials in the States/UTs who conduct regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and sampling of food products to check the compliance of the provisions of the FSS Act and Rules and Regulations made thereunder. In esses where the food samples are found to be non-conforming, recourse is taken to penal provisions under Chapter IX of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. Based on the information shared by the States/UTs with FSSAI, details of the samples collected, found non-conforming and act on taken during the last three years are given in enclosed Statement-I, II and III.

Statement-I

Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report for the year 2014-2015

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Total No. of samples received	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples found adulterated and Misbranded	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions/ Penalties	
					Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties/ Amount raised in Rupees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17	16	4	0	0	0	14/ Rs.4,55,000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2788	2788	290	338	78	0	Rs.51,63,020
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	292	258	29	2	14		7
4.	Assam	595	595	74	28	32	8	Rs. 70,000
5.	Bihar	1763	1320	7		16		5/ Rs. 38,000
6.	Chandigarh	102	102	5	5			Rs. 1,50,000
7.	Chhattisgarh	540	540	195	0	0	0	17
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	2	Samples are analysed by Gujarat State Laboratory				
9.	Daman and Diu	65	65	3		3		3/Rs.30,000
10.	Delhi	1484	1484	151				
11.	Goa	798	800	81	1	4	4	Rs. 4,35,000
12.	Gujarat	11981	11700	1243	37	464	30	178/Rs.56,13,50 0
13.	Haryana	2261	2261	222	14	247	6	Rs.3459808
14.	Himachal Pradesh	796	725	461	34	42	18	Rs.8,88,500
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2592	2462	621	17	401	243	Rs. 19,76,800
16.	Jharkhand	716	509	112	41	24		
17.	Karnataka	2154	2107	311		56		42
18.	Kerala	3085	2735	464	41	161	0	280/Rs.72,39,700
19.	Madhya Pradesh	9532	9131	1412	127	716	418	418/Rs.43,28,000
20.	Maharashtra	8663	6985	1162	869	1426	75	Rs.1,65,41,499
21.	Meghalaya	47	34	4	0	4	2	1/Rs.10,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22.	Nagaland	83	83	11	0	0	0	0
23.	Odisha	544	544	112	0	1		1
24.	Puducherry	1946	1946	39	0	0	0	0
25.	Punjab	8053	7860	1458	846		82	
26.	Rajasthan	3132	3031	747	158	222	116	Rs. 8,45,500
27.	Tamil Nadu	2939	2873	1047	64	486	203	Rs.34,99,700
28.	Telangana	363	312	32	4	24	11	10/Rs.17,57,100
29.	Tripura	933	933	2	0	0	0	0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	14173	9605	4119		3489	186	1738/Rs.5,98,08,106
31.	Uttarakhand	1971	1356	233	5	117	0	80/Rs.5,06,489
32.	West Bengal	120	120	65	0	17	0	1/Rs. 30,000
	Total:	84537	75282	14716	2687	7988	1402	2795/Rs.11,28,45,522

Source: States/UTs

Statement-II

Annual Pubite Laboratory Testing Report for the year 2015-2018

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Total No. of samples received	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples found adulterated and Misbranded	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions/ Penalties	
					Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties/ Amount raised in Rupees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	156	156	25	0	0	0	Rs. 2,71,000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4860	4860	870	194	347	4	83/ Rs. 52,15,000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	290	290	30	0	28	0	5/ Rs. 15,000
4.	Assam	503	503	72	10	80	2	4
5.	Bihar	2032	1447	35	0	93	0	4/ RS. 20,000
6.	Chandigarh	206	206	15	15		0	Rs. 10,52,000
7.	Chhattisgarh	1026	1026	298	3	17	0	Rs. 85,000
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	65	65	5	0	2	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	106	106	11	0	11	0	0
10.	Delhi	1472	1472	239	149	0	0	Rs. 44,82,500
11.	Goa	1132	1155	72	0	4	1	1/ Rs. 5,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	Gujarat	15115	14891	1242	30	507	1	182/ Rs. 1,90,05,906
13.	Haryana	2121	2063	180	7	149	0	111/ Rs. 27,43,600
14.	Himachal Pradesh	415	390	53	22	12	25	Rs. 9,50,000
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1354	1215	334	1	335	215	Rs. 22,14,400
16.	Karnataka	2894	2340	433	58		0	Rs. 4,36,000
17.	Kerala	2364	2196	459	138	246	17	44/Rs. 66,33,500
18.	Madhya Pradesh	10035	9994	1311	82	879	36	447/ Rs. 4,48,26,000
19.	Maharashtra	8841	8066	2195	190	418	24	186/Rs. 59,16,053
20.	Manipur	67	67	0	0	8	8	8/Rs. 1,64,000
21.	Meghalaya	124	87	4	0	0	0	0
22.	Mizoram	24	17	4	0	0	0	0
23.	Nagaland	187	187	76		32	20	20/Rs. 10,000
24.	Odisha	211	211	61		2		1
25.	Puducherry	827	827	11	0	1	0	1/Rs. 5,000
26.	Sikkim	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	1742	1783	607	107	308	23	202/ Rs. 58,90,800
28.	Tripura	814	814	17		5	0	Rs. 2,750
29.	Uttar Pradesh	17726	14833	7189	506	4864	164	2370/ Rs. 11,51,20,480
30.	Uttarakhand	1073	1073	183	10	95	0	Rs. 15,35,000
31.	West Bengal	154	154	102	1	13	0	0
	Total	77,941	72,499	16,133	1,450	8529	540	3,669/ Rs. 21,65,98,989

Source: States/UT

Statement-III

Annual Public laboratory Testing Report for the year 2016-2017

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Total No. of samples received	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples found adulterated and Misbranded	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions/ Penalties	
					Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties/ Amount raised in Rupees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4687	4687	552	153	396	8	119/11107000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	302	302	10	1	8	0	12/Rs. 348400

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Assam	536	526	67	3	23	0	2/Rs. 30000
4.	Bihar	2507	2427	42	3	30	6	Rs. 73000
5.	Chandigarh	251	251	19	2	14	1	Rs. 300000
6.	Chhattisgarh	1693	1693	425	-	-	-	
7.	Dadra and N.H	44	44	3	3			
8.	Delhi	1155	1152	120	9	98	106	68/Rs. 3741500
9.	Goa	920	874	111	5		1	1/ Rs. 20000
10.	Gujarat	11364	11329	839	46	513	2	Rs. 16681000
11.	Haryana	2041	2033	188	18	243	14	71/ Rs. 2982170
12.	Himachal Pradesh	351	315	57	35		23	Rs. 195000
13.	Jammu and Kashmir*	3320	2952	1114	24	611	1	320
14.	Karnataka	2837	2837	341	26		112	112/ Rs. 2195900
15.	Kerala	1899	1784	457	83	124	15	4/Rs. 375380
16.	Madhya Pradesh	5675	5461	609	60	483	26	252/ Rs. 7427700
17.	Maharashtra	10716	10030	2529	313	943	0	340/Rs11080888
18.	Manipur	207	207	30	0		30	5/ Rs. 520000
19.	Meghalaya	47	43	3	-	-	-	
20.	Mizoram	26	20	2	0	0	0	
21.	Nagaland	285	285	42	0	0	0	0
22.	Odisha	508	508	75	12	52	0	2/Rs. 20000
23.	Puducherry	495	495	32	0	0	0	
24.	Punjab	4431	4054	2240	56		1442	Rs. 1410921
25.	Rajasthan	5801	4923	1276	193	169	0	65/Rs. 115557
26.	Tamil Nadu	4080	3022	970	244	617	109	442/ Rs. 7898500
27.	Telangana	1480	1480	330	103	85	15	17/RS.504000
28.	Tripura	173	173	12	0	6	0	
29.	Uttar Pradesh	19755	13567	5663	375	5101	1273	2906/RS.101962350
30.	Uttarakhand	749	676	119	3		199	19/ Rs. 1004000
31.	West Bengal	195	190	48	11		5	Rs. 200000
32.	Total	88, 530	78,340	18,325	13,080		1605	4757/Rs. 17,01,93,266

Source: States/UTs

Medical Colleges for Odisha

213. SHRI BALBHADRA MAJHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Medical Colleges sanctioned for Odisha on cost sharing basis;

(b) the details of project cost for the same along with ratio of funds to be shared between State and Union Government;

(c) the amount released so far by the Union Government for the purpose; and

(d) the time by which the said projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) This Ministry administers a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals. 58 districts in 20 States/UT have been identified under this Scheme to establish new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals. Under this Scheme, five districts in Odisha namely, Balasore, Bolangir, Koraput, Baripada (Mayurbhanj) and Purihave been approved to establish new medical colleges.The total approved cost of establishment of one Medical College under the scheme is Rs.189 crore with fund sharing between the Central Government and the State Government in the ratio of 60:40. Funds to the tune of Rs.541.00 crore have been released as central share to the State Government of Odisha for the approved districts under the Scheme.Out of these five Medical Colleges, two at Baripada (Mayurbhanj) and Koraputare already functional.

Banking Service Charges

214. SHRIMATI R. VANAROJA:
SHRI HARISH MEENA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE bepleased to state:

(a) the details of various service charges levied by the banks on its customers;

(b) whether the Government has made any changes with respect to the charges levied for using banking services like limited withdrawal, deposits and ATM transactions, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of revenue earned/generated by the banks by levying various charges on banking services provided to their customers during the last five years;

(d) whether the Government is considering to discontinue all free banking services, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the banks are looking at commercial and operational costs and would constantly examine and revise charges as the case may be, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) extant instructions, Scheduled Commercial Banks may decide the service charges for various type of services rendered by them as per their Board approved policy. While fixing service charges, banks are to ensure that the charges are reasonable and not out of the line with the average cost of providing these services. Further, banks are to identify basic services and the principles to be adopted /followed by them for ensuring reasonableness in fixing such charges. Banks are also advised to take steps to ensure that customers are made aware of the service charges upfront and changes in the service charges are implemented only with the prior notice to the customers.

(c) Based on information received by Public Sector Banks (PSBs), the revenue earned/generated by them by levying various charges on services provided to their customers, during the last five years are given below:

2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (till 31.12.2017)
7704 46	7439 nn	8786.32	8901.08	9714.58	9905.99

* Note: Services reported by banks may not be the same.

(d) and (e) As informed in part (a) above, Scheduled Commercial Banks may decide the service charges for various type of services rendered by them as per their Board approved policy. Indian Banks' Association (IBA), on behalf of member banks, has clarified through the press release dated 10.1.2018, that there is no move for blanket removal of free services. Banks regularly examine their commercial and operational costs and revise charges for various services either to increase or decrease those, with approval of their Board accordingly.

Permanent Medical Boards for Women

215. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI KESINENINANI SRINIVAS:
DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked State/UT Governments to appoint permanent medical boards to provide assistance to women especially rape survivors to consider their requests for abortion/termination of pregnancies beyond 20 weeks;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the composition, functions and current status of the permanent medical boards;

(c) the number of women who have approached the High Courts/ Supreme Court for medical termination of pregnancy beyond 20 weeks during the last three years; and

(d) the details of the progress made by the State Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes. As per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, State/UT Governments have been asked to constitute Permanent Medical Boards in each State for urgent examination of cases referred to by the Hon'ble District Courts, High Courts and Supreme Court for Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) beyond 20 weeks so that immediate opinion can be given and urgent action can be taken.

(b) It was advised that the Medical Board may consist of experts from Gynaecology & Obstetrics, Paediatrics, Radiology/Sonology, Cardiology, Pulmonology, Neurology, Genetics, Pathology and/or other specialists as per the requirement of the case. The Board is to be formed at one or more tertiary level Government Medical Institution.

The functions of the Medical Board are to examine the woman when referred to by the Hon'ble Court and give comprehensive opinion to the Court regarding the feasibility of termination of pregnancy or otherwise and take urgent action as per the direction of the Courts.

(c) This data is not centrally maintained. However, as per the intimations of such cases received in MoHFW from various Courts in 2017-18, 26 cases had been filed in High Courts and Supreme Court for medical termination of pregnancy beyond 20 weeks.

(d) Till date, Medical Boards have been formed in the States of Delhi, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Goa.

Functioning of Independent Directors of Companies

216. SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY:
PROF. SAUGATA ROY:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to carry out a comprehensive review of the functioning of independent directors, including analysing the reasons for their exit from the boards of companies, as part of efforts to strengthen the corporate governance framework;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Presently, there is no proposal before the Ministry for a comprehensive review of functioning of independent directors. The provisions related to appointment of independent directors are prescribed in Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act). The Schedule IV to the Act prescribes the code of conduct for independent directors for ensuring their independence while discharging their functions.

The provisions for removal of independent directors have been reviewed and it is proposed to provide that any independent director who has been re-appointed under section 149(10) of the Act shall be removed under section 169 only after passing a special resolution. Amendments have been been made through Companies

(Amendment) Act, 2017 (notified in the Government of India Gazette on 3rd January, 2018) in Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 w.r.t. the limits on pecuniary interest for independent Directors as well as their relatives.

Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI), under the Department of Economic Affairs (Ministry of Finance) had appointed a committee in June 2017 under the chairmanship of Shri Uday Kotak to advise on the issues relating to corporate governance. The Committee has submitted its report to SEBI on 5th October 2017. The report inter-alia includes a chapter on the institution of Independent Directors. But so far, this Ministry has not received any proposal from SEBI in this regard.

[Translation]

Smuggling of Foreign Currency

217. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a Jet Airways air hostess was held by DRI for smuggling a large sum of foreign currency;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the DRI has also found the involvement of some more crew members and pilots of the said airlines in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) On receipt of specific intelligence, DRI intercepted one of the crew members of Jet Airways and foreign currency valued at USD 4,80,200 was recovered. The crew member was arrested.

(c) and (d) The matter is under investigation.

(e) The field formations have been alerted to be more vigilant and have proper checks to thwart and detect the cases of smuggling. Stringent action is being taken against violators.

APY

218. SHRI PRABHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:
SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Atal Pension Yojana (APY);

(b) the number of subscribers enrolled under this scheme so far across the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilised under this Scheme since its inception, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of the target set and achievements made under this scheme during the above-said period along with its results;

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to make APY scheme more effective and expand its area of coverage; and

(f) whether the Government is planning/proposing to make some amendments under this scheme, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The Atal Pension Yojana (APY) is a voluntary, periodic contribution based pension system, open to all saving bank/post office saving bank account holders in the age group of 18 to 40 years. It offers the following benefits:

(i) Each subscriber under APY shall receive a Central Government guaranteed minimum pension of Rs. 1000 per month or Rs. 2000 per month or Rs. 3000 per month or Rs. 4000 per month or Rs. 5000 per month, after the age of 60 years until his/her death.

(ii) After the subscriber's demise, the spouse of the subscriber shall be entitled to receive the same pension amount as that of the subscriber until the death of such spouse.

(iii) After the demise of both the subscriber and his/her spouse, the nominee of the subscriber so named shall be entitled to receive the accumulated pension wealth, as accumulated till attaining the age of 60 years by the subscriber.

(b) PFRDA has informed that the scheme has covered nearly 84.35 lakh subscribers till 24th January,

2018. The State-wise enrolments under APY is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized under APY since its inception, and the details of target set and achievements made under this scheme are given in the enclosed Statement-II and Statement-III respectively.

(e) and (f) The mode of payment of contribution by subscriber has been changed from only monthly to monthly, quarterly, and half yearly, keeping in consideration the seasonal income earners. Official mobile app to access APY accounts, as well as Value Added Facilities like E-PRAN and E-SOT to access PRAN and Statement of transactions under the APY account online, has been launched. Periodic advertisements in print and electronic media in English, Hindi and regional languages, are being made. PFRDA is also conducting various promotional campaigns among the service providers (Banks and Post Offices) like Log-in Days, Elderly Day-Campaigns etc. to popularize and create awareness about the scheme. Progress of APY is being monitored on weekly basis through video conferences.

Statement-I

Number of subscribers registered under APY, State/ UT/Scheme-wise as on 24th January, 2018, is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of State	Count of PRAN*
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,278
2	Andhra Pradesh	574,517
3	Arunachal Pradesh	6,296
4	Assam	175,699
5	Bihar	911,778
6	Chandigarh	13,126
7	Chhattisgarh	131,923
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8,903
9	Daman and Diu	14,523
10	Delhi	148,125
11	Goa	19,183
12	Gujarat	405,710
13	Haryana	173,668
14	Himachal Pradesh	56,889
15	Jammu and Kashmir	37,504
16	Jharkhand	191,763
17	Karnataka	554,737
18	Kerala	184,327
19	Lakshadweep	3,240
20	Madhya Pradesh	429,655
21	Maharashtra	631,702
22	Manipur	10,232
23	Meghalaya	10,237
24	Mizoram	13,700
25	Nagaland	30,216
26	Odisha	300,932
27	Pondicherry	14,651
28	Punjab	270,037
29	Rajasthan	441,386
30	Sikkim	16,558
31	Tamil Nadu	692,159
32	Telangana	229,719
33	Tripura	17,127
34	Uttar Pradesh	1,203,724
35	Uttaranchal	70,797
36	West Bengal	436,959
	Total	84,34,980

*PRAN-Permanent Retirement Account Number

Source: PFRDA

Statement-II

Atal Pension Yojana: (Status as on 15.01.2018)

Financial Year	Funds Allocated by Government of India	Grants Received	Funds expended by PFRDA*	Funds Unutilised
2015-16	173.00	173.00	21.20	Rs. 151.80 (i.e. Rs. 173.00 cr- Rs. 21.20 cr)
2016-17	40.00	36.00	140.97	Rs. 46.83 cr. (i.e. Rs. 151.80 cr + Rs.36.00 cr - Rs. 140.97 cr)
2017-18	170.00	105.00	145.23	Rs. 6.60 cr. (i.e. Rs. 46.83 cr + 105.00 cr-Rs. 145.23 cr)

*Funds expended by PFRDA represent the payments released by PFRDA under Atal Pension Yojana Scheme during respective Financial Years.

Source: PFRDA

Statement-III

FY 2015-16		FY 2016-17		FY 2017-18 (As on 24.01.2018)	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
33314930	2396763	9197120	2295103	9818400	3551998

Notifications Issued under Environment Protection Act

219. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether notifications are issued by the Government under the Environment Protection Act regarding environmental clearance;

(b) if so, the number of such notifications issued by the Government during the last three years;

(c) whether the terms and conditions on the basis of which the said notifications were issued, have been/ are being violated; and

(d) the number of complaints received by the Government in this regard during the last three years and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Under the Environment Protection Act, the Government has issued the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification 1994 vide S.0.60(E), dated 27.01.1994. Subsequently, EIA Notification 2006 was issued vide S.O. 1533, dated 14.09.2006 in supersession of EIA Notification 1994 amended from time to time. In the last three years, it has been amended 14 times.

(c) and (d) The terms and conditions of the said notifications have been violated. A total number of 224 complaints have been received in this Ministry in the last three years. The Government has issued S.O.804 (E) dated the 14lh March. 2017 providing a six-month window for projects involving violation of EIA Notification to apply online for consideration of grant of Environment Clearance.

[Translation]

Panchgavya Ayurvedic Products

220. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special action plan has been formulated to promote Panchgavya Ayurvedic products based on indigenous breed of cow;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether his Ministry has formulated any special schemes with the cooperation of self help groups for production of herbs, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any scheme for setting up ayurveda/ naturopathy/AYUSH based research institutes is under consideration of the Ministry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) No.special action plan has been formulated to promote Panchgavya Ayurvedic products based on indigenous breed of cow. However, the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) has conducted an experimental study (toxicity and biological activity) on Panchgavya Ghrita an Ayurvedic formulation.

(d) and (e) The following five Research councils are functioning under the Ministry of AYUSH:-

i. Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences.

ii. Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy.

iii. Central Council for Research in Unani Medicines.

iv. Central Council for Research in Siddha.

v. Central Council for Research in Homeopathy.

2. The details of the number of Institutes/Centres, State/ UT/Wise under Central Research Councils under Ministry of AYUSH is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Details of the number of Institutes/Centres, State/UT/wise under Central Research Councils under Ministry of AYUSH

Name of State	Ayurveda	Yoga & Naturopathy	Unani	Siddha	Homoeopathy	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	1	-	1	-	2	4
Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	-	-	-	1
Assam	1	-	1	-	1	3
Bihar	1	-	-	-	1	3
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	1	1	3	1	-	6
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujrat	1	-	-	-	-	1
Haryana	-	1*	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	1	-	-	-	1	2
Jammu and Kashmir	2	-	1	-	-	3
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	1	1
Karnataka	2	1*	1	1	-	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kerala	2	-	1	1	1	5
Madhya Pradesh	1	-	2	-	-	3
Maharashtra	3	-	1	-	1	5
Manipur	-	-	1	-	1	2
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	1	-
Telangana	1	-	-	-	1	3
Tripura	-	-	-	-	1	1
Nagaland	1	-	-	-	-	1
Odisha	1	-	1	-	1	3
Punjab	1	-	-	-	-	1
Rajasthan	1	-	-	-	1	2
Sikkim	1	-	-	-	1	2
Tamil Nadu	2	-	1	3	2	8
Uttar Pradesh	2	-	6	-	2	10
Uttrakhand	1	-	-	-	-	1
West Bengal	1	-	1	-	2	4
Name oftheUT	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andman and Nicobar	1	-	-	-	1	2
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadar Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	1	1	2
Total	30	3	23	7	24	87*

* Includes 2 Institutes under construction

Performance of the Economy

221. SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of performance of the economy during each of the last three years along with the factors responsible for the slow down, sector-wise;

(b) the details of the growth forecast for the current and subsequent years and the changes made;

(c) whether the economic growth has benefitted all sections of the society and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to boost the economic growth and to ensure that economic growth benefits all sections of societv?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) As per the First Revised Estimates of National Income, Consumption Expenditure, savings and capital Formation for 2016-17released by Central Statistics Office (CSO) on January 31, 2018, the growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant market prices was 8.2 per cent in 2015-16 and 7.1 per cent in 2016-17. As per the 1st Advance Estimates released by CSO on January 5th 2018, the growth rate of GDP at constant prices was 6.5 per cent in 2017-18. The decline in growth in 2017-18 is on account of lower growth in agriculture & allied sector and industry sector.On the other hand, growth of services sector is expected to accelerate in 2017-18 as compared to 2016-17.Economic Survey 2017-18 indicates that the lower industrial growth could be account of slow credit growth or probably due to problem of non-performing assets that might have led the banks to be more cautious on lending. However, the Economic Survey alsoindicated that certain high frequency indicators like growth of Index of Industrial Production, exports, etc. point towards recovery.

(b) Volume-I of Economic Survey 2016-17 presented in January 2017 projected a real growth of 6.75-7.5 per cent for the economy in year 2017-18. Volume 2 of Economic Survey 2016-17 released in August 2017 indicated that the balance of risks seemed to have shifted to the downside in view of some new developments like real exchange rate appreciation, increasing stress in balance sheets in power and telecommunication, transitional challenges from implementing GST, etc. Economic Survey 2017-18 brought out in January 2018 projects the real growth for year 2018-19 to be 7-7.5 per cent.

(c) The details of distribution of economic growth across different sections of the society are not available from the National Accounts Statistics. However, per capita income which reflects the income of an average person, measured as per capita Net National Income at constant prices was Rs 86660 in the year 2017-18 (as per 1st AE released by CSO), higher as compared to Rs.82229 in 2016-17 and Rs. 77826 in 2015-16.

(d) The Government of India has taken various initiatives to boost the growth of the economy which, inter-alia, include; fillip to manufacturing, concrete measures for transport and power sectors as well as other urban and rural infrastructure, comprehensive reforms in the foreign direct investment policy and special package for textile industry. Government had also announced various measures in the Budget 2017-18-to promote growth in the economy which, among others, include push to infrastructure development by giving infrastructure status to affordable housing, higher allocation to highway construction, and focus on coastal connectivity. For highways development the Bharatmala Pariyojana has been launched. The government has launched a phased program for bank recapitalization. This entails infusion of capital to the public sector banks, which is expected to encourage banks to enhance lending. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code was enacted to achieve insolvency resolution in a time bound manner. To implement the Code, the National Company Law Tribunal was established. The other growth promotion measures include: lower income tax for companies with annual turnover up to Rs 50 crore; further measures to improve the ease of doing business; and, a major push to digital economy. The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) has provided a significant opportunity to improve growth momentum by reducing barriers to trade, business and related economic activities. Budget 2018-19 included various measures to provide further push to the economy, which among others, include major push to infrastructure via higher allocation to rail & road sector, reduced corporate tax rate of 25 per cent for companies with turnover up to Rs. 250 crorewhich is expected to help 99 per cent of MSMEs, etc.

The agenda of inclusive growth has been given utmost priority by the Government by increasing budgetary allocations for poverty alleviation, social infrastructure and public employment generation schemes. This is evident from the RBI data which show that the expenditure of social services by the General Government as a proportion of GDP has moved up from 5.8 per cent in 2015-16 to 6.6 per cent 2017-18 (BE). The programmes/schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana -National Rural and Urban Livelihoods Mission, Swachh Bharat Mission, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Skill India, Make in India, MUDRA, etc. are being implemented to provide direct and indirect employment opportunities to benefit all the sections of society. MGNREGA is one of the important schemes which ensures participation by women in the economic activity by stipulating minimum of 33 per cent participation by women. About 4.6 crore households were provided employment totaling 177.8 crore person days during 2017-18 as on 14th January, 2018. Out of this, 54 per cent were accounted for by women, 22 per cent by Schedule Castes and 17 per cent by Schedule Tribes.The Budget 2018-19 aims to particularly focus on strengthening agriculture and rural economy via emphasis on rural housing, keeping Minimum Support Prices (MSP) of kharif crops of at least one and half times of their production cost;improving the quality of education;provision of good health care to economically less privileged; taking care of senior citizens and emphasis on job creation.

[Translation]

Flow of Waste Water into Ayad River

222. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether polluted waste water and industrial wastes are being drained into Ayad river of city Udaipur resulting in pollution in the water of Udaisagar lake of the region, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the measures taken by the department to check the above said pollution; and

(c) the amount allocated to prevent the said nollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) As per information provided by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), there is discharge of untreated domestic wastewater from Udaipur city as well as Industrial complex at Madri & nearby residential colonies into the Ayad river. Part of the sewage generated in Udaipur is being treated in a 20 million litres per day (mid) capacity sewage treatment plant and the treated sewage is being reused in the Hindustan Zinc Limited plant at Rajpura Dariba. Earlier there was a problem of acidic discharge from sodium silico fluoride producing industries. RSPCB have issued directions for closure to 13 such industries under Section 33A of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and these are presently lying closed.

CPCB in association with RSPCB is monitoring water quality of aquatic resources, including Udaisagar lake, at 123 locations in Rajasthan under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWQMP). Water quality assessment of Udaisagar lake reveals that its water quality is conforming to the desired criteria for bathing standards with respect to parameters of Dissolved Oxygen (DO), Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Fecal Coliform.

(c) The Municipal Corporation, Udaipur has informed that Rs. 85 crore in Phase-I and Rs.75 crore in Phase -II have been sanctioned for Udaipur city under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) scheme of Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs and Rs.120 crore is allocated to Ayad River Project by RUIDP (Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project).

Vacant Posts in AIIMS

223. SHRI ALOK SANJAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recruitment to the sanctioned posts in various All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) is pending;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of posts filled against sanctioned posts in various AIIMS including one situated in Bhopal during the last one year;

(c) the details regarding the sanctioned posts and the vacant posts in AIIMS Bhopal along with the action taken by the Government to fill these vacancies;

(d) whether the Government has paid attention to the causes of delay in such recruitments to the sanctioned posts; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) A total of 4089 posts have been sanctioned for each of six new AIIMS at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh. Recruitment to various positions is done on need basis keeping in view the additional services and facilities planned to be added in the hospitals.

A total number of 305 posts of various Faculty disciplines have been created for each of six functional AIIMS namely AIIMS at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh. Vacant faculty posts are being advertised regularly by the Institutes depending on their requirement. However, as high standards have to be maintained in selection, keeping in view the stature of these Institutes of National Importance, all the advertised positions could not be filled up.

Recruitment Rules for Non-Faculty Posts for six new AIIMS were formulated in 2015 and have been adopted by the Institute Body of the six new AIIMS recently. Consequently, the recruitment process for Non-Faculty posts at six new AIIMS has been initiated.

(b) Institute wise details of vacant posts of Faculty against the sanctioned posts in respect of six new AIIMS including AIIMS Bhopal are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The Institute wise details of Non-Faculty posts are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) to (e) The details of sanctioned and vacant posts are mentioned in answer to para (b) above.

To facilitate expeditious filling up of vacancies, separate Standing Selection Committee (SSCs) have been constituted for each of the aforesaid six AIIMS. Also, recruitment exercises are being held in all the six AIIMS.

The upper age limit for direct recruitment against the posts of Professor and Additional Professor in the six AIIMS has been raised from the present 50 years to 58 years. This will make available experienced willing faculty of various Government Medical Colleges.

Filling up of vacant Faculty posts in the new AIIMS by taking serving Faculty from Government Medical Colleges/Institutes on deputation basis has also been allowed. Contractual engagement of retired Faculty of Government Medical Colleges/Institutes has also been allowed to meet the shortage of Faculty in the six new AIIMS.

Statement-I

Present Position of Faculty Posts Against Sanctioned Posts in Six New AIIMS

AIIMS	Sanctioned Posts	Posts filled at present	Posts filled up during 2017 out of posts filled at present	Posts vacant at present	Remarks/Progress of recruitment exercises
Bhopal	305	335	93	170	251 posts advenised out of which 116 empanelled. 96 candidates have joined and 9 candidates are unable to join as well as 11 candidates have sought extension. Advertisement for remaining Faculty positions is being advertised shortly.
Bhubaneswar	305	158	11	147	Advertisement for 179 posts of faculty was published in March, 2017. Interview for selection of faculties has been completed and 72 candidates have been empanelled out of which 39 candidates including nursing faculty have joined so far (10 Faculty joined in 2017 and 29 joined in 2018 and one candidate joined in 2017 from previous panel.
Jodhpur	305	138	49	167	Advertisement for 45 faculty posts has already been advertised and Interviews for the same were held on 17.01.2018. 145 Faculty posts have been advertised, last date for the submission of applications is 28.02.2018.
Patna	305	52	0	253	252 posts were advertised. Appointment orders for 86 Faculty posts are under issue.
Raipur	305	98	28	207	As all the advertised posts could not be filled up, the vacant posts are again being advertised.
Rishikesh	305	143	88	162	163 posts were advertised in June, 2017 of which 46 Number of Faculty has been empanelled. 15 candidates joined.
Total	1830	724	264	1106	

Statement-II

Present Position of Non-Faculty Posts Against Sanctioned Posts in Six New AIIMS

AIIMS	Sanctioned Posts	Posts filled at present	Posts vacantat present
Bhopal	3776	660	3116
Bhubaneswar	3776	793	2983
Jodhpur	3776	603	3173
Patna	3776	965	2811
Raipur	3776	986	2790
Rishikesh	3776	195	3581
Total	22656	4202	18454

Reducing Effects of Global Warming

224. SHRI HARI MANJHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take new initiatives to reduce the effects of global warming including reducing carbon dioxide emissions through use of energy sources other than coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the major oil companies are considering to use natural gas instead of coal to deal with the problem of global warming;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide incentives to industries emitting less carbon and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) India, in its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), has pledged to achieve 40% cumulative electric power capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030.Further, the Government has up-scaled the target of renewable energy capacity to 175 GW by the year 2022 which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from bio-power and 5 GW from small hydro-power. Several policy measures have been initiated to achieve this up-scaled target, inter-alia, setting up of exclusive solar parks, development of power transmission network through Green Energy Corridor project, rooftop solar installation, raising tax free solar bonds,and providing long tenor loans etc.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has plans to increase the share of gas in the country's energy basket from the present 6.5%, which, inter-alia, includes, intensification of domestic exploration and production activities through New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) rounds, development of shale gas policy framework, research and development of gas hydrate resources in the country, import of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), exploring possibility of transnational gas pipelines, etc. Oil companies are implementing the vision of the Government for promoting the use of natural gas.

(e) The Government is implementing the scheme titled "Perform, Achieve and Trade" (PAT),a flagship programme under the National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE).It aims at incentivizing large energy intensive industries called Designated Consumers (DCs) through issuance of Energy Saving Certificates (ESCerts) which are subsequently traded at the Power exchanges for reducing their energy consumption. The Government has issued about 38.25 lakh ESCerts to 306 DCs in lieu of excess energy saving and 110 DCs have been entitled to purchase about 14.25 lakh ESCerts to meet their shortfall to meet energy saving targets. The total volume of ESCerts traded is about 12.98 lakhs resulting into a business of about 1NR 99.82 crores. Further, Government of India also provides fiscal and financial incentives for development and deployment of Renewable Energy in the country.

Higher Education for Orphans

225. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUWDALIKRAO GAWALI:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any special schemes, programmes, scholarships etc. for providing higher education for orphans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of orphans benefited therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the further measures taken by the Government to help orphans in getting education and employment and the details of quota for orphans in allotment of housing/gas/petrol pumps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) No, Madam.

(d) The Government has enacted Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, by repealing Juvenile Jusstice Act 2000, for children in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection, which includes Orphan, Abandoned and Surrendered child. The primary responsibility of execution of the Act lies with the State/UTs. However, Central Government is running ICPS (now "Child Protection Services" under Integrated Child Development Scheme), since 2009-10, and providing financial assistance to the States/UTs on sharing pattern for, inter-alia, undertaking a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances, including Orphan, Abandoned and Surrendered children. Under the scheme Sponsorship support (financial support for education etc.) is provided, if the child is living with family, or the child is placed in Children Homes, if there is no one to look after the child or child is in need of care and protection, to ensure that their education can continue in an undisturbed manner. The programmes and activities in Children Homes inter-alia include age-appropriate education, access to vocational training, recreation, health care, counselling etc. Further ICPS also provides for "After care" services after the age of 18 years to help sustain them during the transition from institutional to independent life.

Apart from this, the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD), an autonomous body under Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), has introduced scholarship, under the scheme "Unnati", through the National Children's Fund (NCF), children residing in a Child Care Institution (CCI), including orphan or destitute, studying in class 9-12 with a promising performance can get this scholarship. The child having minimum 75% attendance and securing minimum 55% marks in the final examination of the previous class, are considered for inclusion in the merit list of 100 students for each class 9-12. As per the scheme guidelines of "Unnati", the child should not be receiving any assistance on regular basis from any other sources towards her/his education and should have an Aadhar linked savings bank account in a Nationalized Bank. Fifty percent of the total scholarship money is earmarked for girl students.

Leprosy Patients

226. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per World Health Organisation (WHO), 60 per cert of leprosy patients all over the world live in India and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the programmes being mplemented for leprosy eradication are not effective and there is acute shortage of doctors for the purpose, if so, the steps taken by Ihe Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government is also aware that there are no proper arrangements for test and treatment of leprosy in district level hospitals in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the details of inquiries condi cted in this regard;

(d) the details of success achieved in eradication of leprosy as a result of special campaign conducted by the Government; and

(e) the details of comprehensive strategy prepared by the Government for total eradication of leprosy in the country and the extent to which the said policy is likely to be effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes. As per the World Health Organization's Record Incia contributed to approximately 60% of the total global new cases of leprosy. Cases reported in India were 1,35,485 from 1st April, 2016 to 31st March, 2017 and total global cases of leprosy were 2,14,783 from 1st January, 2016 to 31st December, 2016.

(b) Under National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NIEP), several innovations are introduced during last two years e.g. Leprosy Case Detection Campaign (LCDC), Focused Leprosy Campaign, Case detection in hard to reach areas, Sparsh Leprosy Awareness Campaign, Asha Based Surveillance for Leprosy Suspects (ABSULS) and Grade II Disability investigation. As a result of the above innovations, Grade II Disability amongst the new cases has come down significantly.

(c) As per the guidelines of the National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP), there is a provision of one lab technician and other arrangements for the test at district level and there is provision of diagnosis and treatment in all the Government Health Facilities. The diagnosis of most of the leprosy cases can be done by Medical Officer just by examination of the skin and other simple tests. In very special cases slit skin smear is required for which provision is made at district level. Programme is being implemented by States/UTs under guidelines issued by NLEP.

(d) The eradication of leprosy is the ultimate vision of NLEP However, a lot of success has been achieved in the special campaign of leprosy in the torn of Leprosy Case Detection Campaign (LCDC) campaign has been targeted in 23 States/UTs during 2017-18 and so far, the campaign has been conducted in 19 States/UTs covering 196 Districts wherein more than 22,000 new cases have been confirmed till date.

On 30th January, 2017, Sparsh Leprosy Awareness Campaign (SLAC) was observed where in village level meetings were held by Gram Sabhas for leprosy awareness, facilitated by respective multi-purpose worker (MPWs), patwari, gramsevak, school teacher, ASHA etc., at village level under supervision of Medical Officer of Primary Health Centre (PHC). Prototypes activities for leprosy awareness were conducted in f.pproximately 3.5 lakh villages during the fortnight as per the reports submitted by States/UTs. Similar activity on large scale is being organized during this year.

(e) The comprehensive strategies under NLEP include the following innovations:

I. Early case detection: Three pronged strategy i.e., i) Leprosy Case Detection Campaign (specific for high endemic districts), ii) Focused Leprosy Campaign (for hot spots i.e., rural and urban areas where G2D is detected), iii) Special plan for case detection in hard to reach areas.

II. Enhanced Passive case detection: i) Sparsh Leprosy Awareness Campaign ii) ASHA based Surveillance for Leprosy Suspects (ABSULS)

III. Prevention of leprosy / Interrupt transmission: Post Exposure Prophylaxis administration to close contacts of new cases detected in LCDC districts.

IV. Overall strengthening of the programme: i) Nikushth an online reporting system with Patient tracking mechanism, ii) G2D case investigation.

The Grade II Disability (G2D) rate trend which was rising till 2015-16, has decreased from 4.60% (2015-16) to 3.87% (2016-17) and approximately 2500 G2D cases were prevented during 2016-17. Strengthened mplementation of various initiatives was introduced during financial year 2016-17 to detect cases early enough before onset of disability.

The above undertaken measures have shown very positive effect under the programme in terms of decrease in case load and reduction of the transmission of the disease.

[English]

High Powered Committee for Strategic Disinvestment

227. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a high powered Committee to expedite strategic disinvestment of State owned companies and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government has budgeted to raise Rs. 72,500 crore through stake sale in Public Sector Undertakings and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) No, Madam. No such High Powered Committee has been formed to expedite Strategic Disinvestment. However, a Core Group of Secretaries on Disinvestment (CGD) has been constituted to supervise and monitor the process of implementation of strategic disinvestment.

(b) Against the disinvestment target of Rs. 72,500 crore (Budget Estimate) for the year 2017-18, the Government has so far (as on January 30, 2018) realized Rs.55,560.73 crore, which include Rs. 34,049.60 crore through minority stake sale in CPSEs, Rs. 4,153.65 crore through disinvestment of strategic holdings in SUUTI and Rs. 17,357.48 crore through Listing of Insurance Companies.

Expenditure on Health Sector

228. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set any target for percentage expenditure of GDP on health sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the actual expenditure incurred during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the country is failing to utilize the budget allocated to Health Ministry and had recently returned over Rs. 1,500 crore of the unutilized funds and if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether the Government has set new target of expenditure on health sector to be achieved by 2025;

(e) if so, the details thereof and plan prepared by the Government to achieve it;

(f) whether the Government has decided to introduce health cess, similar to education cess to generate funds from special commodity taxes such as alcohol and tobacco; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the other alternatives being considered by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) The National Health Policy proposes raising public health expenditure to 2.5% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in a time bound manner by 2025.

As per Economic Survey 2017-18 (Volume-II) brought out by Ministry of Finance, expenditure by Government (Central and State Governments combined) on health as percentage of GDP for last three years is as under:

(i) 2014-15 -1.2%

(ii) 2015-16 - 1.1%

(iii) 2016-17 (RE) - 1.5%

(c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had surrendered savings amounting to Rs.2086.04 crore for the year 2016-17.

(d) and (e) The National Health Policy, 2017 proposes raising public health expenditure progressively to 2.5% of the GDP by 2025. The policy envisages that the resource allocation to States will be linked with State development indicators, absorptive capacity and financial indicators. The States would be incentivised for incremental State resources for public health expenditure. General taxation will remain the predominant means for financing care.

(f) and (g) The National Health Policy, 2017 has recommended for imposing taxes on specific commodities-such as the taxes on tobacco, alcohol and foods having negative impact on health, taxes on extractive industries and pollution cess. Funds available under Corporate Social Responsibility would also be leveraged for well-focused programmes aiming to address health goals. The finance Minister in his Budget Speech on 01st February, 2018 has announced a four percent "Health and Education Cess".

[Translation]

Ayurvedic Health Facilities Under CGHS

229. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide Ayurvedic health facilities to the employees under the Central Government Health Scheme in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether any demand for providing Ayurvedic medical services in the existing dispensary at Jabalpur under the above scheme has been received; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and tre steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUHEY): (a) CGHS is already providing Ayurvedic Health facilities to the employees under the Central Government Health Schene (CGHS) in the country.

(b) The details of CGHS Ayurvedic Centres State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes; demands to open Ayurvedic medical services at Jzbalpur under CGHS have been received from various quarters.

(d) A proposal for opening of new Ayurvedic Centres under CGHS including at Jabalpur is under examination in this Ministry.

Statement

Details of CGHS Ayurvedic Centres State/UT-wise

Sl. No.	State	No. of Ayurvedic Wellness Centres
1.	Bihar	1
2.	Delhi	13+ One Hospital
3.	Gujarat	1
4.	Karnataka	2
5.	Kerala	1
6.	Maharashtra	5
7.	Odisha	1
8.	Rajasthan	1
9.	Tamil Nadu	1
10.	Telangana	2
11.	Uttar Pradesh	4
12.	West Bengal	1
	Total	33 + 1 Hospital

[English]

Treatment of Vitiligo under AYUSH

230. PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:
SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU:
ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR:
SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a considerable rise in the number of patients suffering from vitiligo and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any breakthrough has been achieved for the treatment of said disorder under the Unani system of treatment and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has approved clinical trials of certain medicines under AYUSH systems of medicine especially under Unani system of treatment for such disorders and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any problem to take patent rights for Unani medicines, if so, the reasons therefor and the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard along with the number of Unani medicines which have taken patent rights so far; and

(e) the time by-which such medicines would likely to be available in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) has enrolled 8871 patients during 2015-16 and 13598 patients during 2016-17 in different OPDs of the CRIUM, Hyderabad. Council has conducted clinical s tudies on Vitiligo and developed effective treatments for this disease. Two combinations of the drugs viz, UNIM-Q01 (Oral) + UNIM-003 (Local) and UNIM-004 (Oral) + UNI M-005 (Local) showed significant therapeutic effects in this disease. These drugs have been made available to the patients at the clinical centres as Post Trials Accessibility of the drugs in the PTA OPD till such time patent is granted. Provisional patents have already been filed.

(c) The trails on certain medicines have been recommended by the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) and Institutional Ethics Committee (IEC) of CCRUM for the treatment of such disorders.

The Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) has undertaken 03 observational studies on Vitiligo.

(d) and (e) In accordance to the new patent policy' 2013 for herbal drugs, patent cannot be granted for the drugs that have been made by administering various ingredients for which references of its ingredients are available in the classical literature. This is the main hurdle to bring the drugs in the market. CCRUM has been' awarded patents for Ten drugs by the year 2017. The process of commercialization of the medicines developed by the CCRUM has already been initiated in collaboration with National Research Development Corporation (NRDC).

[Translation]

Medical Tourism

231. DR. MANOJ RAJORIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of foreign nationals are coming to India for treatment and surgery;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of foreign exchanges earned therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) the share of medical tourism in the economy of the country; and

(e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to increase the share of medical tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India for medical purpose during 2016 were 4,27,014.

(c) The Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) through medical tourism in India is not available, separately. However, the total FEEs through tourism during 2015, 2016 and 2017 were Rs.1,35,193 crore, Rs.1,54,146 crore and Rs.1,80,379 crore, respectively.

(d) The share of foreign tourists arriving for medical purpose was 4.85% in the year 2016.

(e) Ministry of Tourism has recognized Medical and Wellness Tourism as Niche Tourism Product for promotion. The Ministry offers financial support as Marketing Development Assistance, for Publicity and for organising Wellness and Medical Tourism Promotion shows as well as workshop/events/seminars to accredited Medical and Wellness Tourism Service Providers and Chambers of Commerce, etc. A film on Medical Tourism has been produced in association with BBC and is used at various fora for promotional purposes. Medical and Medical attendant visa has been introduced to ease the travel process of Medical Tourists. The e-tourist visa regime has also been expanded to include medical visits as well.

The Department of Commerce and Services Export Promotion Council (SEPC) has launched a Healthcare Portal www.indiahealthcaretourism.com, as a single source platform providing comprehensive information to medical travellers on the top healthcare institutions in the country. This portal is available in English, Arabic, Russian and French languages.

Further, A National Medical and Wellness Tourism Board has also been constituted to provide a dedicated institutional framework to take forward the cause of promotion of Medical and Wellness Tourism including Ayurveda and any other format of Indian system of medicine covered by Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH). The Board works as an umbrella organization to promote this segment of tourism in an organized manner and therefore integrates AYUSH streams into the purview of Medical Tourism. There are no schemes in the Ministry of Tourism for setting up of medical facilitation centres/medical hubs to cater to medical tourists. However, it has been decided to set up facilitation counters at the major airports of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Bengaluru for tourists arriving on Medical Visas.

[English]

Public Procurement Policy

232. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the percentage of procurement made by different departments under the Union Government from MSMEs during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the percentage of such procurement made from MSMEs owned by SCs and STs; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to adhere to guidelines under GFR 142 and GFR 144 in respect to SCs and STs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of procurement made by the CPSEs under different Ministries/ Departments, Government of India during each of the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Total Procurement	Procurement from MSEs (including SC/ST owned MSEs)	Procurement from MSEs owned by SC/ST
2014-15	131766.86	15300.57	59.37
(133 CPSUs)		(11.61%)	(0.05%)
2015-16	134848.14	18246.15	99.37
(127 CPSUs)		(13.53%)	(0.07%)
2016-17	136281.50	24469.61	328.76
	(106 CPSUs)	(17.96%)	(0.24%)

As per the annual procurement data uploaded by the 64 CPSEs in "MSME-SAMBANDH" portal, total procurement from MSEs (including SC/ST) till 30th January, 2018 (at 11:45 AM) is Rs. 8074.77 Cr. (22.22%) and procurement from Enterprises owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs is Rs. 144.49 Cr. (.40%).

(c) The Government has notified Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) Order, 2012 under MSMED Act, 2006 in which 20% target of annual procurement from MSEs, a sub-target of 4% (i.e 20% out of 20%) has been earmarked for procurement from MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs and has become mandatory w.e.f 1st April, 2015. Further, a National SC/ST Hub for MSMEs has been launched on 18th ctober, 2016. In order to prepare details of SC/ST MSEs 'MSMEDATABANK' is already in operation to identify enterprises owned by SC/ST. A GeM portal is also in operation which is transparent and supersedes previous procedures of DGS&D. The guidelines under GFR 142 and GFR 144 in respect of SCs and STs are in compliance with the public procurement policy for MSEs Order, 2012.

[Translation]

Decline in Exports

233. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge fall in country's exports and consequently the foreign trade deficit has reached at alanning level;

(b) if so, the area-wise details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the area and year-wise details of the countries with whom India has registered favourable trade balance during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) India's merchandise export registered a positive growth of 11.20% during 2017-18 (Apr- Dec) as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. However, the trade deficit has increased from 78.43 US$ billions in 2016-17 (Apr- Dec) to 120.58 US$ billions in 2017-18 (Apr- Dec). Trade deficit depends upon relative fluctuations in the import and export of different commodities due to the global and domestic factors such as demand and supply in domestic and international markets, currency fluctuations, cost of credit, logistics costs, etc. The price of petroleum products has increased considerably resulting in increased trade deficit.

(c) The area (sector)-wise details with which India has registered favourable merchandise trade balance during the last three years are as follows:

Sl. No.	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Textile & Allied Products	Textile & Allied Products	Textile & Allied Products
2.	Transport Equipments	Transport Equipments	Marine Products
3.	Agricultural & Allied Products	Marine Products	Leather & Leather Manufactures
4.	Marine Products	Leather & Leather Manufactures	Transport Equipments
5.	Leather & Leather Manufactures	Agricultural & Allied Products	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware
6.	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware	Agricultural & Allied Products
7.	Plantation	Plantation	Plantation
8.	Sports Goods	Sports Goods	Base Metals
9.	-	-	Office Equipments
10.	-	-	Sports Goods

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

The details of top 25 countries/SAR with which India has registered favourable merchandise trade balance during the last three years are as follows:

Sl. No.	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4
1	USA	USA	USA
2	Hong Kong	U Arab Emts	U Arab Emts
3	U Arab Emts	Hong Kong	Bangladesh PR
4	Sri Lanka DSR	Bangladesh PR	Hong Kong
5	Bangladesh PR	Sri Lanka DSR	Nepal
6	U K	U K	U K
7	Kenya	Nepal	Vietnam Soc Rep
8	Nepal	Turkey	Turkey
9	Turkey	Kenya	Sri Lanka DSR
10	Netherland	Netherland	Netherland
11	Vietnam Soc Rep	Vietnam Soc Rep	Singapore
12	Singapore	Pakistan IR	Kenya

1	2	3	4
13	Mauritius	Spain	Spain
14	Mozambique	Gibraltar	Oman
15	Tanzania Rep	Egypt A RP	Pakistan IR
16	Pakistan IR	France	Gibraltar
17	Egypt A RP	Mozambique	Israel
18	Spain	Mauritius	Italy
19	Philippines	Philippines	Philippines
20	Israel	Ethiopia	Egypt A RP
21	Italy	Tanzania Rep	Mauritius
22	Ethiopia	Israel	Tanzania Rep
23	Gibraltar	Sudan	Ethiopia
24	Oman	Mexico	Portugal
25	Jordan	Uganda	Mexico

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

[English]

Ranking of Educational Institutes

234. SHRI OM BIRLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of educational institutes which got mentioned in any of the International Universities ranking;

(b) the aims, objectives and the salient features of the Government Scheme of Institute of Eminence (IoEs) alongwith the selection criteria for granting the status;

(c) the details as to the names of the institutes which had applied for the Government's Institute of Eminence (IoEs);

(d) whether the Government has taken any measure for further strengthening the position of the Indian Universities in the Global Universities ranking; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) As per Times Higher Education (THE) World University Rankings-2018 and Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) World University Ranking-2018, (25) and (20) Institutions/ Universities respectively found place in the top 1000 world University ranking. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) University Grants Commission (UGC) issued / notified enabling regulatory architecture in the form of UGC (Declaration of Government Educational Institutions as Institutions of Eminence) Guidelines, 2017 and UGC (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017 to enable 10 public and 10 private Institutions to emerge as World Class Teaching and Research Institutions, details of which are available on UGC website www.ugc.ac.in. These Institutions shall be called as 'Institutions of Eminence (IoEs)'.

The aim of the scheme is to bring higher educational institutions selected as IoEs in top 500 of world ranking in the next 10 years and in top 100 eventually overtime. The scheme has been launched with an objective to provide world class teaching and research facilities to Indian students within the country and enhance general level of education of the country. The salient features are available in the UGC Guidelines and the UGC Regulations under which greater autonomy viz. to admit foreign students up to 30% of admitted students; to recruit foreign faculty upto 25% of faculty strength; to offer online courses upto 20% of its programmes; to enter into academic collaboration with top 500 in the world ranking Institutions without permission of UGC; free to fix and charge fees from foreign students without restriction; flexibility of course structure in terms of number of credit hours and years to take a degree; complete flexibility in fixing of curriculum and syllabus, etc. has been provided to IoEs.

Under this scheme, IoEs will have freedom to choose their own path to become world class institutions. Institutions shall be selected as IoEs by the Empowered Expert Committee (EEC), constituted for this purpose. The EEC shall conduct their appraisal based on their 15 years strategic vision plan and 5 years implementation plan as well as any other measure of demonstrated commitment to the cause of developing an Institution of Eminence. The EEC will make its recommendation after engagement with the Institutions to study their proposals, hear presentations from them and after a thorough scrutiny, rank the Institutions for their suitability for inclusion in this scheme.

Each Public Institution selected as IoE will be provided financial assistance up to Rs. 1000 Cr over a period of five years.

(c) The last date for submission of applications for IoEs has been extended by UGC upto 22.02.2018. Till date, 71 applications have been received from public sector for IoEs.

(d) and (e) Apart from the scheme of establishment of 'Institutions of Eminence', the Government has taken several other steps to address the issue of improving the quality of higher education in the country so as to enable Indian students to get quality education and research facilities within the country. These include launching of both Centrally sponsored schemes like Rashtriya Uchchtar Siksha Abhiyaan (RUSA) and targeted projects such as increasing the number of Institutes of National Importance, launching of Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN) (to engage talented pool of international scientists and entrepreneurs with Higher Educational Institutes in India to augment the country's existing academic quality), National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) (to enable Institutions to assess themselves and get motivated to improve), an Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT) scheme (for Research to solve major engineering and technology challenges in selected domains needed by the country), SWAYAM & SWAYAM PRABHA (to take the best teaching learning resources to all, including the most disadvantaged students), Uchhatar - Avishkar Yojana (UAY) (to promote innovation and to bring coordinated action in those areas which have direct relevance to the manufacturing and design industry), etc.

Statement

List of Institutions/Universities found placed in top 1000 of world reputed ranking Agencies

Agency Sl. No.	THE World University Ranking 2018 (Position)	QS World University Ranking-2018 (Position)
1	2	3
i.	IISc, Bangalore-251-300	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi -172
ii.	IIT, Bombay-351-400	IIT, Bombay -179
iii.	IIT, Delhi -501-600	Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore -190
iv.	IIT, Kanpur - 501-600	IIT, Madras - 264
v.	IIT, Kharagpur - 501-600	IIT, Kanpur-293
vi.	IIT, Roorkee - 501-600	IIT, Kharagpur-308
vii.	Aligarh Muslim University - 601-800	IIT, Roorkee - 431-440

1	2	3
viii.	IIT (BHU), Banaras - 601-800	University of Delhi - 481-490
ix.	University of Delhi - 601-800	IIT, Guwahati - 501-550
X.	IIT, Guwahati - 601-800	Jadavpur University - 601-650
xi.	IIT, Madras - 601-800	University of Hyderabad - 601-650
xii.	Indian School of Mines - 601-800	Anna University - 651-700
xiii.	Jadavpur University - 601-800	Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Karnataka - 701-750
xiv.	National Institute of Technology (NIT), Rourkela - 601-800	University of Calcutta - 751-800
xv.	Panjab University - 601-800	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh -801-1000
xvi.	Savitribai Phule Pune University -601-800	Banaras Hindu University, Banaras -801-1000
xvii.	Tezpur University - 601-800	Birla Institute of Science & Technology, Pilani - 801-1000
xviii.	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham -801-1000	Panjab University - 801-1000
xix.	Andhra University - 801-1000	University of Mumbai - 801-1000
xx.	Annamalai University - 801-1000	Savitribai Phule Pune University -801-1000
xxi.	BITS, Pilani - 801-1000	
xxii.	University of Calcutta - 801-1000	
xxiii.	Cochin University of Science & Technology - 801-1000	
xxiv.	Jamia Millia Islamia - 801-1000	
xxv.	University of Kerala - 801-1000	

[Translaion]

Online Courses

235. PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA:
DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to start online BA and B.Com courses in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of universities in which such facility would be made available in the first phase, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) At this stage, the government has no such proposal in the matter.

[English]

Import of Petroleum Products

236. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN:
SHRI ALOK SANJAR:
SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR:
SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is a net importer of LPG and a net exporter of other products such as gasoline, jet fuel and diesel and if so, the details thereof along with the fresh initiatives taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to minimize the importing of LPG and increasing the exporting of diesel etc.;

(b) whether India currently meets half of its natural gas and 80 percent crude oil needs through imports and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/ measures taken by Government to raise domestic production of crude oil and natural gas;

(c) whether several measures taken by the Government have not proved sufficient to reduce the dependence on import of crude oil and natural gas and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the domestic production of natural gas has dipped to a low level during the last few months and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of oil and gas produced by various public/ private sector companies during the last three years and the current year along with the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the production of oil and gas, location/State/ company-wise; and

(f) whether country's annual diesel consumption is likely to rise to 150 billion litres by 2020 from 90 million litres and gasoline consumption to 50 billion litres by 2030 from 30 billion litres and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) India is a net importer of LPG and net exporter of Gasoline (Petrol), ATF and Diesel. India has imported 11.1 MMT of LPG in the year 2016-17. India has exported 15.41 MMT of Petrol, 7.27 MMT of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) and 27.3 MMT of Diesel in the year 2016-17.

The Government is taking steps to reduce imports and increase exports including:-

i. Increasing production of oil & gas.
ii. Increasing refining capacity,
iii. Implementing measures for refinery process improvements,
iv. Promoting energy efficiency & conservation measures.

(b) and (c) Import of crude oil and natural gas during the period from April to December, 2017 has been 82.7% and 43.6% respectively.

Government has taken several steps to enhance exploration & production of oil and gas in the country which include inter-alia Discovered Small Field Policy, Hydrocarbon Exploration Licensing Policy (HELP), Launch of 1st bidding round under Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP), National Seismic Programme of unappraised areas, gas pricing reforms, reform initiatives to enhance domestic production (including inter-alia extension of Production Sharing Contracts for small and medium size fields, early monetisation of hydrocarbon discoveries, policy on testing requirements for discoveries in NELP blocks) permission of extraction of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) to Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries in coal mining areas, Hydrocarbon Vision for North East and operationalizing National Data Repository (NDR).

(d) The details of domestic production of natural gas during the period from April to December 2017 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(e) The relevant details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(f) As per the information provided by Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) of MoP&NG, diesel consumption is expected to be 120 billion litres in 2020 and 197 billion litres in 2030, while petrol (gasoline) consumption is expected to be 40 billion litres in 2020 and 69 billion litres in 2030.

Statement-I

Details of Domestic production of natural gas during FY 2017-18 (April to December, 2017)$^{(P)}$

Domestic Natural Gas	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Gross Production	2534	2769	2756	2859	2773	2723	2808	2715	2751

Total: 24688 MMSCM

P: Provisional

Statement-II

State-wise Details of Crude oil production during 2014-15 to 2017-18 (April to December, 2017)(P)

Items	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Apr-Dec)
Crude Oil Production (in TMT)				
Andhra Pradesh	254	295	276	249
Arunachal Pradesh	76	57	55	39
Assam	4466	4185	4203	3279
Gujarat	4653	4459	4605	3447
Rajasthan	8848	8602	8165	5902
Tamil Nadu	240	255	284	260
Offshore	18924	19089	18421	13759
Total	**37461**	**36942**	**36009**	**26934**
of which				
ONGC	22264	22360	22218	16849
OIL	3412	3226	3258	2548
PSC Regime	11785	11356	10532	7537

State-wise details of domestic production of natural gas by public sector and PSC Regime companies during 2014-15 to 2017-18 (April to December 2017)^(P)

Natural Gas Production (in MMSCM)				
Andhra Pradesh	541	619	868	690
Arunachal Pradesh	34	30	28	21
Assam	2958	3025	3128	2438
Gujarat	1527	1490	1580	1240
Rajasthan	1178	1338	1277	1075
Tamil Nadu	1192	1011	983	905
Tripura	1140	1332	1430	1077
Jharkhand	2	2	3	3
Madhya Pradesh	2	1	6	123
West Bengal	224	389	555	414
Offshore	24861	23012	22038	16700
Total	**33657**	**32249**	**31897**	**24688**
of which				
ONGC	22023	21177	22088	17651
OIL	2722	2838	2937	2197
PSC Regime	8912	8235	6872	4839

P: Provisional Total may not tally due to rounding off

Policy For Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

237. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the percentage of schools in India where the skilling has been integrated with formal education as aspired under the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015;

(b) the details of the number of such integrated schools that are in Telangana; and

(c) the details of the States which have the least number of such schools integrated with skilling under the Policy and reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) The National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015 aims to integrate skilling with formal education from class nine onwards. The Department of School Education and Literacy is implementing the scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education. The scheme seeks to integrate vocational education with general academic education with an aim to prepare educated, employable and competitive human resource for various sectors of the economy and the global market.

So far, 8227 schools have been approved under the scheme in 33 States/UTs and the scheme has been implemented in 6481 schools. In the state of Telangana, the Scheme has been approved in 192 schools and implemented in 120 schools. The state-wise list of number of schools where the Scheme has been approved and implemented is given in the enclosed Statement.

The approvals under the Scheme depend upon the proposals received from the States/UTs in respect of the approvals granted in previous years and the funds available etc. The proposals are considered as per the norms of the scheme.

Statement

State-wise number of schools where policy of skill development and Enterpreneurship has been implemented

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Schools Approved	Number of Schools Implemented
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21	17
2	Andhra Pradesh	206	. 126
3	Arunachal Pradesh	99	21
4	Assam	252	152
5	Bihar	38	0
6	Chandigarh	14	14
7	Chhattisgarh	491	391
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	2
9	Daman and Diu	5	0
10	Delhi	22	22
11	Goa	78	78
12	Gujarat	20	0
13	Haryana	1001	990
14	Himachal Pradesh	873	850
15	Jammu and Kashmir	352	132
16	Jharkhand	215	160
17	Karnataka	100	100
18	Kerala	20	0
19	Lakshadweep	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	626	626
21	Maharashtra	516	479
22	Manipur	42	42
23	Meghalaya	13	0
24	Mizoram	14	11
25	Nagaland	11	10
26	Odisha	314	208
27	Puducherry	0	0
28	Punjab	780	400
29	Rajasthan	720	720
30	Sikkim	121	121
31	Tamil Nadu	67	0
32	Telangana	192	120
33	Tripura	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	200	189
35	Uttarakhand	200	9
36	West Bengal	600	500
	Total	8227	6481

Restoration of Temples

238. SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any temples in the country are undergoing restoration with the support of the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the restoration of some temples has been completed and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to identify and include more temples for the purpose of restoration and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has any plans to include private players and civil society in the restoration work being carried out/underway and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Conservation of protected monuments including the temples is a continuous to process. Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has 3686 protected monuments including temples for which essential repair and maintenance work is attended regularly as per the availability of resources and need of repairs of different sites including temples. The list of protected monuments is updated regularly by inclusion of more monuments of National importance having archaeological, historical and architectural importance including the temples. After declaration of protected monument it is taken up for essential conservation & maintenance.

(d) The private players can associate for conservation of heritage by financial contribution in the National Cultural Fund. Being a specialized activity conservation work is attended by ASI and the civil society can contribute towards maintaining cleanliness while visiting a monument.

[Translation]

Quality of Technical Education

239. DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved an ambitious plan with the World Bank assistance for improving quality of technical education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the main features of the said plan and the criteria laid down for selection of the institutions for coverage under the said plan;

(c) whether the work on the said plan has been started and if so, the present status thereof; and

(d) the extent to which the quality of education in the said institutes is likely to be improved by the said plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes Madam. The Govt. of India has approved the third phase of Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP-III), with assistance from the World Bank, for improving the overall quality of Technical Education in 19 focus states (7 low income states, 3 hill states, 8 north eastern region states and Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands) with an outlay of Rs. 2660 crore and has commenced from April 2017 for implementation in 3 years. The main objectives the project is to enhance quality and equity in selected engineering education institutes and improve the efficiency of the engineering education system in Focus States. The details of main features, criteria of selection of institutes, present status of scheme and expected improvement in quality of technical institutions is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Salient features of TEQIP

- For improvement in quality of technical education in Focus States
- Participation of Affiliating Technical Universities (ATUs) to improve the quality of education of unaided institutes affiliated to ATU
- Mentoring of institutes in focus states through Twinning arrangement
    - Well performing TEQIP-I & TEQIP-II institutes selected as mentor
    - Through challenge method
    - One mentor for each mentee institute of focus state
    - Twinning agreement to decide the areas of guidance
- Student Learning Assessment (SLA) by Stanford University
- Direct Fund Transfer System (DFTS) based on Expenditure, Advance, Transfer (EAT) module of Public Financial Management System (PFMS)
- One bank account (designated as Central Pool Account) for utilization of funds by all participating institutes
    - Virtual budget (allocation) to all institutes

  - Component-wise allocation and booking of expenditure
  - Initiation of e-payment directly from Central Pool Account by all institutes
  - Approval of payments using Digital Signature Certificates (DSC)
  - Direct payment/credit to the vendor/beneficiary of institutes
  - Just-in-time credit of payments
  - Quick and Transparent system
  - In alignment to GoI initiative of Digital India

- Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) as defined to assess the progress of the project implementation. World Bank will reimburse the funds on the basis of achievement of DLIs by participating institutes. The DLIs for TEQIP-III are as under:-
  - NBA Accreditation
  - UGC Autonomy
  - Achievement of qualifying score in GATE
  - Implementation of GATE as mandatory exit exam

Selection Criteria under various sub-components of scheme

(a) Selection Criteria of Institutes under Sub-component 1.1 (Institutional Development Grants to Government and Government-aided Institutes):

1. Offers at least 3 All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) approved programs in engineering disciplines
2. Constituted Board of Governors (BoG) as per University Grant Commission (UGC) norms if the institute is autonomous, or AICTE norms if not. However, where the BoG is constituted as per a State Govt. Order/ legislation, the same is permitted to continue provided regular meetings of BoG should be ensured by the State
3. Principal is appointed on a permanent, full-time basis and does not hold additional charge of another college
4. At least 500 students enrolled.
5. At least one cohort of students from the institute has completed their undergraduate degrees.
6. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed with State which includes commitments to implement the prescribed academic and administrative reforms and the State Government has passed any required Government Orders necessary to set these reforms in place

(b) Selection Criteria of Affiliating Technical Universities under Sub-component 1.2: (Widening Impact through ATUs)

1. Full-time permanent Vice-Chancel lor, Registrar and Head of Examinations appointed, without dual responsibilities
2. Audit reports completed for past five years with observations responded to
3. Statutes permitting the ATU to grant autonomy following application by an institution to UGC (and administrative procedures in place)
4. Agreement to undertake reforms in the affiliated Institutions for areas envisaged under the Project.

(c) Selection Criteria of institution and ATUs under sub-component 1.3 through Challenge method: (Twinning arrangements to improve performance of participating institutes/ATUs of focus states)

(A) Basic Eligibility Criteria: The institutes aiming to be a Mentor Institute shall have

- Participated in TEQ1P-I and or TEQIP-II
- At least four engineering programmes (Architecture, Computer Applications, and Design are excluded),
- Obtained academic autonomy from UGC
- NBA accreditation:
  - TEQIP-II Institutes: At least 60% of eligible programmes are NBA-accredited or applied-for NBA accreditation
  - TEQIP-I Institutes: At least 50% of eligible programmes are NBA-accredited or applied-for NBA accreditation

(B) Ranking of tbe eligible institutes

- TEQIP-I institutes: Out of 127 TEQIP-I institutes, 27 Government/Government Aided institutes (that are not covered under TEQIP-II) were awarded marks based on the performance as indicated in Impact Evaluation Study.
- TEQIP-II institutes: Marking was done as per the score card given below:

Sl. No.	Parameter	Max Mark	Base	Score
1	Percentage of Faculty with Ph.D in Engineering (Regular & Contract)	10	60% and above	10
			45 - 59% and above	8
			Below 45	5
2	Number of Ph.Ds produced in Engineering discipline (August 2010 - till date)	10	20 and above	10
			Between 15-19	8
			Below 15	5
3	Number of Publications in Engineering discipline in peer reviewed Journals (August 2010- till date)	10	100 and above	10
			80-99	8
			Below 80	5
4	Transition rate of students from the first year to the second year of under graduate study	10	65 and above	10
			60-65	8
			55-60	6
5	Indicators of 6th Joint Review Mission met by institute (assessed as on 31 st January, 2017)	10	Met 8 out of 8 indicators	10
			Met 7 out of 8 indicators	8
			Met 6 out of 8 indicators	6
	Total	50		

Present status of scheme:

- 169 institutes/ ATUs selected for participation under project, out of which 90 institutes and 10 ATUs from focus states and 66 institutes and 3 ATUs from non-focus states for mentoring purposes
- MOU Signed between MHRD & Focus States, States- Institutes/ ATUs
- MOU signed between AICTE and Stanford University for Students Learning Assessment (SLA) and 1st round of survey conducted in 117 institutes
- 10 IITs imparting pedagogical training through Knowledge Incubation Centres
- 8 IIMs involved for Management/Professional development and 172 senior faculties from participating institutions benefitted from such training
- Mandatory implementation of AICTE's 10 point program for improving quality of technical education
- 1225 faculty (Assistant Professor) engaged on contract basis.
- Institutes started utilizing funds through DFTS system based on EAT module of PFMS

Expected improvement in quality of technical institutions: TEQIP aims at enhancing quality and equity in participating engineering education institutions and improving the efficiency of engineering education system in focus states. Following are expected impact on quality of education in the participating institutions:

- Improvement in technical and critical thinking skills of students
- Increase in NBA accredited Undergraduate and Post-graduate programs
- Improved Transition rate of undergraduate engineering students
- Increase in participation of students from traditionally disadvantaged groups
- Improvement in performance of institutes resulting from Autonomy
- Increase in research orientation in students and accordingly increased enrolment PhD
- Increased faculty-student ratio by recruitment of regular/contract faculty
- Number of Faculty Trained in either their subject domain, pedagogy or management
- Increase in externally funded research and development projects and consultancies

- Increase in Student, Staff and Faculty Satisfaction
- Improved employer satisfaction with engineers recruited in the past year
- Improved and timely implementation of action plans using Board of Governors

[English]

National Licence for Staffing Firms

240. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAIM:
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKAR RAO:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. HEENA VIJAY KUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIIK:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched/ proposes to launch a national licence for staffing firms supplying contract workers across industries and if so, the details thereof and the objective behind the move;

(b) whetrier the Government has fiixed amy criteria to issue the licence;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the response of the Staffing firms to the proposed launch of national licence; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to improve the ease of operation for staffing firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) Improvement in various labour laws is a continuous process. Amendments in the various labour related laws including the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 take place only after a process of exhaustive consultation.

Inclusion of Homofmilics Welfare Society in ESIC

241. SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation front Hemophilics Welfares Society, Anantpur requesting for attachment of their society to ESI Hospital for treatment and providing medicines to its members; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no representation from Homophilics Welfare Society, Anantpur, requesting for attachment of their society to ESI Hospital for treatment and rmediciines of the members has been received by ESIC Headquarters.

Steel Production and Export

242. SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the total production capacity, actual production, consumption and export of both iron ore and finished steel of all steel plants in India during each of the last three years, plant-wise;

(b) whether there is any shortfall in the supply of iron and steel in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to make steel industry more efficient and self-reliant;

(d) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) are focussing on opening new markets maximise to sales and provide high standards of customer services; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Data on the total production capacity, actual production, consumption and export of both iron ore and finished steel of all steel plants in India during each of the last three years, plant-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. There is sufficient availability of iron ore to meet the domestic consumption in the country. For ensuring adequate supply of iron ore to the domestic steel industries, Government has taken following steps:

(i) Notified Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015, which provide auction mechanism for grant of Mining leases.

(ii) Imposed export duty @30% on Iron Ore Lumps/ Fines above 58% Fe content.

(iii) Notified National Steel Policy 2017 with a view to encourage long term growth of domestic steel sector.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Both SAIL and RINL have been focusing on market expansion, maximization of sales revenue and on the customer satisfaction front. With the expansion of SAIL's and RINL's product/grade mix from the existing and new Mills, both the companies have forayed into new markets segments in India and overseas viz. SAIL has forayed into Oil and Gas, Drum & Barrel market and construction segment on the domestic front and has also forayed into overseas markets such as Djibouti for Billets, Taiwan for Hot rolled Coils, Philippines for Wire Rod Coils and Billet, Thailand for Blooms, Bangladesh for Cold Rolled Coils and Japan for Wire Rod Coils and Singapore for TMT bars/coils. Similarly RINL, through its large network of Dealers and Retailers including e-retailers, is serving the requirements of urban, semi-urban and rural customers. In overseas segment, RINL has ventured into new export markets such as USA, Philippines and Sri Lanka.

Both SAIL and RINL have undertaken various initiatives towards customer satisfaction including booking orders as pet- the requirement of the customers.

Statement-I

I. Iron Ore: Data on production and export of iron ore is shown in the table below year-wise for the last 3 years and April-Oct, 2017:

Production, Import, Export of Iron Ore During Last Three Years (in million tonnes)

Item	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*	April-Oct, 2017*
Production	128.91	155:59	192.18	108.39
Consumption	113.48	122.10	131.38	141.37**
Export	7.30	5.32	30.49	12.59

Source-Import & Export: DGFT; Production: IBM, Nagpur; *prov. **for 2017-18 (projections al Report of M/o Mines)

II. Finished Steel:

(a) Production, consumption and export of Finished Steel:

Production and Export of Finished Steel during last three tears (in million tonnes)

Finished Steel	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	April-Dec, 2017*
Production for sale	92.16	90.98	101.81	79.05
Consumption	76.99	81.52	84.04	64.87
Export	5.59	4.08	8.24	7.61

Source: JPC, Annual Report of M/o Steel 2016-17 *provn.

(b) Plant-wise production:

Production For Sale of Finished Steel

		(Non-Alloy & Alloy Steel) ('000 tonnes)			
	Plants	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Apr.-Dec, 17*
1	2	3	4	5	6
A.	Public Sector				

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Bhilai Steel Plant	3321	3271	3134	2312
	Durgapur Steel Plant	573	503	534	444
	Rourkela Steel Plant	2110	2168	2461	2123
	Bokaro Steel Plant	3207	2472	3204	2620
	IISCO Steel Plant	120	436	856	724
	Alloy Steel Plant	11	16	11	7
	Salem Steel Plant	359	390	412	181
	Visvesvaraya I & S Plant	26	46	29	15
	Sail- Conversion Agent	553	909	1006	588
	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	2552	2766	3219	2796
	Sub Total (A):	12832	12977	14866	11810
B.	Private Sector				
	Tata Steel Ltd	8967	9527	11115	9117
	ESL + JSWL + JSPL	25021	26023	31717	25071
	Others	53862	54376	58213	40701
	Less Own Consumption	8525	11923	14105	7650
	Sub Total (B):	79325	78003	86940	67239
	Total Production For Sale(A+B)	92157	90980	101806	79049

Source: JPC * Apr.-Dec. (prov.)

Hostels in NITs

243. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of boys vis-a-vis girls hostels in the National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) in the country especially NIT Jaipur (Rajasthan) and Kurukshetra (Haryana) alongwith their actual as well as occupied strength at present and the facilities being provided to the students residing in these hostels;

(b) whether the Government is providing free internet facilities to the said hostlers, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is aware that the boys hostels especially H-10 hostel in NIT, Kurukshetra is lacking in providing good quality free internet facilities to the students in the absence of which the students have to manage such facilities from outside on payment basis to meet the goal of education, career, internet banking, Digital India etc., if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government is aware that 'Digital India' initiative is to remain on the papers and far away from reality in the absence of such facilities for the said hostlers, if so, the action taken/being taken by the Government to provide these facilities to them without any delay in the said hostels of these institutes especially H-10 boys hostel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of boys' vis-a-vis girls' hostels in the National Institutes of Technology (NITs) including MNIT, Jaipur (Rajasthan) and NIT, Kurukshetra (Haryana) and also the details of same in respect of the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) functioning in the country along with their actual as well as occupied strength at present are attached as Statement.

All hostels in the above mentioned Institutions provide basic amenities like decent boarding, mess, medical and recreational facilities etc. Most of the Institutes also provide internet facilities to students on free as well as on chargeable basis.

(c) and (d) NIT, Kurukshetra has informed that in H-10 hostel free internet facilities are available for 640 students. The installation work is under progress for providing the same to remaining 422 students.

Most of the NITs have completed the work of extension of internet facilities to the students.

(a) Details of boys and girls hostels in NITs

Sl. No.	Name of NITs	No. of Hostel		Actual Strength		Occupied Strength	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	NIT - Agartala	04	01	1266	410	1865	370
2	MNNIT - Allahabad	08	03	3027	715	3697	651
3	MANIT - Bhopal	11	01	2750	604	3022	861
4	NIT - Calicut	11	02	4185	1480	3666	1414
5	NIT - Durgapur	09	04	3174	1010	2900	788
6	NIT - Hamirpur	08	03	2792	570	2683	541
7	MNIT - Jaipur	10	03	2456	720	2390	702
8	NIT - Jalandhar	10	03	2228	388	2455	608
9	NIT - Jamshedpur	09	04	2635	540	2656	470
10	NIT - Kurukshetra	10	04	3536	1220	3536	814
11	VNIT - Nagpur	07	04	2582	952	2078	884
12	NIT - Patna	02	01	756	402	756	348
13	NIT - Raipur	05	02	1259	390	1184	379
14	NIT - Rourkela	07	02	4037	971	4146	1157
15	NIT - Silchar	09	04	2669	609	2601	472
16	NIT - Srinagar	08	02	1594	150	1727	199
17	SVNIT - Surat	07	01	3165	800	3054	656
18	NITK - Surathkal	11	06	3688	1105	3605	1054
19	NIT - Tiruchirappalli	21	06	4208	1241	4208	1241

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20	NIT - Warangal	11	04	4500	1250	4000	1250
21	NIT - Arunachal Pradesh	07	02	617	150	555	140
22	NIT - Delhi	02	02	364	83	292	83
23	NIT - Goa	03	02	160	70	146	61
24	NIT - Manipur	04	01	658	80	550	78
25	NIT - Meghalaya	08	02	626	117	487	101
26	NIT - Mizoram	03	01	314	30	234	15
27	NIT - Nagaland	09	01	297	69	297	69
28	NIT - Puducherry	01	01	430	258	400	130
29	NIT - Sikkim	08	04	500	96	400	95
30	NIT - Uttarakhand	07	02	741	200	540	139
31	NIT - Andhra Pradesh	06	02	797	427	710	417

(b) Details of boys and girls hostels in IIMs

Sl. No.	Name of NITs	No. of Hostel		Actual Strength		Occupied Strength	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IIM - Sirmaur	01	01	90	20	85	16
2	IIM - Visakhapatnam			01	120	83	24
3	RGIIM - Shillong	03	02	296	59	296	59
4	IIM - Kashipur	16	02	377	28	377	28
5	IIM - Jammu	02	01	85	28	85	28
6	IIM - Rohtak	02	01	387	43	387	43
7	IIM - Raipur	04	01	320	124	307	122
8	IIM - Kozhikode	11	04	546	211	545	210
9	IIM - Trichy	05	01	350	70	313	60
10	IIM - Nagpur	03	01	101	09	101	09
11	IIM - Udaipur	05	02	332	125	332	125
12	IIM - Amritsar	05	02	176	40	165	34
13	IIM - Ranchi	06	02	305	188	292	160

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	IIM - Lucknow	10	06	658	300	644	260
15	IIM - Bangalore	01 (combined)	01 (combined)	607	253	607	253
16	IIM - Indore	12	06	1016	635	923	581
17	IIM - Ahmedabad	749 (Units)	243 (Units)	746	238	746	238
18	IIM - Sambalpur	01	01	87	18	87	18
19	IIM - Calcutta		08	861	211	838	201
20	IIM - Bodhgaya		01	84	03	84	03

Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme

244. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects approved under the Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES), State-wise along with the details of grant-in-aid sanctioned to them under the scheme; and

(b) the details of total increase in exports since implementation of TIES, State-wise along with the overview of the projects sanctioned under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Madam. Under Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES), so far, 10 projects have been approved. State-wise details of projects along with grant-in-aid approved and released is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The increase in exports cannot be attributed to these projects, approved till date, as they are still at the implementation stage.

Statement

Details of projects approved under TIES

Sl. No.	Name of State	Details of Project and the implementing agency	Total Project Cost	TIES fund approved	1st instal-ment released/ Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Karnataka	Modernization of infrastructure facility for Marine Exports at Tadadi, Kumta Taluk, Uttara Kannada District. By Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation (KFDC), Govt. of Karnataka	13.34	5.00	2.00
2.	Karnataka	Establishment of 'Coastal Cashew Research & Development Foundation, Kumta", District Uttara Kannada By Visvesvaraya Trade Promotion Centre (VTPC), Bengaluru, Govt. of Karnataka	9.55	3.31	1.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Kerala	Construction of Standard Design Factory Building at Cochin SEZ By Cochin SEZ	61.63	20.00	6.50
4.	Manipur	Establishment of Integrated Cargo Terminal (ICT) at Imphal International Airport, Imphal By AAI	16.20	11.92	6.00
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Common Scientific Facilities in Andhra Pradesh Medi-Tech Zone, By Andhra Pradesh Med Tech Zone Ltd. (AMTZ)	168.87	40.00	4.00
6.	Tamilnadu	Setting up of EMI/EMC Lab for Medical Technology at Chengalpattu. By HLL Medipark Ltd.	21.07	9.56	4.78
7.	Tamil Nadu	Expansion of Chennai Trade Centre By TNTPO	288.16	20.00	10.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	'Establishment of Trade Promotion Centre at Minto Hall, Bhopal' By MPSTDC, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh	49.39	17.67	9.00
9.	Karnataka	Establishment of 'Laboratory Infrastructure for Coffee Quality &. Export Certifcation By Coffee Board	11.40	5.70	2.85
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Establishment of Solid Waste Management System at Noida SEZ By Noida SEZ	4.25	2.13	1.07
		Total			47.20

PMRPY

245. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:
SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the aims of the Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) and achievements thereof;

(b) the number of establishments/ employers benefited under PMRPY in relation to the State of Karnataka since the inception of the Scheme as on 31/12/2017;

(c) the details of the funds provided by Government to Karnataka to implement the above Scheme and the utilization reported therefrom; and

(d) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government for generating employment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) aims at incentivization of creation of new jobs in the formal sector. The scheme will incentivize the employers to recruit unemployed persons and also to formalize the informal employees.

The Scheme was launched with effect from 09.08.2016. Government of India is paying the 8.33% Employees' Pension Scheme contribution of the employer for the new employees. In textiles (apparel and made-ups) sector, the Government will also pay the 3.67% EPF contribution of employers under Pradhan Mantri Paridhan Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMPRPY) which is in addition to the 8.33% EPS contribution under PMRPY. A direct benefit of the PMRPY scheme is that new workers will have access to social security benefits of the organized sector. As on 29th January, 2018, status of jhe progress/ achievements of the schemes is as follows:

(i) Benefit have been transfer to 28475 Establishments covering 21,54,806 Beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY).

(ii) Benefit have been transferred to 595 Establishments covering 1,77,284 Beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Paridhan Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMPRPY).

(b) The number of establishments/employers benefited under PMRPY in relation to the state of Karnataka since the inception of the scheme is 2024 as on 31/12/2017.

(c) No funds are provided to the State Governments under PMRPY. However, details of subsidy disbursed under PMRPY for employers registered in Karnataka State since the inception of the scheme till 31/ 12/2017 is Rs.27,63,35,518/-.

(d) Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). The Make in India, Skill India, Digital India schemes are being implemented by the Government and these are likely to enhance the employment base. MUDRA and START UPS scheme are being initiated by the Government for facilitating self employment.

Government has also announced a booster package of Rs 6000 crores for the textile sector which is an employment intensive sector.

Government has also implemented the National Career Service Project providing a package of employment related services inter-alia consisting of a portal (www.ncs.gov.in) for online registration and posting of jobs for job-seekers.

Engineering Seats in Colleges

246. SHRI INNOCENT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of engineering seats in various colleges across the country are vacant as there is no admission in the engineering colleges and if so, the details thereof, college-wise and State-wise;

(b) the reasons for this state of affairs in colleges; and

(c) the details of measures being taken by the All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) on such engineering colleges and seats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The State-wise details regarding number of filled in and vacant seats in Government and Private engineering colleges during the year 2016-17 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The actual intake in the technical institutes depends on the demand-supply condition which is further attributed to location of the institutes, academic, research and infrastructural facilities therein and placement prospects. In order to rationalize the expansion of courses in Engineering/ Technological, Management etc., AICTE has notified Mandatory Accreditation Regulation for institutes seeking new courses/ expansion of existing courses. The institutes may also apply for voluntary closure to AICTE.

Statement

Sl. No	State	Government					Private					Total				
		Institute	Approved Intake	Enrollment	Vacancy	Vacancy %	Institute	Approved Intake	Enrollment	Vacancy	Vacancy %	Institute	Approved Intake	Enrollment	Vacancy	Vacancy %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	90	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	90	91	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	16	5238	3303	1935	37	317	194470	95244	99226	51	333	199708	98547	101161	51
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	18	18	100		0	0	1	18	0	18	100			
4	Assam	11	2649	2066	583	22	8	3054	1685	1369	45	19	5703	3751	1952	34
5	Bihar	16	4178	2957	1221	29	17	6156	2580	3576	58	33	10334	5537	4797	46
6	Chandigar h	5	1523	1081	442	29	0	0	0	0	0	5	1523	1081	442	29
7	Chhattisgarh	7	1900	1109	791	42	43	22692	8041	14651	65	50	24592	9150	15442	63
8	Delhi	10	5289	3010	2279	43	8	4680	4560	120	3	18	9969	7570	2399	24
9	Goa	1	576	499	77	13	4	858	844	14	2	5	1434	1343	91	6
10	Gujarat	21	12640	11184	1456	12	108	62672	28785	33887	54	129	75312	39969	35343	47
11	Haryana	16	4783	3130	1653	35	133	62710	16839	45871	73	149	67493	19969	47524	70
12	Himachal Pradesh	4	900	706	194	22	16	7536	1291	6245	83	20	8436	1997	6439	76
13	Jammu and Kashmir	4	1239	1031	208	17	5	2214	1671	543	25	9	3453	2702	751	22
14	Jharkhand	7	3405	2557	848	25	11	4419	1803	2616	59	18	7824	4360	3464	44
15	Karnataka	25	11875	10032	1843	16	171	100776	71601	29175	29	196	112651	81633	31018	28
16	Kerala	53	17824	14397	3427	19	121	54113	26672	27441	51	174	71937	41069	30868	43
17	Madhya Pradesh	21	7958	6886	1072	13	196	101441	41004	60437	60	217	109399	47890	61509	56
18	Maharashtra	28	10545	9341	1204	11	347	157107	80335	76772	49	375	167652	89676	77976	47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
19	Manipur	1	115	115	0	0	0	0	0	o	0	1	115	115	0	0
20	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	1	420	223	197	47	1	420	223	197	47
21	Nagaland	1	240	0	240	100	0	0	0	0	0	1	240	0	240	100
22	Odisha	9	3126	2703	423	14	88	46823	17168	29655	63	97	49949	19871	30078	60
23	Puducherry	2	961	768	193	20	16	8790	3096	5694	65	18	9751	3864	5887	60
24	Punjab	8	3977	2172	1805	45	97	43925	16403	27522	63	105	47902	18575	29327	61
25	Rajasthan	13	5272	3852	1420	27	118	56219	17026	39193	70	131	61491	20878	40613	66
26	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	1	834	518	316	38	1	834	518	316	38
27	Tamil Nadu	25	11477	9641	1836	16	504	302275	147125	155150	51	529	313752	156766	156986	50
28	Telangana	13	5054	2597	2457	49	277	167208	79754	87454	52	290	172262	82351	89911	52
29	Tripura	2	402	247	155	39	1	300	172	128	43	3	702	419	283	40
30	Uttar Pradesh	26	7868	6200	1668	21	275	141866	46453	95413	67	301	149734	52653	97081	65
31	Uttarakhand	8	3032	1769	1263	42	24	10482	2701	7781	74	32	13514	4470	9044	67
32	West Bengal	25	8174	3690	4484	55	70	33656	19651	14005	42	95	41830	23341	18489	44
	Grand Total	380	142328	107134	35195	25	2977	1597696	733245	864451	54	3357	1740024	840379	899646	52

Note: there are no institutes Approved by AICTE in Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu Lakshdweep and Mizoram

Private Institutions

247. SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to create enabling legislation for the private institutions with vigilance to ensure that there is no malpractices in regulatory process;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government has any plan to frame guidelines for setting up of for-profit institutions that ensures quality and transparency and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. With a view to ensure proper planning and coordinated development of the Technical Education System throughout the Country, qualitative improvement of such education in relation to the planned quantitative growth, regulation and proper maintenance of norms/standards in Technical Education and matters connected therewith, the Parliament had enacted All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) Act, 1987.

The Act empowers AICTE to evolve suitable performance appraisal system for Technical Institutions and Universities imparting Technical Education, grant approval for starting new technical institutions, lay down norms and standards for Course Curriculum, physical and Instructional facilities, prevent the commercialization of technical institutions and Inspect or cause to inspect any Technical Institution.

(c) In order to promote transparency and accountability, AICTE has put in place e-Governance mechanism for the approval process. AICTE also has a mechanism of receiving grievances which are placed before Standing Complaint Scrutiny Committee (SCSC) for redressal. AICTE also conducts surprise inspections in the cases of complaints and imposes penalties on the erring institutes based on the provisions of AICTE Approval Process Handbook.

Digital Gender Atlas

248. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared a Digital Gender Atlas to identify areas/pockets which are poor in girls education and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government was able to identify such areas/pockets in the country including in the State of Kerala and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the remedial plan proposed to be undertaken in those areas/pockets to promote girls education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes Madam, Digital Gender Atlas has been developed to identify the low performing geographic pockets for girls, particularly from marginalised groups such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and Muslim minorities, on specific gender related education indicators.

The Atlas is designed around the two broad areas of performance of girls' education and vulnerabilities visualized in the following five sections:

1. Comparative Composite Index based Quartile Ranking grouped under categories of access, infrastructure, teachers and outcome indicators and based on 25 indicators pertaining to primary, upper primary and secondary level which can be visualized at State, district and block level.
2. A Trend Analysis of the performance status of 25 individual indicators can be visualised at State, district and block levels over three years viz 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14.
3. Spatial Distribution of Special Focus Districts. These are districts with a population of 25% and above of people belonging to Schedule Tribes (109 districts), Schedule Castes (61 districts), Muslims (88 districts with a muslim population of more than 20%), minority community (121 districts as identified by Ministry of Minority Affairs under PM's 15 PPP), Left Wing Extremist affected districts (88 districts identified by

Ministry of Home Affairs), Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) districts (161 districts) and Educationally Backward Blocks (3479 blocks).

4. Vulnerability status of an area based on a composite index of 3 broad indicators (i) rural female literacy (ii) percentage girls/boys married below the legal age of marriage and (iii) working children can be visualized. Separate visualisations are given for working children for the following sub-indicators: disaggregation by gender and age for the 5-9 years, 10-14 years and 15-19 years age groups as well as for marriage below the legal age. These maps are available up to the district level. 5. Children with Disabilities: The performance status of six individual indicators can be visualized at state and district level across three years i.e. 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14. This Digital Gender Atlas can be accessed at website www.rmsaindia.gov.in —> Gender Atlas.

(b) All the states including Kerala have been mapped in the Digital Gender Atlas. The states have been using it as a planning tool to come up with strategies for inputs for the state SSA and RMSA annual plans.

(c) Universal enrolment is the first goal of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, a programme for universalisation of elementary education and all efforts are being made to bring all children including girls to school. SSA has provided 2.04 lakh primary and 1.59 upper primary schools for ensuring universal access. SSA strategies for promotion of girls education include inter-alia, opening of schools in the neighbourhood to make access easier for girls, appointment of additional teachers including women teachers, free textbooks, free uniforms, separate toilets for girls, teachers' sensitization programmes to promote girls participation, gender-sensitive teaching-learning materials including textbooks. In addition, the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) have been opened in educationally backward blocks where the female rural literacy rate is below the national average, to provide residential upper primary schools for girls from SC/ST/OBC/Muslim and BPL families.

For children living in remote areas, sparsely populated areas, SSA provides for residential schools, hostels, transportation and escort facilities. All States undertake massive awareness generation campaigns and enrolment drives at the beginning of academic years. The focus is on areas with high concentration of Out of School Children.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), is a programme for universalisation of secondary education and has targeted interventions for girls. The RMSA provides for strengthening of secondary schools and opening of new schools, additional teachers, residential quarters for teachers in remote/hilly areas, girls hostels in educationally backward blocks, gender sensitization of teachers and separate toilet blocks for girls, girls activity room in schools etc. The National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE) seeks to reduce drop-outs and promote enrolment of girls especially those belonging to SC/ST communities, by providing funds for a fixed deposit at class IX level. In addition, exemption from paying tuition fee in Kendriya Vidyalayas, and 33% reservation for girls in Navodaya Vidyalayas, have also been implemented.

[Translation]

Trade with Developing Nations

249. SHRI ALOK SANJAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of major items exported and imported during each of the last three years and the current year, quantum, country, item and price-wise;

(b) the total increase in country's trade with developing nations during the last three years;

(c) whether India is likely to achieve its trade target and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has got any study conducted to explore the potential of promoting exports to various countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) India's export value of major items during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

(Value in US$ Million)

Sl. No.	Sectors	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Apr-Dec)*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Gems & Jewellery	41,266.07	39,283.46	43,412.76	31,240.42
2	Chemicals & Related Products	31,731.22	32,169.23	32,779.30	27,154.43
3	Petroleum Crude & Products	56,794.15	30,582.72	31,545.26	26,507.12
4	Textiles & Allied Products	37,140.74	35,952.65	35,766.63	26,253.42
5	Base Metals	24,742.75	18,497.79	21,890.32	20,777.72
6	Agri & Allied Products	30,147.31	24,521.93	24,549.19	20,321.96
7	Machinery	19,705.35	18,922.31	20,151.74	17,694.00
8	Transport Equipments	26,636.37	21,336.08	23,163.13	17,196.12
9	Marine Products	5,510.49	4,767.50	5,903.06	5,886.78
10	Plastic & Rubber Articles	6,615.17	6,415.86	6,438.39	5,438.57
11	Electronics Items	6,009.07	5,690.23	5,689.18	4,401.81
12	Leather & Leather Manufactures	6,195.21	5,554.34	5,308.30	4,099.47
13	Articles of Stone, Plaster, Cement, Asbestos, Mica Or Similar Materials; Ceramic Products; Glass and Glassware	4,042.51	3,879.36	4,087.58	3,298.75
14	Ores & Minerals	2,410.18	2,014.92	3,255.61	2,272.98
15	Paper & Related Products	2,180.66	2,347.60	2,335.17	1,929.99
16	Optical, Medical & Surgical Instruments	1,686.34	1,635.07	1,889.58	1,665.56
17	Plantation	1,502.88	1,562.60	1,611.74	1,366.55
18	Sports Goods	274.5	227.7	224.83	177.99
19	Office Equipments	54.77	89.49	117.92	66.58
20	Project Goods	36.59	25.13	28.74	19.77
21	Others	5,656.13	6,814.13	5,703.27	4,044.59
	India's total Export	3,10,338.48	2,62,290.13	2,75,851.71	2,21,814.60

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (* Provisional)

India's import value of major sectors during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Sl. No.	Sectors	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Apr-Dec)*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Petroleum Crude & Products	1,38,325.51	82,944.47	86,963.84	75,752.29
2	Gems & Jewellery	62,351.34	56,508.62	53,738.63	57,324.51

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Electronics Items	36,857.40	40,021.93	41,930.39	38,597.07
4	Chemicals & Related Products	38,553.65	36,888.21	33,680.84	30,020.44
5	Machinery	32,023.10	33,217.30	32,768.63	28,109.45
6	Ores & Minerals	26,917.86	20,684.17	21,636.83	22,564.51
7	Base Metals	27,046.58	24,703.54	21,551.87	20,225.86
8	Agri & Allied Products	19,004.14	20,673.58	23,210.67	17,663.25
9	Transport Equipments	15,287.74	15,394.27	19,560.20	14,305.72
10	Plastic & Rubber Articles	14,326.69	13,760.68	14,019.63	12,595.94
11	Paper & Related Products	7,636.46	7,157.27	6,993.65	6,287.04
12	Textiles & Allied-Products	5,512.44	5,332.57	5,516.64	4,878.22
13	Optical, Medical & Surgical Instruments	4,283.47	4,176.62	4,398.06	3,988.37
14	Articles of Stone, Plaster, Cement, Asbestos, Mica Or Similar Materials; Ceramic Products; Glass and Glassware	2,373.87	2,438.51	2,271.48	2,031.73
15	Project Goods	3,631.43	2,761.07	2,074.44	1,551.14
16	Leather & Leather Manufactures	1,092.62	1,031.28	992.81	791.78
17	Plantation	1,034.06	895.75	841.22	779.52
18	Sports Goods	201.29	221.01	224.19	217.86
19	Marine Products	73.93	97.23	94.37	84.18
20	Office Equipments	161.5	124.22	91.56	36.92
21	Others	1 1,338.33	11,974.33	11,795.59	4,589.34
	India's Total Import	4,48,033.41	3,81,006.63	384355.56	3,42,395.14

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (* Provisional)

Due to different units of measurement, the quantity of major items imported and exported is not additive and hence details of quantity and price cannot be made available.

India's exports to top 30 countries/SARs having about 80% share during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Sl. No.	Countries/SAR	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Apr-Dec)*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	USA	42,464.22	40,340.03	42,216.48	35,263.33
2	U Arab Emts	33,028.08	30,316.50	31,175.50	21,952.11

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Hong Kong	13,599.88	12,092.28	14,047.24	10,885.85
4	China P RP	11,958.51	9,013.59	10,171.69	9,314.87
5	Singapore	9,809.53	7,719.97	9,564.67	7,955.86
6	U K	9,354.21	8,857.77	8,551.14	6,811.26
7	Germany	7,539.79	7,094.55	7,183.86	6,299.59
8	Vietnam Soc Rep	6,257.88	5,265.99	6,786.56	6,136.95
9	Bangladesh PR	6,449.90	6,034.96	6,820.13	5,864.47
10	Belgium	5,519.64	5,027.65	5,656.92	4,512.81
11	Nepal	4,573.89	3,902.70	5,453.59	4,389.74
12	Italy	5,093.23	4,218.21	4,902.70	4,191.78
13	Netherland	6,327.22	4,727.39	5,071.22	4,139.06
14	Malaysia	5,816.65	3,706.88	5,224.88	4,110.84
15	Saudi Arab	11,162.55	6,381.72	5,110.28	3,851.10
16	Turkey	5,358.92	4,140.01	4,626.59	3,724.37
17	France	4,957.25	4,633.77	5,250.27	3,487.69
18	Japan	5,385.87	4,663.09	3,845.82	3,463.96
19	Sri Lanka DSR	6,703.72	5,310.75	3,913.15	3,237.68
20	Korea RP	4,604.19	3,524.51	4,242.56	3,201.31
21	Australia	2,782.13	3,262.98	2,957.79	3,098.39
22	South Africa	5,302.00	3,588.08	3,545.97	3,049.18
23	Spain	3,148.38	3,237.46	3,426.13	2,852.37
24	Mexico	2,861.68	2,865.13	3,460.98	2,823.27
25	Indonesia	4,043.32	2,819.49	3,488.16	2,789.09
26	Thailand	3,464.83	2,987.86	3,133.44	2,614.86
27	Israel	3,289.87	2,821.25	3,087.18	2,378.08
28	Brazil	5,963.82	2,650.34	2,400.48	2,289.30
29	Iran	4,175.11	2,781.52	2,379.62	2,001.01
30	Oman	2,379.44	2,190.96	2,728.30	1,964.51
	Total of above Countries/SAR	**2,43,375.70**	**2,06,177.37**	**2,20,423.31**	**1,78,654.69**
	India's total Export	**3,10,338.48**	**2,62,290.13**	**2,75,851.71**	**2,21,814.60**
	% Share of above Countries/ SAR in India's total Export	78.42	78.61	79.91	80.54

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (* Provisional)

India's imports from top 25 countries/SARs having about 80% share during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Sl. No.	Countries/SAR	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Apr-Dec)*
1	China P RP	60,413.17	61,706.83	61,281.57	56,430.06
2	USA	21,814.60	21,781.39	22,307.44	20,148.75
3	U Arab Emts	26,139.91	19,445.68	21,509.83	16,832.40
4	Saudi Arab	28,107.56	20,321.33	19,972.40	15,574.12
5	Switzerland	22,133.16.	19,299.49	17,248.68	15,096.92
6	Korea RP	13,529.11	13,047.12	12,585.35	12,620.95
7	Indonesia	15,004.64	13,131.93	13,427.99	12,328.23
8	Iraq	14,247.66	10,837.58	11,707.94	11,662.73
9	Australia	10,247.24	8,898.78	11,154.48	10,172.53
10	Germany	12,787.86	12,088.37	11,583.67	9,894.89
11	Hong Kong	5,571.99	6,051.66	8,204.18	8,317.62
12	Japan	10,131.36	9,850.22	9,754.64	8,066.09
13	Iran	8,955.02	6,278.75	10,506.51	7,780.91
14	Unspecified	7,562.83	8,709.59	7,343.64	6,684.15
15	Malaysia	11,117.74	9,083.83	8,933.59	6,625.55
16	Nigeria	13,682.97	9,949.17	7,659.48	6,382.23
17	Russia	4,249.22	4,584.98	5,552.30	6,289.30
18	Qatar	14,604.71	9,022.16	7,646.22	6,004.28
19	Singapore	7,124.47	7,308.38	7,086.57	5,301.92
20	Thailand	5,865.88	5,510.16	5,415.40	5,135.42
21	South Africa	6,496.52	5,948.42	5,833.75	5,130.78
22	France	4,416.08	3,730.31	5,707.77	5,116.82
23	Kuwait	13,381.97	4,969.69	4,462.28	4,762.65
24	Belgium	10,805.92	8,256.06	6,624.63	4,611.04
25	Venezuela	11,729.89	5,701.81	5,512.06	4,434.95
	Sum of above Countries/SAR	3,60,121.49	3,05,513.70	3,09,022.37	2,71,405.29
	India's total Import	4,48,033.41	3,81,006.63	384355.56	3,42,395.14
	% Share of above Countries/ SAR in India's total Import	80.38	80.19	80.40	79.27

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (* Provisional)

(b) India's merchandise trade with 122 developing economies (as defined in United Nation's World Economic Situation and Prospects 2018) during the last three years are as follows:

(Value in US$ Billion)

Trade	2014-15	2015-16	% Change	2016-17	% Change
Export	195.51	157.50	-19.44	167.40	6.29
Import	314.58	256.56	-18.44	260.82	1.66
Total Trade	510.08	414.06	-18.82	428.22	3.42

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

(c) As per Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20, the Government aims to increase India's export of merchandise and services from US$ 465.9 billion in 2013-14 to approximately US$ 900 billion by 2019-20 and to raise India's share in world exports (Goods and Services) from 2% to 3.5%. However, in view of global slowdown leading to lower international demand, fluctuations in exchange rates and commodity prices, the exports of merchandise and services in 2016-17 were US$ 437.23 Billion.

(d) and (e) Need based studies are conducted from time to time in consultation with stakeholders.

[English]

Funds under Skill Development Programme

250. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned and released any grant/fund under the Skill Development Programme since 2014, till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Rajasthan and Kerala;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of youth trained under the Skill Development Programme in the State of Kerala, district-wise during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing its flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan -India basis to cover the prospective youths. PMKVY enables large number of prospective youths for taking Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training partner/training centers. PMKVY has two components known as Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) being implemented by State Skill Development Missions of the States/ UTs popularly known as State- Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20).

Under PMKVY 2015-16 there was no state specific budget allocation. However, under modified PMKVY 2016-20, 25% of the funds and corresponding physical targets of PMKVY 2016-20 has been allocated to the States for the implementation of scheme through State Skill Development Missions. The state-wise, including Rajasthan and Kerala, details of funds approved and sanctioned/released under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, as on 31.01.2018, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Under STAR Scheme, 39691 candidates were trained in the State of Kerala during 2014-15. Under PMKVY, about 13628 candidates and 13618 candidates were trained in the State of Kerala during FY 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively. Under PMKVY, since inception, as on 01.02.2018, 44.13 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained (29.91 lakh STT + 7.82 lakh RPL) / undergoing training (6.4 lakh appx.) under Short Term Training and Recognition of Prior Learning. Out of which, 80,545 candidates are from State of Kerala.

Statement

State-wise details of funds approved and sanctioned/released under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, as on 31.01.2018 are given below:

Sl. No.	State Name	Physical Targets Approval (2016-20)	FundsApproved (2016-20)	Funds Released by MSDE
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Punjab	55,028	80,69,30,592	26,39,52,000
2.	Uttar Pradesh	1,42,552	2,09,04,00,000	52,26,00,000
3.	Chhattisgarh	48,532	71,16,73,248	13,19,76,000
4.	Rajasthan	64,526	94,62,15,130	14,19,35,789
5.	Madhya Pradesh	84,058	1,23,26,26,512	21,46,66,296
6.	Tripura	36,875	54,07,35,000	8,37,68,100
7.	Andhra Pradesh	64,608	94,74,11,712	11,84,26,464
8.	Tamil Nadu	1,40,880	2,06,58,64,320	34,43,10,720
9.	Puducherry	10,619	15,57,17,016	2,59,55,280
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	29,510	43,27,34,640	7,21,32,216
11.	Karnataka	94,164	1,38,08,20,896	21,43,95,135
12.	Bihar	89,664	1,38,05,74,540	36,81,62,449
13.	Uttarakhand	48,236	74,26,99,339	20,32,43,040
14.	Himachal Pradesh	49,499	76,21,46,003	21,55,60,800
15.	Manipur	32,472	49,99,77,879	24,99,88,939
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,108	6,32,51,698	2,10,78,767
17.	Chandigarh	10,288	15,84,06,394	U/ Process
18.	Gujarat	77,824	1,19,82,71,693	35,94,93,826
19.	Haryana	56,036	86,27,97,499	21,56,99,375
20.	Odisha	58,046	89,37,45,871	5,82,01,416
21.	Telangana	59,611	91,78,42,489	4,81,87,539
22.	West Bengal	1,23,550	1,90,23,24,060	7,98,97,611
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	47,302	72,83,18,354	4,61,77,839
24.	Jharkhand	57,668	88,79,25,730	6,21,52,645
25.	Nagaland	33,021	50,84,30,941	3,55,90,166
26.	Assam	47,258	72,76,40,878	7,76,01,888

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Sikkim	4,900	7,54,46,280	U/Process
28.	Daman and Diu	4,000	6,15,88,800	2,00,16,360
29.	Kerala	71,450	1,10,01,29,940	4,62,05,457
30.	Meghalaya	33,642	51,79,92,602	2,68,37,320
31.	Maharashtra	1,67,127	2,57,32,87,845	18,01,30,149
32.	Delhi	81,000	1,24,71,73,200	U/Process
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4,000	6,15,88,800	1,10,85,984
34.	Goa	46,951	72,29,13,937	2,24,75,447
35.	Mizoram	36,671	56,46,30,721	2,28,63,456
	Grand Total	20,15,676	30,47,02,17,087	4,50,67,68,473

Gas Based Economy

251. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI:
SHRIMATI R. VANAROJA:
SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the roadmap of the Government to become gas based economy and to move away from fossil fuels and to popularise the use of natural gas in power generations;

(b) whether 3000 mega watt gas based power capacity is lying idle/closed in the State of Gujarat due to non-availability of gas supply and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto along with the steps taken/being taken in this regard;

(c) whether various State Governments including Gujarat have requested the Government to either allocate Administered Price Mechanism gas or provide an incentive or allow such gas based capacity to run on gas available in the market and its generation be purchased by Central Public Sector Undertakings and if so, the details thereof alongwith response of the Government thereto;

(d) whether Indian Oil Corporation Limited (10CL) proposes to import about 13.5 million tonnes LNG in the next five years in view of growing demand for natural gas for transport and manufacturing and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether IOCL proposes to add such huge capacity through its own upcoming LNG terminal or proposes to purchase stake in other degasification plants and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Government is taking all efforts for development of Gas Based Economy in the country which includes plans for expansion in natural gas supply with the help of additional Domestic Gas production, Expansion of Re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) terminals in East and West coast of the country, nationwide natural gas grid including North Eastern States and policy initiatives for the promotion of use of Natural gas i.e. clean fuel by all sectors of the economy including power sector.

(b) Domestic natural gas is allocated as per the prevailing gas allocation policy depending upon the availability and balance demand is being met through the import of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) which is imported under open general license on the terms and conditions mutually agreed upon between the buyers and sellers.

(c) At present there is no such proposal under consideration to provide an incentive or allow such gas based capacity to run on gas available in the market and its generation be purchased by Central Public Sector Undertakings. However, gas based power plants are free to import the RLNG.

(d) Indian Oil has plan to increase LNG procurement to approx. 13.5 MMTPA over a period of next five years. The same is planned to be achieved through a mix of Long Term contracts of Petronet LNG Limited (PLL) also and procurement of balance LNG on Spot/ Short term basis.

(e) Indian Oil at present has booked the Re-gas capacity in Petronet LNG Terminals located at Dahej and Kochi. Further, Indian Oil through its Joint Venture Company is setting up a 5 MMTPA LNG Terminal at Kamarajar Port (erstwhile Ennore Port) near Chennai.

[Translation]

Shifting of Submerged Temples

252. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps for the excavation and shifting of temples submerged in lakes/ rivers in various States in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of such temples/ historical sites identified in this regard, State/ UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government is considering to excavate and reinstate such temples/ sites; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The State/UT-wise details steps taken by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in respect of the temples/historical sites which are submerged in lakes/rivers are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) No such proposal is under consideration by the Archaeological Survey of India.

Statement

The State details steps taken by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in respect of the temples/historical sites which are submerged in lakes/rivers

Sl. No.	State	Name of the site and the Project associated with it
1	2	3
1.	Samadhi of Srimant Baji Rao Peshwa-I, Raverkhedi, District- Khargone is coming under the submergence of Maheshwar Project. It is envisaged to construct a retaining wall around the monument to save it from submerging in water.	Madhya Pradesh
2.	In the year 2003-07 the temple of Choubis Awtar, Mandhata, District Khandwa was transplanted to a different locality which was coming under the submergence construction area of Omkareshwar dam.	
3.	ASI carried a small scale excavation in the year 1987-88 at Balikeshwara, a medieval temple site situated on the left bank of river Narmada with a view of establishing the cultural sequence of the site before its submergence due to the Indira Sagar Project across the Narmada.	
4.	In the same project the ASI carried out a small scale excavation at Chandel, Dist. East Nimar (Khandwa) with a view to exposing the plan of temple and to ascertain earlier phases. The temple facing west and dedicated to one of the	

1	2	3
	Saptamatrikas-Chamunda is situated on the western outskirts of the village Chandel in the Khandwa Taluk.	
5.	Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has received a request from the Department of Language, Art and Culture, Government of Himachal Pradesh for relocation of a group of Temples submerged in Bhakra Dam reservoir (Govind Sagar Lake) at Bilaspur, District Bilaspur (H.P.) and to declare them as monuments of national importance. ASI is presently looking into the feasibility of the project.	Himachal Pradesh
6.	ASI documented monuments and historical sites that were prone to submergence in low lying areas of river banks in the area. The sites which were documented are: Kudavalui Sangameswara Temple, Alampur — Srisailam Project Nava Brahma Group of Temple, Alampur Siva Temple, Vellatur — Pulichintala Project Chennakesava Temple, Vellatur Siva Tempe, Gundlapalli	Andhra Pradesh

[English]

CLCSS for MSMEs

253. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
DR. P. K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) of the Government to encourage technology up-gradation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is in continuation and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry is monitoring the work of Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), responsible for the implementation of the scheme, with regard to their effectiveness to ensure easier credit facility to MSMEs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the outreach program with banks and MSMEs to provide such credit including the credit provided to the MSMEs during the last two years and the current year, state-wise, month-wise and segment-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is operating a Scheme namely "Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS)" for technology up-gradation of micro and small enterprises. The Scheme aims at facilitating technology up-gradation by providing capital subsidy of 15 per cent (limited to maximum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs) on institutional finance availed by the micro and small enterprises to support induction of well-established and improved technologies in the specified sectors. Maximum limit of eligible loan for calculation subsidy admissibility under the Scheme is Rs. 100.00 lakh.

(b) and (c) SIDBI and other implementing agencies have been given operational guidelines. The information on flow of credit under CLCSS is received in the Ministry of MSME regularly.

State-wise credit flow to the MSEs under the CLCS Scheme during last two years and the current year (upto December) has been indicated in the given Statement.

Statement

State-wise credit provided to the MSEs during the last two years and the current year, under the CLCS scheme

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (up to 31-12-2017)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
2	Andhra Pradesh	4399.3	3345.76	3249.98
3	Arunanchal Pradesh	0	0	0
4	Assam	153.8	0	0
5	Bihar	365	275	498
6	Chandigarh	374.82	179	110.64
7	Chhattisgarh	2924	1040	1026.38
8	Dadra and Nagar	388.67	1264.59	1149.71
9	Daman and Diu	892.08	1049.37	1053.6
10	Delhi	1115	734.52	1011.72
11	Goa	23.36	213	180
12	Gujarat	111395	88733.42	88408.81
13	Haryana	16383	9966.85	10855.51
14	Himachal Pradesh	59.5	61.5	475
15	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
16	Jharkhand	751.67	976	127
17	Karnataka	11737	8963.09	5831.56
18	Kerala	1310	768.48	398.15
19	Lakshdweep	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	2266.2	981.25	2393.5
21	Maharashtra	45899	34087.8	31792.73
22	Manipur	0	0	0
23	Meghalaya	0	0	0
24	Mizoram	0	0	0
25	Nagaland	0	0	0
26	Odisha	696.63	380.9	773.76
27	Pudduchery	0	47	100
28	Punjab	16729	11117.14	9587.93
29	Rajasthan	17623	13434.78	13165.18
30	Sikkim	0	0	0
31	Tamilnadu	11697	7337.69	11419.33
32	Telangana	7635.2	4445.09	5275.12
33	Tripura	0	0	170
34	Uttar Pradesh	7755.5	6761.13	6491.79
35	Uttarakhand	828.9	495	1120.34
36	West Bengal	3062.5	2597.65	1013.02
	Total	266465.13	199256.01	197678.76

Literacy Rate among Differently Abled

254. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of literacy rate of differently abled among the total literacy rate of the country in rural/villages and urban areas, area and gender-wise;

(b) the details of the special action plan formulated by the Government to increase the rate of literacy among the physically challenged; and

(c) the total number of physically challenged persons who have taken admission in primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher education during the last three years and the number of the physically challenged who have dropped out of education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Statement indicating State/UT and gender-wise literacy rates of total population and differently abled persons in rural and urban areas, as per Census 2011 is enclosed.

(b) Section 3 of the Right to Education Act (RTE), 2009 mandates Free and Compulsory Education to all children from 6-14 years of age. It stipulates that, "Every child of the age of six to fourteen years shall have a right to free and Compulsory education in a neighborhood school till completion of elementary education". It further states that "provided that a child suffering from disability shall have the right to pursue free and compulsory elementary education."

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) promotes inclusion of Children with Special Need (CWSN) in neighborhood schools through their early identification, educational placement, provision of aids and appliances and other resource support services, teacher training, parental training, community mobilisation, curricular adaptations, removal of architectural barriers, as well as residential, non-residential or even home based education, as per their specific requirements.

The National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT) has developed exemplar material on curricular adaptations, inclusive teaching and adoption of flexibility in evaluating children with disabilities in inclusive classrooms. These handbooks, meant for primary and upper primary level teachers, cover all disabilities, including cognitive and intellectual disabilities, have been disseminated to States/UTs.

NCERT has also developed Barkhaa: A Reading Series for All as an exemplary inclusive learning material in the form of a supplementary reading series "consisting of 40 story booklets based on children's experiences. The reading series goes beyond providing only audio material to visually challenged learners and has special features like Braille and text on the same page, high resolution colours, window flashcards of difficult words and tactile and textured illustrations rendering it accessible to all children.

Under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, the component Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) covers all children passing out of elementary school and studying at the secondary stage in Government, local body and Government-aided schools, with one or more disabilities as defined under the Persons with Disabilities Act (1995).

The scheme has provision for Student-oriented components which cover Assessment of medical/educational needs, Provision of student specific facilities like transport facilities, hostel facilities, books, uniforms, assistive devices, therapeutic service, support services, development of learning material, Purchase of screen reading software. Under the scheme, a financial assistance of Rs.3000/- per annum per disabled child is provided for student oriented components as per applicable funding pattern between Centre and State.

(c) As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) data, the number of CWSN enrolled at primary level of schooling is 17.21 lakh, 15.67 lakh and 15.19 lakh in 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16, respectively. The number of CWSN enrolled at secondary level is 2.27 lakh, 2.19 lakh and 2.18 lakh in 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16, respectively and the number of CWSN enrolled at higher secondary level is 60,943, 61,046 and 60,869 in 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16, respectively.

As per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) data, a total of 51,954; 64,298 and 74,435 persons with disabilities were enrolled in higher education during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively. Information relating to differently abled students who dropped out is not maintained, separately.

Statement

State/UT and gender-wise literacy rate of total population and literacy rate among differently abled in rural and urban areas.

Sl. No.	India/State/UTs	Areas	Literacy Rate for all Groups			Literacy Rate among Differently Abled Population		
			Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	India	Total	72.98	80.88	64.63	54.50	62.40	44.60
		Rural	67.77	77.15	57.93	48.90	57.90	37.40
		Urban	84.11	88.76	79.11	67.30	72.40	60.90
01	Andhra Pradesh (undivided)	Total	67.02	74.88	59.15	48.30	56.20	39.10
		Rural	60.45	69.38	51.54	40.40	49.20	30.20
		Urban	80.09	85.79	74.35	64.30	70.10	57.30
02	Arunachal Pradesh	Total	65.38	72.55	57.70	38.70	45.90	30.60
		Rural	59.94	67.44	52.04	33.90	40.90	25.90
		Urban	82.93	88.45	76.66	63.40	69.50	55.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
03	Assam	Total	72.19	77.85	66.27	48.30	56.20	39.00
		Rural	69.34	75.40	63.03	45.10	53.50	35.40
		Urban	88.47	91.81	84.94	68.60	73.80	62.40
04	Bihar	Total	61.80	71.20	51.50	47.30	54.70	37.30
		Rural	59.78	69.67	49.00	45.20	53.00	34.70
		Urban	76.86	82.56	70.49	62.10	67.00	55.50
05	Chhattisgarh	Total	70.28	80.27	60.24	48.50	61.20	34.00
		Rural	65.99	76.98	55.06	44.60	58.00	29.50
		Urban	84.05	90.58	77.24	64.00	73.20	52.40
06	Goa	Total	88.70	92.65	84.66	70.30	77.00	63.20
		Rural	86.65	91.71	81.63	67.30	75.40	58.80
		Urban	89.95	93.21	86.56	72.70	78.30	66.80
07	Gujarat	Total	78.03	85.75	69.68	62.80	70.00	53.70
		Rural	71.71	81.61	61.36	55.30	64.70	43.10
		Urban	86.31	90.98	81.03	71.10	75.80	65.20
08	Haryana	Total	75.55	84.06	65.94	54.50	62.60	43.40
		Rural	71.42	81.55	60.02	49.40	58.80	36.20
		Urban	83.14	88.63	76.90	64.20	70.20	56.50
09	Himachal Pradesh	Total	82.80	89.53	75.93	56.00	65.90	43.50
		Rural	81.85	89.05	74.62	54.40	64.80	41.50
		Urban	91.10	93.42	88.37	73.50	77.90	67.40
10	Jaminu and Kashmir	Total	67.16	76.75	56.43	41.80	50.60	30.20
		Rural	63.18	73.76	51.64	38.10	47.00	26.50
		Urban	77.12	83.92	69.01	53.40	61.80	42.20
11	Jharkhand	Total	66.41	76.84	55.42	46.90	56.70	34.80
		Rural	61.11	72.86	48.91	42.30	52.80	29.60
		Urban	82.26	88.44	75.47	62.80	69.60	53.80
12	Karnataka	Total	75.36	82.47	68.08	59.50	66.30	51.10
		Rural	68.73	77.61	59.71	51.80	60.50	41.00
		Urban	85.78	90.04	81.36	70.90	75.20	65.70
13	Kerala	Total	94.00	96.11	92.07	70.80	75.80	65.40
		Rural	92.98	95.35	90.81	69.40	74.70	63.70
		Urban	95.11	96.95	93.44	72.30	77.10	67.50
14	Madhya Pradesh	Total	69.32	78.73	59.24	52.50	61.70	40.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rural	63.94	74.74	52.43	47.20	57.50	33.50
		Urban	82.85	88.67	76.52	65.80	71.90	57.40
15	Maharashtra	Total	82.34	88.38	75.87	67.60	73.80	59.40
		Rural	77.01	85.15	68.54	62.10	70.20	51.30
		Urban	88.69	92.12	84.89	74.80	78.60	69.80
16	Manipur	Total	76.94	83.58	70.26	58.60	65.30	51.00
		Rural	73.40	80.29	66.34	55.50	62.30	47.60
		Urban	85.38	91.68	79.31	65.80	72.30	58.60
17	Meghalaya	Total	74.43	75.95	72.89	57.70	50.90	44.20
		Rural	69.92	71.46	68.37	44.70	47.60	41.50
		Urban	90.79	92.46	89.14	64.50	68.10	60.10
18	Mizoram	Total	91.33	93.35	89.27	61.90	66.40	56.70
		Rural	84.10	88.16	79.81	61.30	50.00	69.40
		Urban	97.63	97.98	97.27	72.90	66.00	83.50
19	Nagaland	Total	79.55	82.75	76.11	43.50	49.40	36.50
		Rural	75.35	78.96	71.51	39.10	45.00	32.00
		Urban	89.62	91.62	87.40	61.00	66.10	54.40
20	Odisha	Total	72.87	81.59	64.01	53.20	63.80	40.50
		Rural	70.22	79.65	60.74	50.80	62.10	36.60
		Urban	85.75	90.72	80.42	67.40	74.10	59.00
21	Punjab	Total	75.84	80.44	70.73	56.60	60.50	51.30
		Rural	71.42	76.62	65.74	51.70	56.10	45.60
		Urban	83.18	86.67	79.21	66.00	69.10	62.00
22	Rajasthan	Total	66.11	79.19	52.12	40.20	52.90	25.00
		Rural	61.44	76.16	45.80	34.90	48.40	90.20
		Urban	79.68	87.91	70.73	58.80	68.10	46.90
23	Sikkim	Total	81.42	86.55	75.61	45.50	53.40	36.30
		Rural	78.95	84.62	72.45	43.40	51.30	34.10
		Urban	88.71	92.35	84.70	60.20	68.30	51.00
24	Tamil Nadu	Total	80.09	86.77	73.44	60.70	66.90	52.90
		Rural	73.54	82.04	65.05	53.50	61.00	44.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Urban	87.04	91.80	82.31	68.60	73.40	62.60
25	Tripura	Total	87.22	91.53	82.73	66.40	73.30	57.90
		Rural	84.90	90.07	79.49	62.30	70.10	52.90
		Urban	93.47	95.51	91.38	75.80	80.50	69.90
26	Uttar Pradesh	Total	67.68	77.28	57.18	52.10	59.80	42.00
		Rural	65.46	76.33	53.65	49.30	57.90	37.90
		Urban	75.14	80.45	69.22	61.10	65.80	55.00
27	Uttarakhand	Total	78.82	87.40	70.01	55.60	65.90	42.80
		Rural	76.31	86.62	66.18	51.80	63.80	37.30
		Urban	84.45	89.05	79.25	65.60	71.00	58.10
28	West Bengal	Total	76.26	81.69	70.54	57.30	64.00	48.90
		Rural	72.13	78.44	65.51	51.80	59.50	41.90
		Urban	84.78	88.37	80.98	69.-10	73.60	63.60
Union Territories								
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Total	86.63	90.27	82.43	65.50	70.70	58.20
		Rural	84.50	88.53	79.85	62.40	68.40	54.00
		Urban	90.10	93.11	86.63	73.90	76.90	69.70
30	Chandigarh	Total	86.05	89.99	81.19	67.70	71.40	62.20
		Rural	80.75	85.77	73.17	61.00	67.00	51.50
		Urban	86.19	90.11	81.38	67.80	71.50	62.50
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Total	76.24	85.17	64.32	50.80	59.20	39.40
		Rural	64.12	76.40	49.58	38.20	48.80	24.80
		Urban	89.79	93.99	83.38	69.10	73.50	62.50
32	Daman and Diu	Total	87.10	91.54	79.55	62.00	71.10	48.90
		Rural	81.36	89.43	71.93	55.70	66.10	41.40
		Urban	88.96	92.10	82.88	65.50	73.70	53.20
33	NCT of Delhi	Total	86.21	90.94	80.76	65.30	71.10	57.10
		Rural	81.86	89.37	73.10	58.40	67.60	44.60
		Urban	86.32	90.98	80.95	65.50	71.20	57.40
34	Lakshadweep	Total	91.85	95.56	87.95	66.30	72.90	59.10
		Rural	91.58	94.53	88.50	70.70	77.70	64.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Urban	91.92	95.84	87.79	64.80	71.50	57.10
35	Puducherry	Total	85.85	91.26	80.67	63.10	70.80	54.00
		Rural	80.10	87.44	73.02	58.40	67.20	47.20
		Urban	88.49	93.03	84.17	65.60	72.70	57.40

[Translation]

Promotion of Footwear Industry

255. SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge potential in promoting the footwear industry particularly Kolhapuri sandals and shoes from entire Maharashtra State and particularly from Kolhapur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to promote such industries in Maharashtra, particularly in Kolhapur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Madam. There is potential for promoting the footwear industry in the State of Maharashtra including Kolhapur.

(b) and (c) No State specific policy has been formulated by Government. However for promotion of leather industry in the country, Government has approved 'Indian Footwear, Leather & Accessories Development Programme (IFLADP)', a Central Sector scheme, for development of infrastructure for the leather sector and facilitate investment and employment generation with an approved expenditure of Rs. 2600 crore over the next three financial years, i.e., 2017-18 to 2019-20.

Revival of Tilaiya Dam Tourist Spot

256. DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revive Tilaiya Dam tourist spot located in Kodarama district of Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) The development and promotion of tourism destinations is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/UT Administrations for various tourism projects subject to submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Vandalism at Cultural Heritage Sites in Delhi

257. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of increase in rampant vandalism in several sites of cultural heritage in Delhi particularly in sites where public access is unrestricted including lodhi garden and hauz khas fort;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with action taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to enhance monitoring and vigilance in order to deter such activities and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is planning to increase the number of attendants and volunteers to guard such sites; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No Madam. No such cases of vandalism have been reported in the recent past.

(c) to (e) The Archaeological Survey of India deploys Monument Attendants, Private Security and CISF Guards wherever necessary based on the assessment of tourist inflow and threats, if any.

ESI Hospitals in Gujarat

258. SHRI D.S. RATHOD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to start more ESI hospitals in Gujarat and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether ESI hospitals in Gujarat aire having the facilities for treatment of cancer and problems related to kidney, heart, lliver etc.; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, hospital-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Madams as there is no proposal received from State Government for setting: up of new ESI Hospital in Gujairat.

(b) and (c) ESI Hospitals in Gujarat provides secondary/tertiary care services, which includes problem related to Kidney, Liver, Heart, Cancer etc. Further treatment services which aire not available in-hfliuse, are provided through tie-up arrangement.

[Translation]

Targets for Skill Development

259. KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed by the Government for skill development during the year 2017-18;

(b) whether the Government has been successful in achieving the said targets and if not, the reasons therefor along with the details thereof;

(c) whether an action plan is being considered to improve the performance and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up regional directorate and if so. the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan-India basis. PMKVY enables large number of prospective youth for taking Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training partner/training centers. Target under the Scheme is to provide skilling to one crore people (60 lakh under Fresh Short Term Training and 40 lakh under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)) over the four years (2016-2020) with an outlay of Rs. 12,000 crore. Under PMKVY, as on 01.02.2018, 44.13 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained (29.91 lakh STT + 7.82 lakh RPL) / undergoing training (6.4 lakh appx.) under Short Term Training and Recognition of Prior Learning. Now, the scheme has taken off with fast pace to achieve its target at the end of FY 2017-18.

(c) Under PMKVY 2016-20, various steps are being taken to improve the performance of the scheme. Now, all accreditation is done by an online portal SMART with inspections done by an independent third party assessment agency. The targets are being assigned to the TCs with a provision for periodic review. The target allocation is based on the Stars assigned to the TC by the Centre Accreditation and Affiliation Committee. The grading is linked to quality of training, infrastructure availability, training capacity, past performance, geographical location and other relevant parameters. Various IT interventions such as Direct Benefit Transfer, Aadhaar linkage of trainers and trainees, Aadhar enabled biometric attendance of candidate and trainers, maintaining of all MIS through SDMS portal to check duplication of candidates etc. have been ensured. Additionally, scheme encourages social media platform (facebook and twitter), digital channel for mobilization of candidates for Kaushal mela and Rozgar mela for its resounding success with full transparency.

(d) At present, there is no such plan for setting up of regional directorates under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

Implementation of TEQIP

260. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJTBHAI VASAVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Gujarat under the Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) being implemented with the assistance of the World Bank;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal received during the last three years, collegewise; and

(c) the details of the decisions taken on the said proposals till date and the details of the programme approved, location and college-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. The Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP-III) project funded by the World Bank, for improving the quality of technical education is being implemented in 19 educationally backward States with effect from April 2017 for 3 years. In addition, well performing TEQIP-I & II institutes from States other than 19 focus states, including from Gujarat, are also participating for mentoring purposes. Under this, the engineering colleges prepare Institution Development Proposals (IDPs), which are approved after due evaluation. So far, (10) IDPs have been received from Gujarat. Details of proposal are given in the enclosed Statement.

As per the proposals submitted by 10 institutes (details at enclosed Statement), only Birla Vishvakarma Mahavidyalaya (BVM), Vallabh Vidynagar met the eligibility requirements and got selected through challenge method for participation in TEQIP-III.

Statement

The details of the proposals received under TEQUIP

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Fulfillment of Eligibility Criteria		
		Autonomous status	% of programmes accredited or applied for NBA (min 50% for TEQIP-I and 60% for TEQIP-II institutions)	No. of AICTE approved engineering programmes (minimum 4 programmes)
TEQIP-I Institutions				
1	Dharmsinh Desai Institute of Technology, Nadiad	Yes	Nil	14
2	Government Engineering College, Modasa	No	Nil	9
3	Lalbhai Dalpatbhai College of Engineering, Ahmedabad	No	Nil	30
TEQIP-II Institutions				
1	Government Engineering College, Bhavnagar	No, (Applied for)	66.70%	6
2	Birla Vishvakarma Mahavidyalaya (BVM), Vallabh Vidynagar	Yes	83.3%	6
3	Government Engineering College, Patan	No	60% (Applied for)	5
4	Government Engineering College, Rajkot	No, (Applied for)	66%	6
5	Shantilal Shah Engineering. College, Bhavnagar	No, (Applied for)	63.63 (Applied for)	11
6	Lukhidhirji Engineering. College, Morbi	No, (Applied for)	63.63 (Applied for)	11
7	Government Engineering College, Gandhinagar	No	62.50%	8

[English]

Minimum Wages to Domestic Workers

261. SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to regulate the domestic workers under minimum wages in the country including Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether placement agencies reportedly engage in fraudulent practices by mobilizing large number of vulnerable and triball population for worll; and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government regulates (these agencies under the shops and commercial establishment Act, 11953; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Discussion are underway regarding a Policy for Domestic Workers, the salient features of which are as follows:

i. Inclusion of Domestic Workers in the existing legislations

ii. Registration of Domestic workers

iii Right to form their own associations trade unions

iv. Right to have minimum wages, access to sociall security, protection from abuse, harassment, violence

v. Right to enhance their professional skills

vi. Protection of Domestic Workers from abuse and exploitation

vii. Domestic Workers to have access to courts, tribunals, etc.

viii. Establishment of a mechanisim for regulation of concerned placement agencies.

Views of the general public are being obtained on the draft National Policy for Domestic Workers.

(c) No, such details are available at central level.

(d) and (e) These agencies do not come under the purview of shops and commercial establishment Act, 1953. The matter regarding regulation of Private Placement Agencies is a State subject. An advisory has also been issued to the Stales Governments requesting them to take necessary steps for making legislations for protection of domestic workers from exploitation by unscrupulous agents/placements agencies.

Analysis of Tourism Offices

262. SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of NITI Aayog's suggestion in its three year action agenda to carry out cost-benefit analysis of 14 overseas offices & 20 domestic offices of Ministry relative to the effectiveness of digital marketing efforts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism has decided to re-organise its offices on the basis of an in-depth analysis to identify main source markets contributing to foreign tourist arrivals by consolidating its 14 overseas India Tourism offices into 8 offices. These offices would be located to function as global marketing hubs to cover various important source markets. Further, MoT would appoint PR agencies to support the India Tourism offices in promoting and marketing India overseas.

Pension Scheme for Artistes

263. SHRI ANTO ANTONY Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing any scheme called, "Scheme for Pension and Medical Aid to Artistes' (SPMAA);

(b) if so, the objectives and salient features of the Scheme;

(c) whether the Government has any record regarding the number of beneficiaries and the amount distributed under the SPMAA during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/year-wise; and

(e) whether the Government has received any representation regarding the enhancement of the quantum of amount under the SPMAA and if so, the details thereof, and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Government is implementing a Scheme namely "Scheme for Pension and Medical Aid to Artistes' (SPMAA).The objectives of this Scheme is to improve financial and socio-economic status of the old aged artistes and scholars who have contributed significantly in their specialized fields of arts, letters etc. in their active age or are still contributing in the field of arts, letters etc. but leading a miserable life or are in penury condition. The Scheme has also provision to provide medical aid facility to such Artistes and his/her spouse by covering them under a convenient and affordable Health Insurance Scheme of the Government.

In order to be eligible under this Scheme, personal income of the applicant artiste (including income of the spouse) must not exceed Rs.4,000/-(Rupees four thousand only) per month or annual income of Rs.48,000/-(Rupees forty eight thousand only) [This excludes artiste pension assistance amount already getting by a beneficiary from the Government (i.e. concerned State Govt./UT Administration and/or Ministry of Culture)]. Also, the applicant artiste should not be less than 60 (sixty) years of age (this does not apply in the case of spouse) and the applicant artiste is getting pension of at least Rs.500/-per month from the concerned State Government/ UT Administration.

In the event of death of the beneficiary artiste, the financial assistance is transferred to his/her spouse.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The year-wise amount distributed under the Scheme is as under:

Financial Year	Total amount distributed (in crores)	No. of beneficiaries
2014-2015	15.63	2967
2015-2016	13.86	2788
2016-2017	13.17	3376

The State/UT wise details of beneficiaries under SPMAA during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) Some representation for enhancement of quantum of amount under the SPMAA has been received in the Ministry but it is not under active consideration of the Government.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of beneficiaries under SPMAA

Sl. No.	States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	304	295	312
2	Assam	28	28	34
3	Bihar	38	38	41
4	Delhi	38	38	42
5	Goa	7	7	8
6	Gujarat	5	5	5
7	Haryana	28	28	28
8	Himachal Pradesh	6	6	6
9	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Nil	2
10	Jharkhand	6	6	7
11	Karnataka	613	588	673
12	Kerala	219	212	288
13	Madhya Pradesh	30	30	45
14	Maharashtra	760	684	871
15	Manipur	109	97	117
16	Meghalaya	1	1	1
17	Mizoram	4	4	5
18	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	2
19	Odisha	218	198	241
20	Puducherry	6	6	6
21	Punjab	3	3	7

1	2	3	4	5
22	Rajasthan	3	3	14
23	Tamil Nadu	185	165	229
24	Telangana	90	90	103
25	Uttar Pradesh	198	188	201
26	Uttarakhand	8	8	11
27	West Bengal	60	60	77
	Total	2967	2788	3376

Promotion of Rural Tourism

264. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:
SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for the promotion of rural tourism in the country and has received any proposals from various State Governments in this regard and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the schemes being implemented/ proposed to be implemented for the promotion of rural tourism and action plan envisaged to increase the tourism potential in rural/backward/tribal areas of the country along with the rural tourism projects being implemented in the country, State/UT-wise including Bihar and Rajasthan;

(c) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised in this regard during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise, year-wise and project-wise;

(d) whether the Government has identified remote villages and small and medium towns as spots of tourist attraction and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(e) whether the Government is aware that the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) has conducted a study with regard to the potential of rural tourism in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism, as part of its on-going activities, annually releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country, including those in rural/ backward/tribal areas. Promotions are also undertaken through the Social Media accounts and website of the Ministry.

The Ministry of Tourism has identified Rural Circuit and Tribal Circuit as part of the 15 Thematic Circuits under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme for Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourist Circuits.

The projects under the Scheme are identified for development in consultation with the State Governments/ UTs and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to Scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released. The list of the projects sanctioned under the Rural and Tribal Circuit themes of the Swadesh Darshan Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) As per information received from the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), they have not conducted any study with regard to the potential of rural tourism in the country.

Statement

Details of Projects Sanctioned in Rural and Tribal Circuit Under Swadesh Darshan Scheme

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6
2015-16					

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha in Nagaland	97.36	72.05
2	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur- Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur Ratanpur- Kurdar-Sarodadadar Gangrel-Kondagaon Nathyanawagaon-Jagdalpur Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh inChhattisgarh.	99.94	45.01
2016-17					
3	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai- Damaravi-Mallur- Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	84.40	38.37
4	Nagaland	Tribal circuit	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67	49.83
2017-18					
5	Bihar	Rural Circuit	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa Chandrahia Turkaulia in Bihar	44.65	8.93

Infrastructure Facilities in ITIs

265. SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) were given clearances to provide critical training under the Skill India programme despite having inadequate infrastructure and facilities as mentioned by a parliamentary panel in its recent report and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether during the period 1950-2012, 6624 ITIs were set up, but the Quality Council of India (QCI) in four years accredited 6,729 ITIs without following due process in inspection resulting into poor performance of ITIs and if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether there is need to review the existing civil infrastructure norms and affiliation procedures for setting up new ITIs and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) Quality Council of India (QCI) accredited about 6729 applications which included new ITIs (around 3566) and addition of Trade/ Units in the existing ITIs. It is true that QCI did not follow the process in right earnest and compromised with quality of inspection and accreditation process. These derelictions were found during inspection(s) of few ITIs carried out by DGT teams (provision of 5% inspection for verification on random basis available in the clause of MoU with QCI).

The details include deficiencies in machinery & equipment, Institutes accredited without completion of buildings, two ITIs running in same premises, assessment work conducted by single assessor, without proper due diligence for safety norms. All these details have been mentioned in the parliamentary panel's recent report.

Some of the actions initiated by the Government include:

- Some ITIs found non-adhering to the NCVT norms have been processed for de-affiliation as per de-affiliation procedure laid down under NCVT.
- An independent agency, Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) assigned by DGT for the task to evaluate ITI accreditation work of QCI. They have submitted draft report to DGT
- The proposals rejected by the QCI for non-conformity (NCs) generated by QCI forwarded to State

Directorates for review/compliance of these NCs. After receiving the proposals from State Directorates the same to be placed before NCVT Sub-Committee for consideration.

- A letter from DGT to all States exhorting them to follow all safety norms pertaining to electric connections/wiring and earthing prior to admission in ensuing academic session.

(c) In order to address the emergent need to review the existing civil infrastructure norms and affiliation procedures for setting up new ITIs; NCVT has revised existing affiliation norms for civil infrastructure, affiliation procedure, tools equipment and machinery infrastructure; in consultation with the expert committees, trade experts, industry, academia and also the State Government(s). The affiliation for the ITIs to be set up now onwards, would be according to these new norms. These new norms have been notified as "Affiliation Norms for ITIs - 2017" on dated 09.01.2018.

[Translation]

Funds Allocated for Development of Tourism in Maharashtra

266. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by the Government for development of tourism in the country particularly in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the amount allocated for the said development works during the last three years;

(c) whether any effort has been made to build affordable hotels in the country particularly in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) The Government has taken steps for development of Tourism in the country by extending Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/UTs under the scheme of SWADESH DARSHAN and PRASHAD for projects submitted by them subject to adherence of scheme guidelines.

The details of funds allocated as Central Financial Assistance for development of works to Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh during the last three years is as under:

Swadesh Darshan

Maharashtra (Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Name of the circuit	Name of the project	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	2015-16	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17
Madhya Pradesh				(Rs. in Crore)
1.	2015-16	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur- Sanjay- Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki- Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22
2.	2016-17	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94

1	2	3	4	5
3.	2016-17	Heritage circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior - Orchha -Khajuraho - Chanderi Bhimbetka - Mandu) Madhya Pradesh	99.77
4.	2017-18	Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar Dam-Mandleshwar Dam-Omkareshwar Dam-Indira Sagar Dam- Tawa Dam-Bargi Dam-Bheda Ghat-Bansagar Dam- Ken River under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.62

PRASHAD

Madhya Pradesh (Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Name of the project	Amount sanctioned
1	2017-18	Development of Omkareshwar	40.67

(c) to (e) Construction of hotels is primarily a private sector activity. However, the Union Government classifies/approves hotels under its voluntary scheme of classification/approvals of hotels of various categories. The number of hotels classified/approved as on date by the Union Government in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh is 82 and 10 respectively.

[English]

Proposals to Introduce Seaplanes to Promote Tourism

267. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to reintroduce seaplanes to promote tourism sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the above proposal is likely to be put into operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (c) Private operators can operate Seaplane Service as per policy and regulatory framework for operation of Seaplanes.

ONGC Project in Tamil Nadu

268. DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the claims of the people of Kathiramangalam and Neduvasal, Tamil Nadu that environmental degradation and land and ground water pollution occurs because of ONGC projects and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the measures taken by the Government/ONGC to protect and prevent the environmental degradations and land and ground water pollution;

(c) whether the Government proposes to extract Methane or any other Hydrocarbon in the Cauvery Delta Region and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to declare the Cauvery Delta region as "Protected Agricultural Zone" to prevent further installation and implementation of environmentally hazardous industrial projects in the cauvery delta region and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Under Discovered Small Field (DSF) Policy bid round 2016, the Government has approved award of 31 contract areas including Neduvasal, Tamil Nadu contract area to the successful bidders for early development of fields. Subsequently, some local people/organizations, have submitted representations objecting to the award of above discovered small field expressing apprehension regarding possible environmental impact.

For starting any petroleum activity, operator of the field awarded under DSF has to obtain or get the requisite Mining Lease transferred from Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Limited through the State Government. After the grant/transfer of lease, to start any actual operations the operator will have to get requisite environmental clearances from State Government / Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change by following the prescribed process. The awarded projects are taken up for production only after following the requisite process including obtaining environmental clearances.

ONGC is not starting any new project in Kathiramangalam village, Thanjavur.

Further, ONGC has been carrying Exploration and Production (E&P) activities in Cauvery Basin including Neduvasal, Tamil Nadu for more than 50 years and no adverse effect have been noticed in respect of agriculture and ecology. Besides, ONGC is also working for socio-economic development of the region under its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities.

(c) and (d) Exploration and Production activities in the Cauvery Delta region are limited to production of convention oil and gas resources. There are no Coal Bed Methane (CBM)/Shale gas activities going on in the State of Tamil Nadu. ONGC is neither carrying out nor having any plans for exploitation of Shale gas, Shale oil or CBM in Cauvery Basin. Further, Exploration and Production activities are coexisting with agriculture not only in Tamil Nadu but also in several delta regions in the other parts of the country.

[Translation]

Colleges under RUSA Scheme

269. DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of colleges recognised so far under the RUSA scheme;

(b) whether the Government proposes to open any coiiege in the State of Chhattisgarh in the upcoming years under the RUSA scheme, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uehchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), a total of 2044 units have been approved for Central Support under various components supporting colleges.

(b) and (c) Under RUSA, proposals for approval have to be submitted by the State Governments as part of their State Higher Education Plan (SHEP) which are then placed for-consideration of the Project Approval Board (PAB) of RUSA. Till date, under RUSA, approval has been given for creation of 5 Model Degree Colleges in Chhattisgarh. The State has been approved a total allocation of Rs. 313 crores, which include support for 7 State Public Universities and 54 General Degree Colleges for infrastructure grants and equity initiatives.

[English]

Auction of ONGC Oil Fields

270. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to sell majority of its stake in ONGC oil fields to private firms; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Many of the discovered oil and gas fields of the ONGC and OIL could not be monetized for years due to various reasons such as isolated locations, small size, prohibitive development costs, technological constraints etc. Government bought out various policies for early monetization of discoveries made by National Oil Companies to enhance domestic production. Government had earlier allowed private participation in the Pre-NELP discovered fields round in 1992-1993. With a view to increase domestic production of oil and gas, Government in September, 2015 approved the Discovered Small Field Policy for monetization of 69 discovered small fields of ONGC and OIL, which had not been put into production. Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH)/ Government is studying and evaluating various options for enhancement of domestic production of oil and natural gas in consultation with various stakeholders including ONGC and OIL. The options include another round of Discovered Small Field bid, Technical Service Contract Model, and Farming-in Model.

SANKALP Scheme

271. PROF. RICHARD HAY:
SHRI GEORGE BAKER:
SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) scheme;

(b) the details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized under this scheme since its inception, State/ UT-wise including Kerala;

(c) the details of the target set and achievements made under this scheme so far;

(d) the details of the number of trainees who got trained under this scheme and placed abroad so far; and

(e) whether it is upto the set target, if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) The Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood (SANKALP) project aims to implement the mandate of the National Skill Development Mission (NSDM), which was launched on 15th July by Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, through its core sub-missions. The project will be implemented in mission mode through World Bank support and is aligned with the overall objectives of the NSDM. The main objectives of the project include strengthening institutional mechanisms at both national and sfafe levels, building a pool of quality trainers and assessors, creating convergence among all skill training activities at the state level, establishing robust monitoring and evaluation system for skill training programs, providing access to skill training opportunities to the disadvantaged sections and most importantly supplement the Make in India initiative by catering to the skill requirements in relevant manufacturing sectors.

SANKALP is an outcome oriented project supported by World Bank. The project will focus on the overall skilling ecosystem covering both Central (MSDE, NSDA and NSDC) and State agencies, and outcomes will be measured through Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) agreed between MSDE and the Bank. A DLI verification protocol has also been established to measure DLIs on a periodic basis.

Under SANKALP four key result areas have been identified viz: (i) Institutional Strengthening; (ii) Quality Assurance; (iii) Inclusion; and (iv) Expanding Skills through PPPs.

(b) The 1st tranche of $250 Million has been approved by Cabinet. The project was signed by World Bank and Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) on 13.12.2017. The project activities are yet to be undertaken in the States.

(c) to (e) Target under SANKALP for 2018-19

Sl. No.	Target
1	2
1.	2.76 million cumulative trainees over Baseline, who have completed the NSQF-aligned market relevant Short term SD programs and have been certified
2.	At least 200 NSQC approved QPs to be made into model curriculum and 100 job roles for transnational standards to be developed according to the NQAF manuals
3.	Training of Trainer (ToT) and assessors plan for existing and potential trainers to be created and approved, including curriculum design, and materials for new modules
4.	The Skills Research Division (SRD) to be formally established; and SRD to complete a baseline report for SIMO s impact evaluation

1	2
5.	For Improved performance of states on institutional strengthening, market relevance of SD programs, and access to and completion of training by marginalized populations, the baseline for the State Incentive Grant (SIG) Scorecard to be calculated for each state
6.	(i) Skills to Jobs (S2J) Platform to be developed and made operational (ii) At least US$ 2,000,000 CSR funds to be credited to the CSR Skills Fund

The Loan Agreement on SANKALP Project has become effective on 19th January, 2018. The project activities are yet to be undertaken in different key areas.

Applied Behaviour Analysis

272. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI B.N. CHANDRAPPA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recognised "Applied Behaviour Analysis" as a profession in India and approved any standard teaching method for the subject;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is taking any steps to generate a resource pool of trainee professionals team such as para-professionals, therapists and behaviour analysts witt adequate training and practice to deal with affected persons;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has also taken steps to develop courses with updatec knowledge and scientific approach of the international standard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has informed that Applied Behaviour Analysis is a technique used in behaviour therapy and is taught in the M.Phil in Clinica Psychology course. Additionally, during the posting in the Behavioural Medicine Unit, al the postgraduate students of M.Phil (Clinical Psychology), M.D. (Psychiatry), M. Phil (Psychiatric Social Work) and M.Sc. (Psychiatric Nursing) courses get training in carrying out Behavioural Analysis to apply the same in the routine therapeutic work with the patients.

To address the acute shortage of qualified mental health professional in the country, the Government, under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP), in implementing manpower development schemes for establishment of Centres of Excellence and strengthening/ establishment of Post Graduate (PG) Departments in mental health specialities viz. Psychiatry, Clinical Psychology, Psychiatric Social Work and Psychiatric Nursing. As on date, support has been provided for establishment of 23 Centres of Excellence and strengthening / establishment of 46 Post Graduate (PG) Departments in mental health specialities in the country.

[Translation]

Vedic Education Board

273. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to form vedic education board in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason therefor;

(c) whether the Government considers vedic education necessary to save social and cultural values;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Presently, there is no proposal for setting up Vedic education Board under consideration of the Government.

(b) There already exist institutions established exclusively for teaching Sanskrit, including Vedic studies with mandate to award degrees such as Vedvibhushana, vedabhushana, Shastri and Acharya, etc.

(c) to (e) India has a rich tradition of intellectual inquiry and a textual heritage that goes back to several hundreds of years. India was magnificently advanced in knowledge traditions and practices during the ancient and medieval times. The intellectual achievements of Indian thought are found across several fields of study in ancient Indian texts ranging from the Vedas and the Upanishads to a whole range of scriptural, philosophical, scientific, technical and artistic sources. Integration of Indian culture and heritage in the curriculum would do students a great service: it would equip them with a more concrete knowledge of their country and the mind of its people. It would also instill in them some of the great values that India stood for at the peak of her creativity, such as truthfulness, courage and a harmony between individual and collective dharma and would enrich and refine them and provide them greater ability to deal with life's challenges by helping them towards a balanced and harmonized personality. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) have already taken required initiatives as per National Curriculum Framework 2005 to impart value education at every stage of school education. CBSE also offers a course in knowledge Tradition & Practices of India since 2011.

[English]

Construction of Multipurpose Cultural Complexes

274. SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for construction of Multipurpose Cultural Complexes;

(b) the details of such complexes set up in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the amount of funds utilized for the purpose, complex-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received proposals from the various State Governments for setting up of Multipurpose Cultural Complexes in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the number of proposals pending with the Government, State wise including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and the time by which the said proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Scheme for setting up of Multipurpose Cultural Complexes was discontinued with effect from 1.4.2007 and revamped and re-introduced as Tagore Cultural Complexes (TCC) Scheme. The Scheme of TCC has further been made a component known as "Financial Assistance for Tagore Cultural Complexes" under "Scheme of Financial Assistance for Creation of Cultural Infrastructure". Under the existing scheme component of TCC, financial assistance is provided to the State Governments/UT administrations. Bodies set up or sponsored by State Governments/UT Administrations or organizations under it; Universities, Municipal Corporations and other Government approved agencies and reputed not-for-profit organizations for setting up new TCCs of varying scales and upgradation; and for modernization and renovation of existing Tagore Auditoria/Cultural complexes etc. on matching share basis of 60%:40% between Centre and the grantee organization pertaining to other than North Eastern Region (NER). In case of projects in NER, matching share between Centre and grantee organisation is 90%:10%. Financial assistance under the scheme component for any project will be normally up to a maximum of Rs. 15 crore.

(b) and (c) The details of such complexes in the country, State/UT-wise under Scheme component of TCC and the quantum of fund utilized for the purpose, complex-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) and (e) The details of proposals received in the Ministry from various State Governments/NGOs including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana for setting up of Multipurpose Cultural Complexes in country under scheme component of TCC during the last two years are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The proposals are recommended by the National Appraisal Committee constituted under the scheme component of TCC only when the proposals meet the criteria specified under the guidelines and found to be complete in all respects. If certain deficiency is found in the proposal, the same is conveyed to the project authority for rectification. Hence, no time line can be specified for clearance of proposals.

Statement-I

Details of projects under scheme component of Tagore Culture Complexes in the country, State/UT-wise and the quantum of funds utilized for the purpose, complex-wise

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT		Name of Tagore Culture Complex	Amount Released (In Rupees)
1.	Rajasthan	i)	Renovation, Activation and Modernization of Ravindra Manch, Jaipur	7,54,91,000
		ii)	Construction of Rabindra Rangmanch at Bikaner, Rajasthan	5,45,49,400
2.	Madhya Pradesh	i)	Renovation of Rabindra Bhawan, Bhopal MP.	4,50,00,000
		ii)	Construction of Ravindra Cultural Complex, Khandwa, Madhya Pradesh	4,50,00,000
		iii)	Tagore Cultural Centre, Vidisha, MP	2,00,00,000
3.	Uttar Pradesh		Rashtriya Kathak Sansthan, Lucknow Uttar Pradesh	1,00,00,000
4.	Maharashtra	i)	Mahatma Gandhi Antarashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha	2,00,00,000
		ii)	Construction of Multi Utility Cultural Complex at South Central Zonal Cultural Complex, Nagpur, Maharashtra	1,80,00,000
5.	Kerala	i)	Construction of new Tagore Cultural Complex, by DC Kizhakemuri, Idukki Distt., Kerala	4,50,00,000
		ii)	Renovation of Tagore Theatre, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerela	5,80,30,000
6.	West Bengal	i)	Construction of new Tagore Cultural Complex, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, West Bengal	4,50,00,000
		ii)	Setting up of repair and renovation of Rabindra Sadan, Berhampore, Murshidabad Distt., West Bengal	75,00,000
7.	Goa	i)	Renovation of Ravindra Bhawan at Curchorem, Goa	5,00,000
		ii)	Construction of Ravindra Bhawan, Canacona, Goa	5,00,000
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	i)	Construction of Tagore Hall, Srinagar	3,73 80,000
		ii)	Construction of Abhinav Rangmanch, Jammu	2,04,90,000
9.	Nagaland	i)	Keviru Multipurpose Cooperative Society, Kohima	4,16,40,000
		ii)	Construction of new Tagore Cultural Complex at Aboi, Mon Distt., Nagaland	4,49,55,000
			Total	58,90,35,400

Statement-II

State/UT-wise number of proposals received in the ministry of culture during last two years under scheme component of 'Financial Assistance for Tagore Cultural Complexes'

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of proposals
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
3.	Haryana	1
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1
5.	Jharkhand	1
6.	Karnataka	3
7.	Maharashtra	2
8.	Manipur	1
9.	Nagaland	2
10.	New Delhi	1
11.	Puducherry	1
12.	Rajasthan	1
13.	Telangana	2

Activities and Functioning of Spices Board

275. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per a report on the activities and functioning of the Spices Board, concerted action is required to check the decline in yielding area of small cardamom in the States of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the specific measures which will be taken by the Government to address this matter;

(c) whether the Government is aware that as per the said report, the absence of a full time Chairman has affected the smooth discharge of the functions and duties prescribed under the Spices Board Act, 1986;

(d) if so, the reasons for not appointing a full time Chairman; and

(e) the steps which the Government will take to expedite the appointment of a full time Chairman?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) There has been no decline in the area of small cardamom in the States of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. However, during the year 2016-17, the total production of cardamom has seen marginal decline mainly due to drought/long dry spell that prevailed in the cardamom growing areas of Kerala, thereby negatively affecting the production of small cardamom. The details regarding production of small cardamom in the last 5 years is given below:

(in Metric Tonnes)

2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
14000	16000	18000	23892	17990

Government through the Spices Board is implementing the "Integrated Scheme for Export Promotion & Quality Improvement in Spices and Research & Development of Cardamom" to provide financial assistance to the spice growers and traders, including the cardamom growers. Under the scheme several financial assistance is provided which inter-alia includes support for cardamom replanting, production of quality planting material, irrigation and land development, improved cardamom curing devices, supply of integrated pest management input kits, farm' mechanization etc. Training programmes are also conducted to educate the cardamom growers on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP).

During the Medium Term Frame Work (2017-18 to 2019-20), Government has approved a total financial outlay of Rs. 491.78 crore for export development and promotion, of spices including small cardamom, with a special focus on area expansion programme in non-traditional cardamom growing areas.

(c) to (e) Steps have been taken for appointment of a full time Chairman in the Spices Board.

Home-based Workers

276. DR. P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AMD EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intends to envisage a policy to govern and protect the rights of home-based workers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of welfare measures implemented in the last three yeans with respect to home-based workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 has been enacted to provide social security relating to life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection to the unorganised workers including home biased woirkers. Various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government are implementing such social security schemes like Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (Ministry of Ruiral Development); National Family Benefit Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); Janani Suraksha Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare), Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare) as mentioned in the Schedule I of the Unorganised Works Social Security Act, 2008. In addition to the above welfare schemes, the Central Government has recently converged the social security schemes of Aam Aadmi Binna Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyotii Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers for in age group of 18 to 50 years depending upon their eligibility. Converged PMJJBY gives coverage of Rs. 2 lakhs on death at premium of Rs. 330/- per annum for an age span from 13 to 50 years. Converged PMSBY gives coverage of Rs. 2 lakhs on accidental death and disability at premium of Rs. 12 per annum. These converged schemes are being implemented by Life Insurance Corporation of India. The annual premium is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments.

[Translation]

Conservation of Swarngiri Fort

277. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Swarn Giri Fort situated at Jalore, a protected heritage monument since 1956 is now on the verge of extinction because of formalities being done in the name of protection by the Archeological Survey of India and in the absence of proper maintenance and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total budget allocated and the amount spent on the maintenance of the protected monuments in the country including Rajasthan during the last three years;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to develop said fort as a major tourism centre and to provide basic facilities in this fort; and

(d) whether the Government is considering to construct approach road to reach this fort situated at height of two thousand stairs and make the access easy for tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Swarn Giri Fort is protected by State Government of Rajasthan.

(b) The funds spent for conservation and maintenance of centrally protected monuments under Archaeological Survey of India in. the country including Rajasthan is as under:

Rupees in lakhs

2014-15	Rs.23651.95
2015-16	Rs.23744.16
2016-17	Rs.30193.22

(c) The Government of Rajasthan has spent Rs.95.42 lakhs for restoration and conservation of Jalore Fort (Swarn Giri Fort) during 2012-13 and 2013-14.

(d) No, Madam.

[English]

Surrender of LPG Subsidy

278. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of people as on date who have surrendered their LPG subsidy in response to the Prime Minister's scheme to persuade the LPG consumers in the country to voluntarily give up their LPG subsidy;

(b) the revenue being saved in lieu of/ on account of the LPG subsidy being directly deposited into the consumers bank account; and

(c) whether the Government has taken note of weeding out of fraudulent LPG connections made possible through Direct Benefit Transfer of LPG scheme and if so, the details thereof along with number of such connections identified and weeded out till date, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As on 30.01.2018, more than one crore LPG consumers have voluntarily surrendered their LPG subsidy under 'GiveItUp' campaign.

(b) Estimated savings arising out of implementation of Direct Benefit Transfer in LPG (PAHAL) Scheme is as under:-

Year	Estimated savings
2014-15	14,818.4 crore
2015-16	6,443 crore
2016-17	4,608 crore
2017-18(Apr.-Nov.)	3,799 crore

Estimated savings have been calculated by multiplying average subsidy per cylinder for that year with number of blocked customers and the entitled number of subsidized domestic cylinders per annum i.e. 12.

(c) As on 01.12.2017, 3.77 crore LPG consumers have been weeded out on implementation of PAHAL Scheme. State/UT- wise details of weeded out LPG customers as on 01.12.17, are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise weeded out LPG customers as on 01.12.2017

Sl. No.	State/UT	Weeded Out Customers in Lakh
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.31
2	Andhra Pradesh	28.72
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.85
4	Assam	10.76
5	Bihar	11.42.
6	Chandigarh	1.59
7	Chhattisgarh	5.48
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.11
9	Daman and Diu	0.19
10	Delhi	17.9
11	Goa	1.36
12	Gujarat	19.37
13	Haryana	11.09
14	Himachal Pradesh	6.62
15	Jammu and Kashmir	7.47
16	Jharkhand	4.89
17	Karnataka	15.28
18	Kerala	11.18
19	Lakshadweep	0.01
20	Madhya Pradesh	19.34
21	Maharashtra	36.15
22	Manipur	1.11
23	Meghalaya	0.67
24	Mizoram	0.72
25	Nagaland	0.79
26	Odisha	7.75
27	Puducherry	0.56
28	Punjab	19.53
29	Rajasthan	12.7
30	Sikkim	0.61
31	Tamil Nadu	23.46
32	Telangana	21.51
33	Tripura	1.19
34	Uttar Pradesh	55.87
35	Uttarakhand	7.73
36	West Bengal	13.64
	Grand Total	377.94

Scholarships Provided in Gujarat

279. SHRI DILIP PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of scholarships provided to students in colleges and schools in the State of Gujarat in each of the last three years, scheme, district and year-wise; and

(b) the details of scholarships provided to SC/ST students in colleges and schools in the State of Gujarat during the said period, scheme, district and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing (i) Centrally Sponsored National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme (ii) National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education and (iii) Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students. The scheme-wise and district-wise details of scholarships provided to the General, Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes students of colleges and schools in the State of Gujarat, during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II, and III respectively.

Statement-I

Centrally Sponsored National Means-Cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMSS)
Year-wise details of scholarships sanctioned for the Gujarat State

Sl. No.	District Name	Financial Year 2014-15				Financial Year 2015-16			
		General	SC	ST	Total	General	SC	ST	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Ahmedabad (City)	107	15	6	128	105	2		107
2	Amreli	100	6		106				0
3	Anand	146			146	103	4	2	109
4	Banaskantha				0	36	5	5	46
5	Bharuch	130	13	9	152				0
6	Bhavnagar				0				0
7	Dahod				0	22	1	40	63
8	Dang				0				0
9	Gandhinagar				0	40			40
10	Jamnagar	110			110	172	7		179
11	Junagadh	132	4	1	137	47	11		58
12	Kheda				0	55	3		58
13	Kutch	34	11		45				0
14	Mehsana	70	5	1	76				0
15	Narmada	11	2	37	50				0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16 Navsari	87	3	15	105	101	3	15	119
17 Panchmahal	0							0
18 Patan	78	11	2	91	79	9		88
19 Porbandar				0	27	7	1	35
20 Rajkot	292	8	8	308				0
21 Sabarkantha	38	9	11	58	24			24
22 Surat	302			302	70	5	7	82
23 Surendranagar	99	12	3	114	45	20		65
24 Tapi	2	0	61	63			44	44
25 Valsad	54	2	17	73				0
Total No. of scholarships	1792	101	171	2064	926	77	114	1117

Due to inadeuqate funds, the proposal received from the State Government of Gujarat for the year 2016-17, could not be processed / sanctioned during the financial year 2016-17. However, all the pending proposals received from the State Government for the year 2009-10 to 2016-17 were processed in the year 2017-18 and scholarships were sanctioned to 37521 students (General-29250, SC-4275, ST-3996) during 2017-18.

Statement-II

National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE)
Year-wise details of scholarships sanctioned for the Gujarat State

Sl. No.District Name	Financial Year 2014-15				Financial Year 2015-16			
	General	SC	ST	Total	General	SC	ST	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 Ahmedabad (City)	0	1903	53	1956	0	3328	246	3574
2 Ahmedabad (Rural)	0	255	22	277	0	951	61	1012
3 Amreli	0	725	11	736	0	1533	19	1552
4 Anand	0	211	17	228	0	332	107	439
5 Banaskantha	0	283	29	312	0	737	591	1328
6 Bharuch	0	251	1747	1998	0	460	3065	3525
7 Bhavnagar	0	744	27	771	0	554	35	589
8 Botad	0	0	0	0	0	191	6	197
9 Dahod	0	90	2637	2727	0	190	6847	7037

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10. Dang	0	9	1078	1087	0	16	1709	1725
11 Gandhinagar	0	412	68	480	0	699	95	794
12 Jamnagar	0	470	10	480	0	1185	25	1210
13 Devbhumi Dvarka	0	0	0	0	0	156	5	161
14 Junagadh	0	942	50	992	0	2780	250	3030
15 Gir Somnath	0	0	0	0	0	585	38	623
16 Kutchh	0	385	28	413	0	1494	42	1536
17 Mehsana	0	965	29	994	0	754	0	754
18 Kheda-Nadiyad	0	554	155	709	0	352	96	448
19 Narmada	0	0	0	0	0	32	1938	1.970
20 Navsari	0	107	4435	4542	0	168	5462	5630
21 Panchmahal (Godhara)	0	215	1.091	1306	0	640	2554	3194
22 Paan	0	264	6	270	0	1188	32	1220
23 Porbandar	0	352	25	377	0	417	26	443
24 Rajkot	0	1421	49	1470	0	2445	90	2535
25 Sabarkantha	0	1223	2609	3832	0	1950	3678	5628
26 Surat	0	666	4494	5160	0	906	7013	7919
27 Surendranagar	0	330	2	332	0	1439	33	1472
28 Vadodara	0	837	2675	3512	0	1751	2382	4133
29 Chhotaudepur	0	0	0	0	0	0	1433	1433
30 Morabi	0	0	0	0	0	353	12	365
31 Aravalli	0	0	0	0	0	331	1636	t967
32 Mahtsagara	0	0	0	0	0	279	1689	1968
33 Valsad	0	84	1864	1948	0	80	1068	1148
34 Tapi	0	0	2165	2165	0	36	4519	4555
Total No. of scholarships	0	13698	25376	39074	0	28312	46802	75114

Due to inadeuqate funds, the proposal received from the State Government of Gujarat for the year 2016-17, could not be processed / sanctioned during the financial year 2016-17. However, aU the pending proposals received from the State Government were processed in the year 2017-18 and scholarships were sanctioned to 69693 benefciary girls (Generaf-3963, SC-25293, ST-40437) during 2017-18.

Statement-III

Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students
Year-wise details of scholarships sanctioned for the Gujarat State

Sl. No.	District	2014-15 Gen	SC	ST	Total	2015-16 Gen	SC	ST	Total	2016-17 Gen	SC	ST	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Ahmedabad	1026	20	2	1048	758	12	24	794	203	8	3	214
2	Amreli	369	4	0	373	295	1	0	296	289	4	0	293
3	Anand	196	5	0	201	187	2	0	189	10	0	0	10
4	Aravalli	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	32	6	0	1	7
5	Banaskantha	115	4	0	119	104	3	0	107	61	3	1	65
6	Bharuch	103	4	1	108	96	0	1	97	21	0	0	21
7	Bhavnagar	360	12	0	372	367	17	9	393	228	5	0	233
8	Botad	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	25	10	0	0	10
9	Chhota Udaipur	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
10	Dahod	36	9	20	65	48	0	0	48	62	0	0	62
11	Dang	25	1	0	26	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
12	Devbhoomi Dwarka	0	0	0	0	8	2	1	11	14	1	0	15
13	Gandhtnagar	593	10	1	605	499	34	19	552	20	9	0	29
14	Gir. Somnath	0	0	0	0	56	0	0	56	47	2	0	49
15	Jamnagar	193	15	1	209	235	29	2	266	91	1	1	93
16	Junagadh	149	9	0	158	169	0	1	170	106	4	0	110
17	Kutch	56	4	0	60	61	0	0	61	13	1	0	14
18	Kheda	96	9	0	105	109	0	0	109	22	0	0	22
19	Mahisagar	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	12	9	0	0	9
20	Mehsana	183	10	0	193	202	5	0	207	67	3	0	70
21	Morbi	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	38	15	1	0	16
22	Narmada	14	0	0	14	20	J	0	23	3	0	0	3
23	Navsari	56	0	1	58	62	0	0	62	18	0	0	18
24	Panchmahal	19	0	3	22	40	0	0	40	21	1	0	22
25	Patan	69	1	0	70	66	0	0	66	11	1	0	12
26	Porbandar	42	0	0	42	39	0	0	39	40	1	0	41
27	Rajkot	463	to	0	473	545	54	8	607	588	7	3	598
28	Sabarkantha	169	10	15	194	184	15	8	207	62	0	1	63
29	Surat	598	10	3	611	837	91	15	943	426	2	1	429
30	Surendranagar	469	4	0	473	506	0	0	506	128	5	0	133
31	Tapi	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	1	0	1	2
32	Vadodara	308	10	0	318	351	6	0	357	55	1	2	58
	Valsad	98	1	0	99	99	0	0	99	41	2	0	43
Total No. of scholarships:		5805	162	49	6016	6057	275	88	6420	2688	62	14	2764

Registered Start-Up

280. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of start-ups that have been registered since 2014;

(b) the top 5 sectors in which the maximum number of start-ups have opened up since 2014;

(c) whether any support has been provided by the Government to these start-ups;

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) the details of the top 5 States where the maximum number of start-ups have opened since 2014 along with the data?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) The Startup India program was launched by Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Ministry of Commerce & Industry in January 2016. Since the launch, a total of 6,606 Startups have been recognised under the Startup India initiative till 28th January 2018.

(b) The top 5 sectors in which the maximum number of recognised Startups have opened up are as under:

(i) IT Services

(ii) Healthcare & Life sciences

(iii) Education

(iv) Professional & Commercial Services

(v) Food & Beverages

(c) and (d) Several incentives are made available to Startups by Government of India under the Startup India initiative. The details of the support provided are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(e) Details of the top 5 States in which the maximum number of Start-ups have been recognized are given in the enclosed Statement-III

Statement-I

Details of the support provided to Startups under Startup India action plan Simplification and Handholding

1. **Compliance Regime based on Self-Certification**

- List of 36 industries in "white" category has been published on CPCB's website. CPCB has exempted such industries from all the applicable self-certifications under 3 Environment related Acts listed in the Startup India Action Plan.
- Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has issued advisory to states to allow Startups to self-certify compliance with the Apprenticeship Rules, 1992 of Apprenticeship Act, 1961.
- Startups have been allowed to self-certify compliance in respect of 6 Labour laws; 26 states have confirmed compliance to the advisory issued on 12.01.2016 and new advisory issued on 06.04,2017 by Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE).

2. **Rolling out of Mobile App and Portal**

- Startup India portal has been developed to provide access to the following:
- Startup recognition - 6,606 Startups have been recognised till 28thJanuary 2018.
- Advertising space for Startups.
- Learning & development module - over 1,95,000 registrations achieved.
- The portal acts as a one stop solution for all queries related to the Startup India initiative.
- Startup India mobile app has been developed to provide on the go services and information to users. The mobile app has been downloaded by more than 1,00,000 users.

3. **Startup India Hub**

- 80,000+ queries have been handled by the Startup India Hub.
- 450+ Startups have been mentored for incubation and funding support.

- Startup India online hub was launched on 19.06.2017 to serve as a platform where all the stakeholders of the Startup ecosystem can collaborate and synergise their efforts. It will facilitate location-wise and sectoral mapping. 23,000+ registrations have been achieved on the Hub as of January, 2018.

4. **Legal Support and Fast-tracking Patent Examination at Lower Costs**

- 423 facilitators for Patent and Design and 596 facilitators for Trademark applications have been empanelled to assist Startups in filing of patents and trademarks.

- 415 applications have received rebate of up to 80% on patent fees and have also received legal assistance.

- Patent filing has been made faster for Startups and accordingly 87 Startups have been facilitated.

- Trademark facilitation has been extended to 473 Startups.

5. **Relaxed Norms of Public Procurement for Startups**

- Relaxed norms for public procurement for micro, small and other enterprises have been provisioned in the Procurement Policy by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise.

- All Central Ministries / Departments /Department of Public Enterprises/ Central Public Sector Undertakings have been authorised to relax conditions of prior experience and prior turnover with respect to MSEs in all public procurements subject to meeting quality and technical specifications.

- Further, Rule 173(i) has been incorporated in GFR, 2017 which provides for relaxation of conditions of prior turnover and prior experience for Startups, and Rule 170 (i) of GFR 2017 has been amended on 25th July 2017 allowing all Startups as recognized by DIPP exemption from submission of Earnest Money Deposit/Bid Security in public procurement tenders.

6. Faster Exit for Startups

- Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board has been constituted.

- MCA has notified the relevant sections 55 to 58 of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 pertaining to the Fast Track process on 16.06.2017 and also notified that the process shall apply to Startup (other than the partnership firm) as defined by DIPP. For Startups, Insolvency Resolution process to be completed within 90 days as against 180 days for other entities.

7. **Providing Funding Support through Fund of Funds (FFS) with a Corpus of INR 10,000 crore**

- Fund of Funds for Startups of INR 10,000 crore shall be released over two Finance Commission cycles, that is, by the year 2025.

- INR 500 crore has been released to SIDBI in FY16 and INR 100 crore in FY 17.

- Total commitments under FFS stand at INR 900.5 crore to 22 Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) while drawdown by AIFs is INR 113.49 crore. 97 Startups have received funding under FFS with catalysed investment of INR 406.66 crore.

8. **Tax Exemption on Capital Gains**

- Section 54 EE has been introduced under the Finance Act, 2016 which provides for exemption of capital gain arising out of transfer of long term capital asset (not exceeding INR 50 lakh in a financial year) invested in a fund notified by Central Government.

- Section 54 GB of Income-tax Act, 1961 has been amended to provide exemption from tax on capital gains arising out of sale of residential house or a residential plot of land if the amount of net consideration is invested in equity shares of an eligible Startup for utilizing the same to purchase specified asset.

9. **Tax Exemption to Startups for 3 Years**

- Provision has been made in the Finance Act, 2016 Section 80-IAC for Startups (Companies and LLPs) to avail income tax exemption for 3 years in a block of 5 years, if they are incorporated between 1st April 2016 and 31st March 2019.

- In the Union Budget 2017-18, the Government has increased this period of profit-linked deductions available to eligible Startups to 7 years. Startup is eligible to avail income tax exemption for three consecutive assessment years out of a block of seven years, which was earlier five years. 78 Startups have been approved for availing tax benefits.

10. Tax Exemption on investments above Fair Market Value

- Removal of Angel Tax

Tax exemption on investment above Fair Market Value has been introduced on 14th June 2016.

11. Launch of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)

- 941 schools selected for establishing tinkering labs and INR 12 Lakh each has been disbursed to 374 tinkering labs.

12. Harnessing Private Sector Expertise for Incubator Setup

- 6 existing Incubators have been sanctioned scale-up grant of INR 2.5 crore each by NITI Aayog.
- 13 New Incubators approved for funding support by NITI Aayog.

13. Building Innovation Centres at National Institutes

- 15 Startup Centres are being jointly set up by Department of Science and Technology (DST) and Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), and approval for all 15 is in place.
- Amount of INR 37.50 lakh (INR 3.75 lakh each for 10 Startup Centres) has been released as 1st installment of the grant for 10 Startup Centres by MHRD.
- 11 TBIs (Technology Business Incubators) have been approved and INR 42 crore have been sanctioned and INR 17 crore disbursed to TBIs.

14. Setting up of 7 New Research Parks modeled on the Research Park Setup at IIT Madras

- IIT Kharagpur at a cost of INR 100 crore is under construction and INR 74.83 Cr. released to IIT Kharagpur.
- IIT Mumbai at a cost of INR 100 crore is under construction and INR 34 Cr. released to IIT Bombay.
- The Research Park at IIT Gandhinagar has been sanctioned by DST at a total cost of INR 90 crore and the Department has already disbursed installment of INR 40 crore.
- 5 more Research Parks at IIT Kanpur, IIT Delhi, IIT Guwahati, IIT Hyderabad and HSc to be supported by MHRD approved with a budget of INR 375 Crore for a period of 3 years.

15. Promoting Startups in the Biotechnology Sectors

- Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has sanctioned INR 1 crore under Biotech Equity fund to be given to each bio-incubator. The initiative Has already helped 3 Bio-incubators that have been selected as recipients of the above mentioned Equity Fund.
- 30 bio-incubators have been supported through funding support with INR 185 crore sanctioned and INR 119 crore disbursed. The impact has been multi-fold as a total of 290 start-ups have received benefits from these bio-incubators under various programmes like Biotechnology Ignition Grant, IIPME, Sparsh, Grand Challenges, BioNEST, etc.
- In respect of Bengaluru-Boston Biotech Gateway to India: 4 entrepreneurs have joined and 1 is in the process of joining the Harvard University, USA to share ideas and receive mentorship.

16. Launching of Innovation Focused Programs for Students

(a) Innovation Core program with an outreach to 10 lakh innovations from 5 lakh schools

- 4 regional workshops organized & revamped MANAK (Million Minds Augmenting National Aspiration and Knowledge) approved.
- Over 1 lakh INSPIRE (Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research) Awardees competed at District & State Level.
- 588 were selected to participate in the 6th National Level Exhibition and Project Competition, Delhi.
- Top 60 projects were showcased at the Annual Festival of Innovations in Rashtrapati Bhavan from 4th - 10th March 2017.

(b) NIDHI (National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovation) - Grand challenge program

- 19 new TBIs established.
- 9 TBIs supported for Seed Support System (SSS)

- 10 NIDHI-PRAYAS (Promoting and Accelerating Young and Aspiring technology entrepreneurs) and 10 NIDHI-EIR (Entrepreneurs-in-Residence) sanctioned.
- 6 new centres of excellence (COEs) have been recommended to receive funds for COEs in FY2017-18.

(c) Uchhattar Avishkar Yojana (UAY)

- INR 475 crore for 2016-18 has been earmarked for 3 years.
- INR 75 crore has been disbursed for research proposals from IITs under 6 domains.
- 92 projects have been recommended for approval.

17. Other incentives:

- External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) guidelines for Startups: Startups can borrow up to $3 million or equivalent per financial year, either in rupees, or any convertible foreign currency or a combination of both, for a minimum average maturity period of three years.
- Foreign venture capital investors (FVCI) are now allowed to invest in Startups irrespective of any sector without Reserve Bank of India's approval.
- SEBI (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014 have been amended to permit FPIs to invest in unlisted Non-Convertible debentures and securitised debt instruments.
- The SEBI Board has approved five key amendments to SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012 with respect to Angel Funds'.
- The upper limit for number of angel investors in a scheme has been increased from forty nine to two hundred.
- Angel Funds will be allowed to invest in start-ups incorporated within five years, which was earlier 3 years.
- The requirement of minimum investment amount by an Angel Fund in any venture capital undertaking has been reduced from INR 50 lakh to INR 25 lakh.
- The lock-in requirements of investment made by Angel Funds in a venture capital undertaking has been reduced from three years to one year.
- Angel Funds are allowed to invest in overseas venture capital undertakings upto 25% of their investible corpus in line with other AIFs.

Statement-II

State-wise Startup details for Top 5 States

Out of the 6,606 recognized Startups, the top 5 states are Maharashtra, Karnataka, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Telangana. The breakup of the Startups across these states are as under:

Sl. No.	State	Number of Startups Recognised
1	Maharashtra	1317
2	Karnataka	1052
3	Delhi	894
4	Uttar Pradesh	487
5	Telangana	388

Institutes of Excellence

281. SHRI MOHAN BHAI KALYANJI BHAI KUNDARIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of institutes of excellence in Saurashtra region of Gujarat along with the students enrolled therein;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up new institutes of excellence in the region particularly Rajkot district;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up an Indian Institute of Technology (HII)/Indian Institute of Management (IIM) or a similar institute in Rajkot which is a hub of education in Saurashtra; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) There are no educational institutes which are named as 'Institutes of Excellence'. However, the University Grants Commission

(UGC) has issued / notified enabling regulatory architecture in the form of UGC (Declaration of Government Educational Institutions as Institutions of Eminence) Guidelines, 2017 for public institutions and UGC (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017 for private institutions for setting up / upgrading up of 20 institutions (10 from public sector & 10 from private sector) as World Class Teaching and Research Institutions. These Institutions shall be called as 'Institutions of Eminence' (IoEs).

For selection of IoEs, applications have been invited from the eligible and interested applicants from private sector as well as public sector.

(d) and (e) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration.

Promotion of Caravan Tourism

282. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated a policy for promoting caravan tourism and caravan camping parks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the areas identified for promoting caravan tourism in the country;

(c) whether the Government recognises the fact that caravan tourism can effectively meet the growing demand for eco-tourism, adventure tourism and wildlife tourism especially in remote areas, forests, deserts and riversides of the country while ensuring adherence to quality, standards and safety norms; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism has issued a Policy for Development of Caravan Tourism and Caravan Camping Parks. The Policy is aimed at promoting, facilitating and incentivising development of Caravan Parks and Caravans in the public sector, private sector and in the PPP mode. The Policy seeks to address the shortage of accommodation at tourist destinations, especially in remote areas and in certain cases at places where a permanent construction may neither be permissible nor feasible while ensuring adherence to quality, standards and safety norms.

Ministry of Tourism provides assistance for development of Caravan Parking facilities as part of the 'Swadesh Darshan Scheme' for integrated development of circuits, details of which, are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of Assistance Provided for Caravan Parking as part of the Swadesh Darshan Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of Circuit	Particulars
1	Development of Wildlife Circuit in Madhya Pradesh (Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha -Mukki-Pench)	Caravan Bay at 11 Way Side Amenities.
2	Development of Desert Circuit in Rajasthan (Sambhar Lake Town)	Caravan Park in Sambhar Lake Town.
3	Development of Tribal Circuit in Nagaland (Kohima-Wokha-Peren)	Development of Caravan Parking area with toilet & drinking water in Peren.
4	Development of North East Circuit in Meghalaya (Umiam Lake view-U Lum Sohpetbneng-Mawdiangdiang orchid lake resort)	a. Development of Caravan Parking area with toilet in Mawdiangdiang. b. Development of Caravan Parking area with toilet in Umiam.
5	Development of Tribal Circuit 2 in Nagaland (Mokokchung-Tuensang - Mon)	Development of Caravan Parking area with toilet & drinking water in Ungma Village.

NITI Aayog's Task Force

283. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NITI Aayog's Task Force for improving employment data has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details of the major recommendations/suggestions along with the reaction of the Government thereon;

(c) whether the task force has suggested evaluating employment generation due to various schemes and programes such as Housing for All, PMGSY etc.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to d) The Task Force under NITI Aayog has submitted its report in August, 2017 on improving employment data. The Task Force has inter-alia recommended that in addition to the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), a new time-use survey be conducted and instituted by M/o Statistics &Programme Implementation (MoSPI) and it also explore the possibility of a targeted survey to collect data from migrant workers. It also recommended tapping administrative data from sources like Employee's Provident Fund Organization (EPFO), Employee State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), National Pension Scheme (NPS), MUDRA Loans etc., to collect data on certain category of workers. As there is no standard definition of Worker across all statutes, the Task Force also recommended to adopt a new, more pragmatic definition of formal workers.

As a follow up to the recommendation of Task Force, a meeting was held on 27-10-2017 in the PMO under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary to PM. The meeting inter-alia recommended that Quick indicators for direct/ indirect reflections on the employment data to be provided at the earliest and NITI Aayog to provide the necessary framework in consultation with Secretary Labour, Secretary MoSPI and Chief Economic Adviser for giving the desired trends in employment at the earliest.Follow up action is being undertaken by NITI Aayog.

Crude Oil Production

284. SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether crude oil production has gone down by 0.6 per cent to 2.93 million tonnes in April, 2017 and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to produce more crude oil in the country and encourage domestic production; and

(b) whether oil companies have shut down some wells and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with number of oil rigs exploring oil and gas in the country, company/oil blocks-wise;

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Domestic crude oil production for the month of April 2017 was 2939 Thousand Metric Tons (TMT). Crude oil production by Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) during April, 2017 was 1847.16 TMT which is 2.51% higher when compared with April, 2016. Crude oil production by Oil India Ltd. (OIL) during April, 2017 was 273.24 TMT which is 4.53% higher than production in April, 2016. Crude oil production by Pvt/JVs during April, 2017 was 818.45 TMT which is 8.44% lower than April, 2016.

Government, inter-alia, has taken following Policy initiative to enhance domestic production of oil and gas:-

i. Policy for Relaxations, Extensions and clarifications under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime for early monetization of hydrocarbon Discoveries, 2014.

ii. Policy on Testing Requirements, 2015.

iii. Discovered Small Field Policy, 2015.

iv. Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy, 2016.

v. Policy for Extension of Production Sharing Contracts, 2016.

vi. Setting up of National Data Repository, 2017.

vii. Appraisal of Unappraised area in Sedimentary Basin.

viii. Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources.

ix. Policy for early monetization of Coal Bed Methane (CBM)

(b) During the life of the well, production from an oil well may cease for various reasons, such as natural decline in reservoir pressure, water/sand ingress and wellbore mechanical problems etc. Such sick wells are revived through wel' workover/intervention jobs, if economically viable.

ONGC has deployed 71 rigs for onland fields and 38 rigs for offshore fields. OIL has deployed 19 rigs in its onland fields. The rigs deployed by Cairn India Ltd., Mercator and Focus Energy Ltd. are 2, 1 and 6 rigs respectively.

[Translation]

Model Schools

285. SHRTMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the model schools sanctioned by the Government have not been set up in Bihar till date;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of model schools sanctioned to be set up in Bihar as on date and the locations where the work has been started as on date, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Model School Scheme envisaged setting up of one model school per block as a benchmark of excellence at the block level. The scheme had two modes of implementation, viz. (i) setting up of schools in educationally backward blocks (EBBs) through State/UT Governments, and (ii) establishing schools under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in blocks which are not educationally backward. However, the scheme has been delinked from the support of the Government of India with effect from 2015-16 and stands transferred to States/UTs in the light of higher devolution of funds to the States as recommended by the 14th Finance Commission, In the State of Bihar, 368 model schools were approved, out of which 206 have been completed and 89 are in progress. No work has been started in 73 model schools.

(c) Out of the 368 Model Schools approved in Bihar, locations where work has is in progress are 89. Location wise details are given in the enlcosed Statement.

Statement

Location wise details of 89 Model Schools where work is in progress

Sl. No.	Sanctioned Year	Name of Districts	Name of Block	Name of School
1	2	3	4	5
1	2009-10	Araria	Farbesganj	Govt. Basic Schdol Haripur
2	2009-10	Arwal	Karpi	Govt. Basic School, Pariyahi Bazar
3	2009-10	Arwal	Kaler	H/S.Kaler
4	2009-10	Aurangabad	Madanpur	H/S.Beri
5	2009-10	Aurangabad	Kutumba	Govt. Basic School, Rampur Parsa
6	2010-11	Aurangabad	Deo	Govt. Basic School, Vishnupur
7	2009-10	Bhojpur	Piro	Govt. Basic School, Rajaiya
8	2009-10	Bhojpur	Tarari	H/S.Barkagaon
9	2010-11	Bhojpur	Bihia	(+2) H/S, Bihia
10	2010-11	Bhojpur	Charpokhari	Macha H/S, Barami
11	2009-10	Buxar	Itarhi	Govt. Basic School, Unwas
12	2010-11	Buxar	Brahampur	(+2) B.N. H/S, Brahampur

1	2	3	4	5
13	2010-11	Buxar	Simri	(+2) H/S, Simri
14	2010-11	Buxar	Kesath	(+2) H/S, Kesath
15	2010-11	E. Champaran	Turkaulia	S.R.R. H/S, Turkaulia
16	2010-11	E. Champaran	Banjaria	H/S, Mokhlishpur
17	2010-11	E. Champaran	Adapur	Govt. Basic School, Bhawanati
18	2010-11	E. Champaran	Ghorasahan	Govt. Basic School, Bhelwa Circle
19	2010-11	E. Champaran	Dhaka	H/S, Dhaka
20	2010-11	E. Champaran	Phenhara	H/S, Phenhara
21	2010-11	E. Champaran	Chiraiya	M.S. H/S, Chiraiya
22	2010-11	E. Champaran	Patahi	H/S, Patahi
23	2009-10	Gaya	Fatehpur	H/S. Fatehpur
24	2009-10	Gaya	wazirganj	H/S. Wazirgznj
25	2010-11	Gaya	Manpur	H.S. Rasalpur
26	2010-11	Gaya	Bodhgaya	H.S. Bodhgaya
27	2010-11	Gaya	Belaganj	A.H.S. Belaganj
28	2010-11	Gaya	Tikari	Govt. Basic School, Bhawanpur
29	2010-11	Gaya	Konch	G.H.S. Konch
30	2010-11	Gaya	Paraiya	A.H.S. Paraiya
31	2010-11	Gaya	Dobhi	Govt. Basic School, Bajaura
32	2010-11	Gaya	Mohanpur	H.S. Mohanpur
33	2010-11	Gaya	Amas	H.S. Amas
34	2010-11	Gaya	Goruva	H.S. Bharsanthu
35	2010-11	Gaya	Khijarsarai	H.S. Khijarsarai
36	2010-11	Gaya	Chandouti	H.S. Chandaouti
37	2009-10	Jahanabad	vlakhadumpur	Govt. Basic School, Meera Bigha
38	2009-10	Jahanabad	rlulashganj	Govt. Basic School, Dogra
39	2009-10	Kaimur	Mohaniya	Govt. Basic School, Mohaniya
40	2009-10	Kaimur	3habhua	H/S. Akhlashpur
41	2009-10	Kalmur	Durgawati	H/S. Kampura

1	2	3	4	5
42	2010-11	Katihar	Falka	Govt. Basic School, Mangha
43	2010-11	Khagaria	Beldaur	Gandhi H/S, Beldaur
44	2010-11	Khagaria	Chautham	Brahma H/S, Pipra
45	2010-M	Madhubani	Basopatti	Govt. Basic School, Sukhasi
46	2010-11	Madhubani	Bisfi	Govt. Basic School, Simari
47	2010-11	Madhubani	Harlakhi	Govt. Basic School, Hisar
48	2010-11	Madhubani	Madhawapur	Govt. Basic School, Rema
49	2010-11	Madhubani	Babubarhi	J.N. H/S, Babubarhi
50	2010-11	Madhubani	Pandaul	Govt. Basic School, Maukarampur
51	2010-11	Madhubani	Rajnagar	Govt. Basic School, Nakati
52	2010-11	Madhubani	Ghowardiha	High School, Devadh
53	2010-11	Madhubani	Laukhi	High School, Laukhi
54	2010-11	Madhubani	Phulparas	High School, Phulparas
55	2010-11	Madhubani	Jainagar	High School, Jainagar
56	2010-11	Madhubani	Kaluahi	High School, Narar
57	2009-10	Munger	Dharhara	Govt. Basic School, Ghatwari
58	2009-10	Munger	H.Kharagpur	Govt. Basic School, Khand Bihari
59	2009-10	Nawada	Sirdala	H/S. Sirdala
60	2009-10	Nawada	Rajouli	H/S.Chiraita
61	2009-10	Nawada	Hisua	Govt. Basic School Wagodar
62	2010-11	Nawada	Kawakol	Govt. Basic School, Baraun Bajitpur
63	2010-11	Nawada	Roh	Inter School, Roh
64	2010-11	Nawada	Meskaur	Inter School, Meskaur
65	2010-11	Patna	Bihta	R.T.P. H/S, Bihta
66	2010-11	Patna	Athmalgoal	Govt. High School Karjan Surajpura
67	2010-11	Rohtas	Bikramganj	Govt. Basic School, Kabhai
68	2010-11	Rohtas	Suryapura	R.R. H.S. Suryappura
69	2010-11	Rohtas	Dawath	R.P.S. HS.Kabai, Dawath
70	2010-11	Rohtas	Kochas	H.S. Kochas
71	2010-11	Rohtas	Dinara	M.H.S. Basdihan, Dinara
72	2009-10	Saharsa	Sonbarsha	High School Sonbarsha

1	2	3	4	5
73	2009-10	Saharsa	Sonbarsha	Govt. Basic School Surath
74	2009-10	Sheohar	Sheohar	Govt. Basic School Bishahi
75	2009-10	Sheohar	Purnahiya	H/S. Sonoul Sultan
76	2010-11	Sitamarhi	Riga	T.R.N.H.S, Sahbajpur Kharsan
77	2010-11	Sitamarhi	Parsauni	Govt. Basic School, Raghopur Bhakhari
78	2010-11	Sitamarhi	Nanpur	Govt. Basic School, Janipur
79	2010-11	Sitamarhi	Chorout	S.L.N.S H/S, Chorout
80	2010-11	Sitamarhi	Bajpatti	S.R.P.N. H/S, Bajpatti
81	2010-11	Sitamarhi	Majorganj	J.B. H/S, Majorganj
82	2010-11	Supaul	Raghopur	L.S. H/S, Simrahi Bazar, Raghopur
83	2010-11	Supaul	Chatapur	S.S. H/S, Sukhpur
84	2009-10	Vaishali	Jandaha	R.B.S. Loma
85	2009-10	Vaishali	Patepur	Govt. Basic School Bardiha
86	2009-10	Vaishali	Hajipur	Govt. Basic School Jagdishpur
87	2009-10	Vaishali	vlahua	Ms. Singhara
88	2010-11	W. Champaran	Piprasi	Govt. Basic School, Manjhariya
89	2010-11	W. Champaran	vladhubani	Ms. Tamkuhwa

[English]

PF Contribution

286. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AMD EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Trustees of Employees Provident Fund Organization is considering a proposal to reduce the share of mandatory contribution by employers' to 10 per cent each from 12 per cent of the incomes as of now and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the three trade unions have opposed the said proposal on the grounds that this will dilute these social security schemes;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the EPFO is also considering to raise the investment limit in Exchange Traded Funds to 15 per cent from 10 per cent; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) An agenda item for lowering the rate of contribution under Employees' Provident Funds; and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF & MP) Act, 1952 from the present 12 per cent to 10 per cent was deliberated in the 218th meeting of the Central Board of Trustees (CBT), Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) held on 27.05.2017.

The employees', employers' and State Government representatives were against reducing the rate of contribution from 12 per cent to 10 per cent. Thereafter, no further action has been taken in the matter.

(d) and (e) The investment limit in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) has been raised from 10 per cent to 15 per cent by the CBT, EPF in its 218th meeting held on 27.05.2017.

Schemes for Grants to Cultural Organisations

287. SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for providing grants to cultural organizations and if so, the salient features thereof;

(b) the number of such organizations which have benefited under the scheme during the last three years and the current year along with the details of their activities; and

(c) the amount of funds made available to these organizations during the said period, organization- wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes Madam. The Ministry of Culture administers a Scheme namely 'Scheme of Financial Assistance for Promotion of Art and Culture' under which financial assistance is given to cultural organizations for propagation and dissemination of Performing Arts. The Scheme which has five (05) components ie. (i) Repertory Grant (ii) Financial Assistance to Cultural organizations with National Presence(iii) Cultural Function and Production Grant (iv) Financial Assistance for Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of Himalayas and (v) Financial Assistance for the Development of Buddhist/Tibetan Arts and Culture is mandated to provide grant-in-aid to cultural organizations for organizing seminars, conference, festivals, research workshops, exhibitions, imparting training to Artists by their respective Guru and to organizations engaged in development and preservations of cultural heritage of the Himalayas and development of Buddhist/Tibetan Culture and Art.

(b) The total number of organizations provided grant-in-aid for the above said purpose under the above said Scheme during the last three financial years and current financial year is given below:

2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (till date)
1925	3148	2838	1796

The organizations which receive grant-in-aid undertake various cultural activities such as organizing seminars, exhibitions, festivals, production on any subject important to the preservation or promotion of Cultural heritage of India. In addition to this, the organizations receiving grant-in-aid are involved in imparting training to Artists by their respective Gurus, and preserving and developing cultural heritage of the Himalayas and development of Buddhist/Tibetan Culture and Art.

(c) The amount of funds made available to such cultural organizations during the last three years and current financial years is given below:

2014-15 (In Lakhs)	2015-16 (In Lakhs)	2016-17 (In Lakhs)	2017-18 (till date) (In Lakhs)
6301.45	9044.68	10599.86	5063.86

Regulations for e-Commerce

288. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any specific guidelines/regulations for business through e-commerce, mobile commerce, teleshopping and online business module and if so, the details thereof, segmentwise; and

(b) whether the Government has any specific data about business through e-commerce, mobile commerce, teleshopping and through online, if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, segment-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Information Technology Act 2000 provides legal recognition for the transactions carried out by means of electronic data interchange and other means of electronic communication, commonly referred to as "Electronic Commerce", which involve the use of alternatives to paper based methods of communication and storage of information. The e-commerce companies have to comply with the Companies Act and other applicable laws of the country. Such companies with FDI can operate only in activities which are specifically permitted as per the 'Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of

2017', which is available at the website of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion at www.dipp.nic.in. Further, activities of e-commerce companies inter alia involve compliance of Shops and Establishment Act of the State concerned.

Furthermore, Consumer Protection Act, 1986, has been enacted to better protect the interests of the consumers. It covers all goods and services and all mode of transactions including e-commerce. Under the provision of said Act, a three tier quasi-judicial mechanism, called Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission/ Forum, has been set up at the district, State and National levels to provide simple, quick and inexpensive redressal to consumer disputes.

(b) No specific data about business through e-commerce is centrally maintained. However, data on FDI equity inflows in e-commerce sector for three financial year wise is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	FDI in US$ million
1	2015-16	0.13
2	2016-17	0.76
3	2017-18 Apr-Oct	7.95
	Grand Total	8.84

Permanent Campuses of UTs

289. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the newly set up Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) do not have permanent campuses and suffering with inadequate infrastructure;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has taken any initiative to make these new IITs at par with the old IITs in all respects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) Pursuant to Budget Announcements 2014-15 and 2015-16, 6 new IITs in Tiputati (Andhra Pradesh), Palakkad (Kerala), Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir), Goa (Goa), Bhilai (Chhattisgarh) and Dharwad (Karnataka) have been established. The academic session of IIT-Tirupati and IIT-Palakkad started in 2015.-16 and that of remaining four IITs from 2016-17. Although all these IITs are presently operating from temporary campuses, they are provided with adequate infrastructure such as classrooms, labs, equipment and hostels. Further, Government on 24.10.2017 has approved projects for construction of their Permanent Campuses at a total cost of Rs.7002.42 crore over a period of three years from 2017-18 to 2019-20. Adequate provision has been made in the budgets for this purpose.

Engineering Colleges

290. SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of students getting enrolled in engineering colleges has been dipping due to a near stagnated job market and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether one out of three engineering graduates is not getting campus placements due to lack of required skill and knowledge of specific jobs; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The details of the students getting enrolled in AICTE approved engineering colleges and their average placement percentage for the last three academic years is as follows:

Sl. No.	Academic Year	Sanctioned Intake	Enrolled students	No. of students placed	Average Placement
1.	2014-15	39,61,662	21,38,023	6,68,965	42.48%
2.	2015-16	38,35,795	20,76,395	6,97,233	42.97%
3.	2016-17	37,01,674	19,32,644	6,40,573	N.A.

The filling up of seats in engineering colleges is dependent on demand-supply situation which is attributed to location of the institute, academic and infrastructural facilities and placement prospects.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. As per the record maintained by AICTE, the average placement percentage for engineering students has risen from 42.48% in 2014-15 to 42.97% in 2015-16. The average placement numbers do not take into account the students who get off-campus placement opportunities, opt for higher studies and get self-employed in start-ups.

In order to revamp the engineering curriculum and to impart the requisite skill set to the students to enhance the employability of engineering students, AICTE has approved an action plan with the following objectives:

i) Induction Training.

ii) Revision of Curriculum.

iii) Mandatory Internships.

iv) Industry Readiness.

v) Mandatory Accreditation.

Further, AICTE is implementing schemes namely National Employment Enhancement Mission (NEEM) and Employability Enhancement Training Program (EETP) to enhance the employability of the students. In addition, AICTE has also partnered with Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Govt of India, Internshala, NETiit and LinkedIn to provide internship opportunities and industry exposure to students for aligning their technical knowhow with industry requirements.

[Translation]

Cultural Events at Tourist Places

291. SHRI RODMAL NAGAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to make tourist places more attractive and to promote them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to formulate a scheme through which cultural events and programmes like band-baja and dance may be organized in the evening at tourist places and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (c) To make tourist places more attractive, the Government has formulated many schemes including extending Central Financial Assistance to States/UTs for:

1) Organising Fairs and Festivals and Tourism related events scheme.

2) Shopping Festivals inter-connected with Rural Tourism and Handicrafts scheme.

Under the Fairs and Festivals and Tourist related Events Scheme, fairs, festivals and events should be selected by States/UTs based on their tourism potential. States are extended Central Financial Assistance for a maximum ceiling of Rs.50.00 lakh per year and UTs Rs.30.00 lakh per year. Central Financial Assistance is provided only for the following items:-

i) Creation of semi permanent structures.

ii) Production of posters, pamphlets, advertisement in newspaper and production of films.

iii) Remuneration of artists.

iv) Sitting arrangements, lighting, sound, board and lodging, transportation, hiring of space and other similar activities.

Central Financial Assistance up to a maximum of Rs.30.00 lakh per host state per year is extended to States/UTs for Shopping Festivals interconnected with Rural Tourist and Handicrafts with an aim to create a large platform for showcasing the cultural heritage and tourism products of the country. The host state will coordinate/collaborate with other State Governments, Handicrafts & Handloom Commissioners, the Ministry of Culture and the stakeholders from the private sector for participation. The cultural presentation should be coordinated through zonal cultural centres. Central

Financial Assistance is for development of Mela Ground (Erection of stalls, pathway, landscaping, open air theatre, sound & light, gates, public convenience, etc.).

[English]

Deployment of Tourist Police

292. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the existing security and safety mechanisms at various renowned tourist destinations of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to create a dedicated security force or tourist police to check crimes against tourists especially foreign tourists;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has identified/ proposes to identify the most vulnerable tourist spots where such incidents happen more frequently; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (e) The safety and security of the tourists both domestic and foreign is the primary responsibility of the concerned State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

Identification of vulnerable spots in various States and Union Territories from the safety point of view of tourists also is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations.

Multi-skilling Institutes in Tribal Districts

293. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to set up multi-skilling institutes in tribal concentrated districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and specially in Maharashtra State; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to build a framework suited to the various skill needs and requirements of tribal people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) There is no plan of Ministry of Tribal Affairs to setup multi-skilling institutes meant only for tribal concentrated districts. However, Ministry of Skill Development and Enterprise has planned to set up 1500 Pradhan Mantri-Multi-Skilled Industrial Training Institutes in unserved blocks/underserved areas with active participation of Industry/Private partners. The proposed institutes are planned in unserved blocks/underserved areas across country including tribal concentrated areas. The scheme has been formulated in consultation with all ministries including the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and is under the process of Government approval in Ministry of Skill Development and Enterprise.

[Translation]

Funds allocated for Development of Chitrakoot Dam

294. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has released any funds for tourism related development in Kalinjar and Chitrakoot dham in Banda and Chitrakoot districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism to the State of Uttar Pradesh under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme for Development of Chitrakoot and Banda are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) All the above projects are at different stages of implementation.

Statement

The projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism to the State of Uttar Pradesh under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme for Development of Chitrakoot and Banda are as below:

Sl. No.	Thematic Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
1	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh.	69.45
2	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit -II (Bijnor- Meerut- Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat- Banda- Ghazipur- Salempur-Ghosi- Balia- Ambedkar Nagar- Aligarh- Fatehpur- Deoria- Mahoba-Sonbhadra- Chandauli- Mishrikh-Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh.	62.96
3	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-MarharDham (Sant Kabir Nagar)-Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)-MavaharSthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut).	41.51
	Total		173.92

[English]

Funds for Institutions

295. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request from the State Government of Telangana to expedite the release of necessary funds to the central institutions established in the State for construction of their own buildings and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken any decision for early release of funds for the purpose and if so, the details thereof, institution-wise;

(c) whether the Government has made any other initiatives in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Ministry for early release of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) No Madam. This Ministry has not received any request from the State Government of Telangana to expedite the release of necessary funds to the Central Institutions established in the State. The release of funds are made based on the actual expenditure/ utilization of funds in previous quarters and the unspent/ deficit balance available with the individual Institutions. However, an amount of Rs 77.78 Crore and Rs. 321.39 Crore have already been released to NIT Warangal and IIT Hyderabad respectively, during the current financial year i.e 2017-18.

Financial Assistance for Development of Classical Languages

296. SHRIMATI P.K. SREEMATHI TEACHER: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had declared Malayalam as classical language and has allotted financial assistance to the State of Kerala for upliftment of Malayalam language and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to give financial support to the State of Kerala for further development of the classical language Malayalam; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with financial support given to the State Governments for development of classical languages during the years 2016-17 and 2017-18?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

(DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Malayalam has been declared as a classical language by the Government on 8th August, 2013. The following benefits are provided to classical languages:

(i) Two major annual international awards for scholar of eminence in that Classical Language

(ii) Opening of a certain number of Professional Chairs, to start with at least in the Central Universities.

(iii) A Centre of Excellence of Studies in classical languages to be set up.

As regards Item No. (i) above, a decision was taken to confer these awards from the year 2016. A Selection Committee constituted for the purpose has given its recommendations and the recommendations are under process. As regards item No. (ii), UGC was requested to open the Professional Chairs, and UGC in its meeting dated 4.2.2016 approved the proposal. As regards Item No. (iii), in 2014, the then Chief Minister of Kerala requested the then Minister of Human Resource Development to open the Centre at Thiruvananthapuram. The then Minister of Human Resource Development requested them to allot suitable land for the purpose. Thus, the matter is taken up in consolation with State Government of Kerala.

There is no provision to allocate funds to the State Governments for the development of a classical language. The development works on these classical languages are usually carried by constituting a Centre (as in (iii) above) under the Central Government. After constitution of such a Centre, the funds are allocated to them.

(b) and (c) Under the above Scheme, no funds are allocated to State Governments.

[Translation]

Additional Rooms for Schools

297. SHRI TAMRADHWAJ SAHU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made payment for previously constructed additional rooms for the upper primary and primary schools for the financial year 2014-15 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of the places in the country for which payment for additional rooms constructed previously has not been made; and

(d) the time by which payment for additional rooms constructed previously is likely to be made to the States including to the State of Chhattisgarh along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) scheme, Ministry of Human Resource Development supports State Governments and UT Territory (UT) Administrations for creation and augmentation of infrastructural facilities including construction of additional classrooms (ACRs) in the Government elementary schools, according to the Budgetary provision and norms of the scheme. The requirement of infrastructural facilities in schools are worked out every year by the respective State/UT on incremental basis depending on their need and priority and reflected in their Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B). The infrastructural facilities including ACRs sanctioned to a State/UT, which are not completed in the given year, are carried over as spill over by States/UTs in the subsequent year, subject to appraisal and approval of the Ministry.

Since the inception of SSA in 2001, 18.87 lakh ACRs have been sanctioned to States and UTs, out of which they have reported construction of 17.90 lakh ACRs by September, 2017. The details of funds released to States/UTs including Chhattisgarh for various approved activities including construction of ACRs, during the last three years under SSA are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of funds released to States and UTs during the past three years under SSA

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	147.21	359.46	479.14
2	Andhra Pradesh	154566.67	66810.81	63302.18

1	2	3	4	5
3	Arunachal Pradesh	33607.82	18179.44	19956.64
4	Assam	97782.19	100464.64	87652.30
5	Bihar	216336.04	251557.32	270688.45
6	Chandigarh	3893.53	3521.82	3333.56
7	Chhattisgarh	92705.34	62219.70	59262.77
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	911.74	594.91	1068.37
9	Daman and Diu	72.77	78.38	300.00
10	Delhi	6223.74	7293.81	8306.20
11	Goa	1310.39	813.58	869.11
12	Gujarat	78476.49	61563.83	77740.52
13	Haryana	42110.65	34501.21	32000.88
14	Himachal Pradesh	12547.30	12139.13	12825.46
15	Jammu and Kashmir	51276.51	129980.55	107250.05
16	Jharkhand	75775.18	55863.31	50945.73
17	Karnataka	66213.52	41759.34	54495.51
18	Kerala	21844.02	12858.86	11316.74
19	Lakshadweep	58.83	139.55	239.87
20	Madhya Pradesh	149094.91	160197.85	154455.08
21	Maharashtra	58288.54	41225.28	60369.65
22	Manipur	21465.81	18355.46	4405.31
23	Meghalaya	20404.52	16626.96	20067.01
24	Mizoram	14739.70	9437.51	10934.31
25	Nagaland	20568.74	8739.53	10725.35
26	Odisha	66695.51	82081.65	70423.00
27	Puducherry	100.00	583.14	304.68
28	Punjab	36215.99	30003.82	30002.69
29	Rajasthan	248041.55	193462.09	182578.48
30	Sikkim	4526.13	4054.36	3479.24
31	Tamil Nadu	135819.79	82111.73	82111.30
32	Telangana	81406.78	21776.01	41776.09
33	Tripura	19800.14	16956.97	19190.95
34	Uttar Pradesh	449867.53	505434.32	505433.98
35	Uttarakhand	22880.57	22588.40	25268.98
36	West Bengal	97240.30	84679.41	82185.33
	Total	2403016.41	2159014.12	2165744.89

[English]

Awarding Prize to Travel Books in Hindi

298. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing any scheme for awarding prize to travel books written in Hindi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time since when the scheme is being implemented along with the total number of books awarded prize during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the prize amount of the same is less as compared to Hindi book writing prize scheme in the other Ministries;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to increase the same and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Tourism Implementing an award Scheme to give prizes for Original book writing in Hindi on the Subject related to tourism namely Rahul Sankrityayan Pryatan Puraskar Yojna.

(b) Ministry of Tourism implementing this Scheme Vide resolution No. E-11017/5/98-Hindi Published in Part 1 Vol. I since 2001. Under this Scheme four prizes (1st, 2nd, 3rd and Consolation) are given every year, details of which are as under:

Year	No. of Prizes
2013-14	4 Prizes were given.
2014-15	4 Prizes were given.
2015-16	Books sent to evaluation committee for evaluation.
2016-17	Proposal for giving advertisement has been sent to Integrated Finance for their Financial Sanction.

(c) Ministry does not maintain such details.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) At present no such proposal is under consideration.

Inter Board Working Group

299. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up an Inter Board Working Group (IBWG) comprising eight Boards to work out details for stepping up of moderation and upward revision or spiking of marks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said step has been taken by the Government after Delhi High Court has restrained CBSE with its moderation policy;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government is also working on common curriculum and if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) A meeting to review the Policy of Moderation of marks to avoid spiking of marks was convened by the Secretary(School Education & Literacy) on 24th April, 2017 with State Education Secretaries and Chairman of State Boards including CBSE. In the meeting all State Boards decided to constitute Inter Board Working Group (IBWG) comprising of Chairman, Board of Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Manipur, ICSE with Chairman, CBSE as the Convener of the IBWG.

(c) and (d) The High Court of Delhi in W.P.(C)4519/ 2017 & CM No. 19732/2017 dated 23rd May, 2017 ordered that so far evaluation of the current students who have undertaken CBSE Class X and Class XII examination in the year 2017, the respondents shall follow the declared policy of 2016 including the moderation policy which was in vogue on the date when they submitted their application forms. The above orders of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi were compiled by the CBSE.

(e) No Madam.

Skill Training as per Global Standards

300. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to focus on skill training as per global standards and the trainees would be awarded certificates from International Awarding Bodies (IAB) for overseas placements; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) Government of India is keen to bridge the global shortage of labour force in the coming years by reaping the demographic dividend of young Indian labour force. To meet this objective, Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship under the "Skill India" Mission is setting up India International Skill Centres (IISCs) to provide skill trainings and certification benchmarked to International Standards.

Candidates enrolled in IISCs are awarded joint certificates (subject to successful completion of training and passing of assessments) which are also endorsed by International Awarding Bodies. In the pilot phase of the IISC program, one International Awarding Body has been on-boarded to conduct assessments and award certificates.

[Translation]

Hostels for Youngesters

301. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Pradhan Mantri Skill Development Centres being run across the country at present along with the details thereof, State/District-wise;

(b) whether the Government is considering to set up hostels for the youngsters coming for training from rural areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there is any scheme for giving priority to the skilled youngsters in Government and private sector jobs and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) does not mandate establishment of Skill development centres but enables large number of prospective youth for taking Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training centers (TCs) throughout the country.

Under the PMKVY 2015-16, about 13,000 Training Centres were involved for imparting skill training. However, under PMKVY 2016-20, the registration of TC is being done under single window IT application known as SMART. Under PMKVY 2016-20, as on 29.01.2018, about 7,549 TCs are operational. The State/UT-wise number of operational training centres are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) PMKVY 2016-2020 does not mandate setting up of skill center hostel for training. However, there is a provision for boarding and lodging payout in case of residential training. The payouts are made directly to the training provider as per the guideline. Boarding and lodging allowance is provided for the candidate under the following condition:

- Candidates from Jammu and Kashmir, North East has moved out of the region for training
- Candidates from LWE region has moved outside from district for training
- Candidates residing in special areas have moved out of the region
- Payout be made to the PwD candidates undertaking residential courses irrespective of training

(d) Under PMKVY (2016-20), industries are actively participating as training partner/centre in training-cum-placement activities of the country. Scheme incentivises TCs for facilitating placement of the trained/skilled candidates. TCs are mandated to organise placement/Rozgar Mela and to ensure participation of local industry with the diverse sector of the country. Till now, 5.4 lakh candidates have been placed in various sectors under PMKVY.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of Operational Training Centers under PMKVY 2016-20 is as under:

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Operational TCs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	148
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	118
4.	Bihar	249
5.	Chandigarh	15
6.	Chhattisgarh	87
7.	Delhi	239
8.	Goa	4
9.	Gujarat	136
10.	Haryana	791
11.	Himachal Pradesh	75
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	166
13.	Jharkhand	89
14.	Karnataka	119
15.	Kerala	149
16.	Madhya Pradesh	675
17.	Maharashtra	214
18.	Manipur	12
19.	Meghalaya	9
20.	Nagaland	7
21.	Odisha	198
22.	Puducherry	12
23.	Punjab	457
24.	Rajasthan	1145
25.	Sikkim	5
26.	Tamil Nadu	432
27.	Telangana	182
28.	Tripura	31
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1465
30.	Uttarakhand	104
31.	West Bengal	215
	Grand Total	7549

[English]

National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS)

302. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data about the amount received for the disposal of the answer sheets for the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) Examinations during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details of the amount deposited in the banks, date-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any data of the weight of answer sheets dispatched to Gujarat for the Examinations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT wise during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) Tabular sheet containing the detail is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The details of answer books dispatched to the examination centres for the Gujarat State are as under:

Exams Held	No. of Sec. copies dispatched	No. of Sr. Sec.copies dispatched	Total Weight (in KG)
Apr-2013	4190	4890	4589
Oct-2013	3920	3170	3545
Apr-2014	7650	6100	6936
Oct-2014	7210	3820	5515
Apr-2015	11150	9050	10211
Oct-2015	13580	8650	11115
Apr-2016	15900	12360	14253
Oct-2016	15790	10490	14818
Apr-2017	20650	15640	18145
Oct-2017	20910	14820	24087

(d) State/UT-wise tabular sheet containing the detailed is attached as Statement-I.

Statement

State/UT-wise and Date-wise details of amount deposited in the bank during the last five years

Region	Date of Deposit	Amount (in Rs.)
1	2	3
Allahabad	02.04.2013	52850.00
	04.10.2013	51568.00
	31.03.2014	37467.00
	14.07.2014	2000.00
	23.09.2014	39416.00
	06.04.2015	28577.00
	02.08.2017	59772.00
Bengaluru	27.03.2013	11066.00
	16.01.2014	3370.00
	18.03.2014	9225.00
	26.09.2014	3788.00
	31.03.2015	6480.00
	21.11.2016	22841.00
	07.11.2017	18433.00
	13.01.2018	14645.00
Bhopal	05.03.2013 & 15.03.2013	27326.00
	15.03.2014 & 28.03.2014	42166.00
	19.08.2014 & 05.09.2014	28000.00
	09.02.2015	76244.00
Bhubaneswar	03.04.2013	68132.00
	19.11.2013	60350.00
	29.05.2014	30454.00
	23.04.2015	77064.00
	01.04.2016	31231.00
	22.04.2016	
	21.10.2016	20402.00

1	2	3
Chandigarh	Jan.2012	29647.00
	May 2012	113100.00
	July 2012	7685.00
	Nov. 2012	154413.00
	May 2013	117176.00
	July 2013	17365.00
	Sept. 2013	108720.00
	March 2013	120173.00
	Sept. 2014	105683.00
	March 2015	96380.00
	Sept. 2016	163450.00
	Feb. 2017	31150.00
	May 2017	47775.00
	Oct. 2017	39200.00
Dehradun	2014	142120.00
	2015	73659.00
	13.05.2016	57090.00
	01.02.2016	60188.00
	13.04.2017	45059.00
	18.01.2017	16402.00
	13.01.2017	50000.00
	17.01.2018	52710.00
Delhi	2013	541736.00
	2014	1121940.00
	2015	143129.00
	16.08.2017	599654.00
	09.11.2017	238635.00
Dharamshala	27.03.2015	38032.00
	31.07.2015	40425.00
	29.09.2016	55232.00
	10.10.2017	82517.00
Gandhi Nagar	07.10.13	Rs.6200/-
	17.04.14	Rs.8038/-
	01.10.14	Rs.6100/-
	18.06.15	Rs.6292/-
	29.04.16	Rs.7600/-
	17.08.16	Rs.4385/-
	04.07.17	Rs.16275/-
	16.10.17	Rs.9200/-
	Not taken up	
Guwahati	15.11.2014	9328.00
	09.05.2017	244832.00
	19.08.2017	180000.00
Hyderabad	12.08.2014	140312.50
	15.05.2015	70982.80
	22.03.2017	41580.00
Jaipur	2013	46512.00
	2013	96621.00
	2014	47748.00
	2014	94713.00
	2015	56323.00
	2015	66968.00
	2016	66185.00
Kochi	24.12.2011	1330.00
	24.12.2011	4594.00
	16.10.2012	4138.00
	16.10.2012	41087.00
	05.09.2013	2528.00
	05.09.2013	67953.00
	04.08.2014	90455.00
	04.08.2014	95392.00
	01.09.2016	131885.00
	09.10.2017	137444.00
Kolkata	20.03.2014	252577.00

1	2	3
	14.06.2016	184822.00
Patna	05.05.2012	5000.00
	08.05.2012	49814.00
	18.07.2012	51265.00
	31.12.2015	50000.00
	05.01.2016	160000.00
	06.01.2016	120080.00
	30.01.2016	200000.00
	16.05.2016	1350.00
	09.03.2017	50000.00
	20.06.2017	40000.00
	21.06.2017	60000.00
	27.06.2017	19000.00
	28.06.2017	6000.00
	30.06.2017	1684.00
	16.12.2017	25000.00
	19.12.2017	40000.00
	22.12.2017	13615.00
Pune	2012	72063.00
	2013	437072.00
	2014	70539.00
	2015	8928.00
	2016	122951.00
	2017	75194.00
Raipur	03.02.2015	18849.00
	18.08.2015	6220.00
Ranchi	20 & 21.09.2014	36788.00
	06.04.2015	147015.00
-	02.09.2015	23201.6
	06.10.2016	33220.35
	23.03.2017	30345.00
	13.11.2017	16716.00
Vishakhapatnam	21.04.2014	7928.50
	11.12.2014	2030.10
	22.12.2015	848.40
	03.10.2016	4949.00

[Translation]

Schemes for Promotion of Tourism

303. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the share of foreign as well as domestic tourists respectively in the Indian tourism;

(b) the specific steps taken at international level by the Government to promote tourism in the country; and

(c) the details of the specific steps taken for dissemination of information about the heritage sites of world fame located in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) The share of Domestic Tourist Visits (1613.55 million) and Foreign Tourist visits (24.71 million) in Indian Tourism was 98.49% and 1.51% respectively during 2016.

(b) Government of India has taken various steps at international level to boost tourism in the country, which inter-alia include the following:

i. The Ministry of Tourism releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international markets to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country.

ii. Promotions are also undertaken through the Social Media accounts of the Ministry.

iii. The India tourism Offices abroad undertake various promotional activities in important and potential tourist generating markets overseas with the objective of showcasing India's tourism potential. These include participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organising road shows, Know India seminars & workshops; organizing and supporting

Indian food and cultural festivals; etc.

iv. E- Visa facility extended to citizens of 163 countries.

v. The Incredible India 2.0 campaign launched with market specific promotional plans and content creation.

vi. 24x7 Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline 1800111363 launched in 12 International Languages including Hindi and English.

vii. Promotion of Niche products like Cruise, Adventure, Medical, Wellness, Golf, Polo, Eco, Film and Meeting Incentives Conference and Exhibition (MICE).

(c) The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination in the international markets. As part of its promotional activities, the Ministry releases campaigns in the international markets under the Incredible India brand-line to showcase various tourism destinations and products including its heritage sites.

[English]

Underwater study of Ram Setu Project

304. DR.C. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) hether it is true that Indian Archaeological experts met and discussed with Sri Lankan authorities regarding underwater study of Ram Setu project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the outcome of the discussion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. As per available record no such discussion has taken place on this matter.

Fine on Schools

305. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has slapped a fine of Rs. 50,000 on its 2077 affiliated schools across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that under the mandatory disclosure order, all CBSE schools have to make details public under 130 heads; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Board vide circular no. CBSE/AFF/4/CIRCULAR/2016 dated 10.11.2016 has sought information from schools under Online Affiliated School Information System (OASIS) for obtaining various information for use of Board in academic, examination and training purposes. As on 20.01.2017, 2077 schools had not submitted the requisite data due to which a fine of Rs.50,000 was imposed. Subsequently, schools coming under Government category were exempted from the fine.

(b) and (c) As per the above mentioned circular, all CBSE schools submit various details under 133 heads every year.

Impact of GST and Demonetisation on Exports and Imports

306. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any analysis on the impact of GST and demonetization on the country's exports and imports and the manufacturing sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the export and import rates in the last three years; and

(c) the details of the revenue generation from major industrial sectors during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) No Madam. The country's exports and imports and the manufacturing sector are impacted by a number of factors including structural, external, fiscal and monetary factors (which is partly reflected in demonetization). Therefore it is not possible to pinpoint the impact of demonetization and GST on the country's exports and imports and manufacturing sector.

However, India's Merchandise and Services Import and Export data for the Financial Years 2015-16 and 2016-17 along with growth rate is as under:

Value (in US $ Million

Financial Year	Import				Export			
	Merchandise	G rowth	Services	Growth	Merchan dise	Growth	Services	Growth
2015-16	381006	-14.96	85717	+5.04	262290	-15.48	155136	-3.26
2016-17	384356	+0.88	95469	+ 11.37	275852	+5.17	160683	+3.58

Import and Export data of Merchandise Sectors (upto December 2017) and Services Sectors (upto November 2017) along with growth rate for current Financial Year 2017-18 (month-wise) is as under:

Import

Value (in US$ Million)

Month	Merchandise			*Services		
	2017-18	2016-17	Growth	2017-18	2016-17	Growth
April	38208	25689	+48.73	7222	7183	+0.54
May	38315	28286	+35.46	7615	7922	-3.88
June	36982	30917	+ 19.62	7457	8389	-11.11
July	33973	29305	+15.97	7334	7409	-1.01
August	35613	29303	+21.36	8658	8054	+7.50
September	37624	31839	+ 18.18	8450	8304	+ 1.76
October	37097	34495	+7.60	8700	7680	+ 13.28
November	40011	33462	+ 19.57	9647	8323	+ 15.91
December	41883	34602	+21.04			
Total (April-December)	339706	277898	+22.24			
*Total (April-November)				65083	63264	+2.88

Export

Value (in US $ Million)

Month	Merchandise			*Services		
	2017-18	2016-17	Growth	2017-18	2016-17	Growth
April	24594	20863	+17.87	12904	12908	-0.03
May	23978	22407	+6.97	13430	13460	-0.22
June	23059	22656	+2.00	13388	13322	+0.50
July	22350	21692	+3.18	13178	12775	+3.15
August	23523	21597	+8.89	13701-	13381	+2.39
September	28727	22768	+26.19	13732	13773	-0.30
October	22815	23361	-1.33	14152	13113	+7.92
November	25924	20066	+29.19	15392	13338	+15.40
December	27069	24056	+12.52			
Total (April-December)	222039	199466	+11.32			
*Total (April-November)				109877	106070	+3.59

Note: Figures pertaining to the current Financial Year 2017-18 are provisional. Source: DGCI&S

The growth of gross value added at constant basic prices for manufacturing sector of the economy up to second quarter (Q2) of 2017-18 is given in the table below:

Sector	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17				2017-18	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Manufacturing	10.8	7.9	10.7	7.7	8.2	5.3	1.2	7.0

Note: As per estimates released by Central Statistics Office.

Details of revenue generated from central excise & customs duty during the last 12 months is as under:

Sl. No.	Month	Central Excise (in Rs. Crore)	Customs Duty [On Export/ Import] (in Rs. Crore)
1	2	3	4
1	December, 2016	33159	18820
2	January, 2017	34089	18974
3	February, 2017	31927	18797
4	March, 2017	35386	21665
5	April, 2017	31817	20764
6	May, 2017	34150	22051
7	June, 2017	25007	21147
8	*July, 2017	21150	30327
9	*August, 2017	18960	31535
10	*September, 2017	18191	31217
11	*October, 2017	17367	29536
12	*November, 2017	18127	28631

Note: * w.e.f 1st July, 2017 the CVD/SAD on Imports, Non-Petroleum component of Central Excise duty and complete Service Tax have been subsumed under GST. The Customs duty on Imports from July - November, 2017 are inclusive of IGST and GST Compensation Cess.

Source: Department of Revenue.

Facilities around the Qutab Minar

307. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Qutub Minar complex is the most visited archaeological monument and heritage site in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the year - wise statistics of the tourists who visited the said monument during the past three years;

(c) whether the monument displays the happy fusion of the Hindu and Afghani architectural styles with stripping from other monuments as well as the Iron Pillar translocated from Udaigiri and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has provided basic amenities to the visiting tourists around this monument and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether there is any damage caused to the sand - stone due to excessive pollution and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes Madam, Qutb Minar complex is one of the most visited archaeological monuments in the country.

(b) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) There is no archaeological evidence of the original location of Iron Pillar.The Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque makes the beginning of Islamic architecture in India, an inscription on lintel of entrance recording materials from other buildings used in construction, but no evidence of their names or location.

(d) The Archaeological Survey of India has provided basic amenities like toilet, drinking water, signages, ramps, braille texts, free wi-fi facilities and illumination.

(e) No, Madam.

Statement

Detail of Footfall at Qutb Minar during the last three years

Footfall at Qutb Minar	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Indian visitor	3262082	3443930	3017380
Foreigner visitor	289687	300481	258727
Total	3551769	3744411	3276107

Welfare and Development of Tribal Population

308. SHRI ANOOP MISHRA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes / programmes being implemented by the Government for the welfare and development of tribal population in the country including Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) whether the said schemes / programmes particularly Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) have achieved the desired results and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for overall development of tribal people across the country, which includes support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, skill development, livelihood etc. Major part of infrastructure development and provision of basic amenities in tribal areas/regions in the country is carried out through various schemes/programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments concerned including Madhya Pradesh, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging critical gaps. A list of important Schemes/ Programmes implemented by the Ministry is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Financial assistance is provided to the State Governments including Government of Madhya Pradesh under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS against the proposal of activities for welfare of STs received from them for plugging critical gap in the sectors of education, health, livelihood, agriculture, irrigation, skill development, housing, roads, electricity, sanitation, clean drinking water, etc. The formulation of proposal and the implementation thereof is the responsibility of the State Government. Government has adopted a Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) Strategy (now called as Schedule Tribe Component) for overall development of tribal people across the country, which include support for education, health, power, roads, sanitation, water supply, livelihood etc. The major part of infrastructural development activities and provision of basic amenities is carried out through various schemes/ programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments. A statement showing earmarking of TSP funds by the Central Government Ministries / Departments vis-a-vis total plan outlay is given in the enclosed Statement-II. A Statement showing State wise percentage of ST Population, total plan outlay, TSP Allocation and percentage allocation of TSP is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Over the years, the Central and State Governments have been taking various initiatives for socio-economic upliftment of tribal populations of the country. The efforts have brought out some improvement for tribals in terms of various indices relating to housing, sanitation, literacy, health, livelihood, clean drinking water etc. However, there.is still a gap in the facilities available to Scheduled Tribes vis-vis other groups as reflected in census 2011.

Statement-I

List of Schemes/Programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Sl. No.	Names of Schemes/Programmes
1	Girls and Boys Hostels for STs
2	Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Area
3	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas
4	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students
5	Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students
6	National Overseas Scholarship for ST students
7	National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students
8	Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations Working for welfare of STs
9	Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts
10	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)
11	Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India
12	Special Central Assistance(SCA) to Tribal Sub-Scheme(TSS)
13	Grants-in-aid to Tribal Research Institutes
14	Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce
15	Support to National/State Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporations
16	Research Information & Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others
17	Grants-in-aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs), etc. for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Operations.
18	Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP

Statement-II

Ministry/Department wise TSP Allocation for 2014-15/2015-16/16-17

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry / Department			2014-15 (Actual)		2015-16 (Revised Estimates)			2016-17 (Budget Estimates)		
		TSP Obligation	Total Outlay	Total TSP Allocations	%of Total Outlay	Total Outlay	Total TSP Allocations	%of Total Outlay	Total Outlay	Total TSP Allocations	%of Total Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Department of Telecommunications	0.25	2943.87	0.00	0.00	20278.66	11.96	0.059	5865.00	0.00	0.000
2	Ministry of Textiles	1.20	3288.82	33.04	1.00	3315.37	67.78	2.044	3350.00	40.20	1.200
3	Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	1.30	4907.84	60.00	1.22	6431.49	190.05	2.955	5490.86	146.00	2.659
4	Department of Food and Public Distribution	1.40	140.57	2.40	1.71	165.00	1.12	0.679	150.00	2.10	1.400
5	Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	2.00	460.80	9.35	2.03	889.21	12.80	1.439	1044.00	21.00	2.011
6	Ministry of Culture	2.00	1417.30	25.88	1.83	1417.00	28.34	2.000	1755.00	35.10	2.000
7	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	2.40	2365.39	19.99	0.85	1947.01	40.20	2.065	5372.92	111.38	2.073
8	Department of Science and Technology	2.50	2496.69	36.20	1.45	3401.50	85.04	2.500	4000.00	100.00	2.500
9	Ministry of Tourism	2.50	866.66	30.45	3.51	840.00	21.25	2.530	1500.00	37.50	2.500
10	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	3.50	27400.52	399.26	1.46	44232.00	520.00	1.176	54840.00	400.00	0.729
11	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare	8.00	18934.71	953.52	5.04	15493.50	930.10	6.003	20385.10	1200.00	5.887
12	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	3.60	2456.82	90.00	3.66	3000.00	108.03	3.601	3700.00	133.20	3.600
13	Ministry of Mines	4.00	324.07	10.71	3.30	437.12	8.94	2.045	570.00	11.70	2.053

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	6.70	3380.60	222.33	6.58	2700.00	181.00	6.704	3200.00	214.40	6.700
15	Department of Higher Education	7.50	12569.64	254.03	2.02	14373.00	1011.05	7.034	16425.00	1238.00	7.537
16	Ministry of Coal	8.20	473.87	33.05	6.97	551.00	37.15	6.742	300.00	18.00	6.000
17	Department of Health and Family Welfare	8.20	24745.40	1916.16	7.74	27195.99	2014.56	7.408	31120.12	2566.60	8.247
18	Ministry of Labour and Employment	8.20	1276.73	123.14	9.64	637.70	52.65	8.256	1550.00	127.10	8.200
19	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	8.20	2384.57	170.39	7.15	2620.00	206.53	7.883	3000.00	246.01	8.200
20	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	8.20	3390.13	399.26	11.78	220.00	15.21	6.914	750.00	0.00	0.000
21	Ministry of Women and Child Development	8.20	16979.70	1517.00	8.93	18216.16	1666.71	9.150	17244.13	1418.60	8.227
22	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	8.20	993.74	72.30	7.28	1203.50	68.07		1400.00	79.56	5.683
23	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	10.00	12081.75	672.52	5.57	10893.00	1074.30	9.862	13998.50	1400.00	1Q.001
24	Department of Land Resources	10.00	2498.04	254.03	10.17	1569.99	154.80	9.860	1699.00	165.00	9.712
25	Department of School Education and Literacy	10.70	42291.63	4707.15	11.13	38776.12	4297.16	11.082	39719.78	4276.70	10.767
26	Department of Rural Development	17.50	67205.89	3314.27	4.93	77548.00	2786.18	3.593	85913.65	4269.49	4.970
27	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	100.00	3831.95	3831.95	100.00	4573.80	4550.00	99.480	4800.00	4800.00	100.000
28	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region		1695.07	0.00	0.00	1973.42	0.00	0.000	2400.00	0.00	0.000
29	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	-	1513.55	12.72	0.84	1444.60	5.00	0.346	1999.40	5.50	0.275
30	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	-	501.7	0.00	0.00	246.53	0.00	0.000	5000.00	87.00	1.740
31	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	0.000	1700.00	157.75	9.279
32	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	-	337.84	28.93	8.56	540.00	43.60	8.074	700.00	56.00	8.000
	Total		266155.86	19200.03	7.21	308130.67	20189.58	6.552	340942.46	23363.89	6.853

Statement-III

State-wise % ST Population, Total Plan Outlay, TSP Allocation and % TSP

Name of State	2014-15				2015-16			2016-17		
	% ST Popln in State	Total Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation	% of Total Plan Outlay	Total Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation	% of Total Plan Outlay	Total Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation	% of Total Plan Outlay
Andhra Pradesh	5.5	26670	1500	5.62	34408	1904	5.53	56067	3100	5.53
Assam	12.45	18000	90	0.50	25406	98	0.39	-	-	-
Bihar	1.28	55099	509	0.92	57138	679	1.19	64126	982	1.53
Chhattisgarh	30.62	26615	9519	35.77	29753	10513	35.33	34715	11500	33.13
Goa	10.23	357.25	36	10.08	490	51.5	10.51	474	56	11.81
Gujrat	14.75	69195	9039	13.06	79295	9691	12.22	85558	10267	12.00
Himachal Pradesh	5.71	4400	395	8.98	4800	432	9.00	5200	468	9.00
Jammu and Kashmir	11.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	26.21	18260	11797	64.61	22526	14272	63.36	28220	16304	57.77
Karnataka	6.95	65600	4357	6.64	72597	4678	6.44	85375	5566	6.52
Kerala	1.45	20000	600	3.00	20000	605	3.03	24000	683	2.85
Madhya Pradesh	21.09	54902	7562	13.77	60747	8658	14.25	75189	10907	14.51
Maharashtra	9.35	51223	4815	9.40	54999	5170	9.40	56997	5358	9.40
Manipur	35.12	8671	3060	35.29	-	3366	-	-	-	-
Odisha	22.85	37529	7885	21.01	44230	8468	19.15	50200	10466	20.85
Rajasthan	13.48	66065	9178	13.89	111784	15613	13.97	99693	13596	13.64
Sikkim	33.8	2957	810	27.39	5176	-	-	1574	819	52.03
Tamil Nadu	1.1	42185	573	1.36	55100	658	1.19	60610	722	1.19
Telangana	9.34	48648	4560	9.37	52383	5036	9.61	67630	6171	9.12
Tripura	31.76	5151	2052	39.84	4827	2064	42.76	5184	2308	44.52
Uttar Pradesh	0.57	113500	104	0.09	120000	256	0.21	136667	260	0.19
Uttarakhand	2.89	16260	457	2.81	15795	430	2.72	15937	455	2.85
West Bengal	5.8	42694	3139	7.35	49507	3725	7.52	57905	4418	7.63
Total		793981	82037	10.33	920961	96368	10.46	1011321	104406	10.32

Operation Digital Board

309. SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that several important decisions including Operation Digital Board have been taken at 65th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large population is still outside higher education as-country's Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is lagging far behind China; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The 65th meeting of Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE), the highest advisory body in the field of education in the country, was held under the chairmanship of Union Human Resource Development Minister, during 15th & 16th January, 2018 in New Delhi. The following resolutions were adopted during the meeting:

i. to launch 'Operation Digital Board' in all schools in five years. This will be undertaken jointly by Centre, State, CSR, and community. This will improve the quality of education. Students will be empowered with 360 degree information with interesting learning experience and teacher accountability will also increase;

ii. to ensure Quality, Equity, Accessibility, Accountability and Affordability in education by pro-active action and plan;

iii. to promote Swacch Bharat, Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat, Padhe Bharat, Sugamya Bharat and physical education;

iv. to promote human value education, life skill education, experiential learning to bring out good human beings out of the education system;

v. to make all out efforts to increase Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) by opening new universities, colleges, using infrastructure more productively and using Open & Distance Learning (ODL) and online education;

vi. to take positive action to plug regional disparities and will prepare perspective plan;

vii. to take necessary steps to ensure that no deserving student should be denied opportunity to have higher education for lack of means;

viii. to strive more for bringing accountability of all stakeholders;

ix. to participate wholeheartedly in innovative programmes like UnnaL Bharat, Swacch Bharat, Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat, Smart and Green Campus.

(c) and (d) As per UNESCO global report produced by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), the Gross Enrolment Ratio of India is gradually increasing. The data extracted from UIS for India and China for the years 2011 to 2015 is as follows:

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
India	22.9%	24.4%	23.9%	25.5%	26.9%
China	24.9 %	27.2%	30.2%	39.4%	43.4%

(Source: UIS.SAT)

Regulation of Courses in Astrology

310. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has framed any policies regarding the regulation of undergraduate and graduate courses in Astrology and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the application process and time period required for a Private University to introduce courses on Astrology;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to create awareness and encourage public universities to introduce courses on Astrology; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) No, Madam. The

University Grants Commission (UGC) has not framed any separate regulation for regulating undergraduate and graduate courses in Astrology However, UGC has been providing financial assistance to Universities having Department of Astrology. All Regulations notified by UGC are applicable to all Universities including those conducting Astrology courses.

Growth of Core Sectors

312. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate of the eight core sectors has increased to a 13-month high in November 2017;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government to further boost the core sector growth; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote initiatives under the 'Make in India' programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Index of Eight Core Industries (ICI) registered a growth rate of 7.4 percent for the month of November 2017, which is the highest since April 2016.

(b) The Government is continuously taking steps to boost growth in the industry which inter alia includes putting in place policy framework to create conducive business environment, strengthening infrastructure network and ensuring availability of required inputs.

(c) Make in India initiative aims to make India a hub for manufacturing, design and innovation. It focusses on infrastructure, simplified processes, job creation, skill development and fostering innovation in select thrust sectors. This initiative is based on four pillars of New Processes, New Infrastructure, New Sectors and New Mindset, which have been identified to give boost not only in manufacturing but also in other sectors. The Government has undertaken Foreign Direct Investment policy reforms in 21 sectors covering 87 areas. In addition to the opening up of new sectors and enhancement of caps for existing sectors various conditionalities for foreign investments have also been simplified. The Government has also taken up a series of measures to improve Ease of Doing Business. The emphasis has been on simplification and rationalization of the existing rules and introduction of information technology to make governance more efficient and effective.

Development of Tribal Areas

313. SHRI M. MURALIMOHAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds released to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh under Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS) for the last three years and current financial year; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to disseminate awareness of the schemes available for the development of tribal areas with regard to roads, buildings, sanitation, education, scholarships etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) The details of funds released to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh under Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS) for the last three years and current financial year are tabulated below:

Sl. No.	Year	Fund released (Rs. in lakh)
1.	2014-15	2937.82
2.	2015-16	3500.00
3.	2016-17	5000.42
4.	2017-18	3624.77
	Total	15063.01

(b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs have taken several steps to disseminate awareness of the Schemes implemented by the Ministry as mentioned below:

(i) Guidelines of the Schemes implemented by the Ministry as well as Annual Reports have been uploaded on the Ministry's Website.

(ii) Sanction Orders mentioning therein the name of the project to be implemented in the States under a particular Scheme are uploaded on the Ministry's website.

(iii) Scholarships are provided directly in the accounts of the students.

(iv) With regard to implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006, training and awareness programmes are organized at Gram Panchayat level by the States.

(v) State Governments are also advised to ensure that concerned Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) should be duly informed about the projects / programmes relating to Tribal Development to be implemented in the area of jurisdiction. It is also advised to ensure that meetings of Gram Sabha are conducted on regular interval as per norms in such areas.

Digital Technology for Awarding Dealership for LPG

314. SHRI G. HARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any effort to bring about greater transparency and accountability in the selection process through digital technology for awarding dealership for LPG and if so the details thereof; and

(b) whether State run fuel retailers propose to expand their network and add 6000 LPG distributors in view of the large LPG connections released under Ujjwala Yojana and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have changed the selection process of LPG distributorships from physical to digital mode with the introduction of online receipt of application, processing and online draw.

(b) OMCs have advertised for selection of new distributorships in 6149 locations. Selection process for 5168 locations has been completed till date.

Policy for Agricultural Labourers

315. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no existing policy for agricultural labourers in the country and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether the Government has ever constituted a committee or a task force to frame a policy for agriculture labourers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the extent to which the existing unorganized workers social security act is addressing this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) The Central Government is implementing Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, to provide social security reflating to life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection to the unorganised workers including agricultural labourers. Various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government are implementing such social security schemes like Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); National Family Benefit Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); Janani Suraksha Yojaina (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare), Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare) as mentioned in the Schedule I of the 2008 Act. In addition to the above welfare schemes, the Central Government recently decided on converge the social security schemes of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers for the age group of 18 to 50 years depending upon their eligibility. These converged schemes give coverage of Rs. 2 lakhs on death at premium of Rs. 330/- per annum and coverage of Rs. 2 lakhs on accidental death and disability at premium of Rs. 12 per annum. These converged schemes are being implemented by Life insurance Corporation of India. The annual premium is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments.

The above social security schemes are inclusive of agricultural labourers. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has not constituted any committee/task force to frame a policy for agricultural labourers.

Steel Production by SAIL

316. SHRIV. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the SAIL proposes to put in place a revamped marketing policy to target 16% market share and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the SAIL's present capacity of 17 million tonnes of saleable steel production is likely to increase to 21.4 million tonnes on completion of its ongoing modernisation programme by end of the current year and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) According to domestic consumption data given by Joint Plant Committee (JPC), market share of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) during April-Dec'17 was 14.9%. SAIL's marketing policies are, *inter-alia,* focused on maximizing revenue and minimizing inventory. Strategies are formulated and initiatives are taken from time to time in this direction. With the increase in production, SAIL is geared up to increase its market share.

(b) SAIL has undertaken modernization and expansion of its five integrated steel plants at Bhilai (Chhattisgarh), Bokaro (Jharkhand), Rourkela (Odisha), Durgapur (West Bengal) & Burnpur (West Bengal) and Special Steel Plant at Salem (Tamil Nadu) to enhance its crude steel production capacity from 12.8 Million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) to 21.4 Mtpa. All major facilities under modernisation and expansion plan except some balance facility of Bhilai Steel Plant have been completed and are under stabilization.

Human Capital Index

317. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has been ranked very low globally in Human Capital Index which measures country's ability to nurture, develop and deploy talent for economic growth;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As per the Global Human Capital Report 2017, brought out by the World Economic Forum, overall ranking of India based on Human Capital Index is 103 with overall score 55.29. However, the Report has also mentioned that the country's current educational attainment rate has improved markedly over past generations.

The Global Human Capital Index 2017 ranks 130 countries on how well they are developing.their human capital on a scale from 0 (worst) to 100 (best) across four thematic dimensions namely capacity, deployment, development and know-how and five distinct age groups or generations, to capture the full human capital potential profile of a country. India's rank and score varies across these dimensions. The country has been ranked 65 with a score of 63.73 on Development Subindex, which includes enrolment rate, quality of education system and training.

(b) and (c) As per the report, Human Capital Index quantifies development and deployment of human capital in selected countries and tracks the progress overtime. The composite index has been prepared by taking factors like levels of education, skills and employment opportunities available to the people in distinct age groups. Although a substantial portion of the metrics used for constructing the Human Capital Index depended on subjective opinions from the Executive Opinion Survey and opinion gathered from the country's business community, Government has taken various measures for improving the literacy levels and ensuring quality of education and development of skills of people for better employment.

National Awards to MSMEs

318. SHRI P. NAGRAJAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government gives annual National awards to outstanding Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the criteria and eligibility to get this award, the process and the manner in which the MSMEs are selected for this award;

(c) the total number of awards being given to MSMEs each year, category-wise; and

(d) the name of MSMEs which have been awarded such national award during each of the last three years, name-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Yes, Ministry of MSME honours MSMEs by giving out National Awards after due evaluation, in various relevant categories, by the O/o DC (MSME), KVIC and Coir Board.

(b) The details of Criteria & eligibility and the process and manner for selection in respect of O/o DC(MSME), KVIC and COIR Board is as Statement-I.

(c) The Year -wise & category wise number of awards as given during last 3 years are as under:

Sl. No.	Categories of Awards	2013 (Nos.)	2014 (Nos.)	2015* (Nos.)
I	Product / Process Innovation of DC(MSME)	6	6	6
II	Outstanding Entrepreneurship(mfg) of DC(MSME)	14	12	14
III	Outstanding Entrepreneurship (service) of DC(MSME)	3	4	4
IV	Lean Manufacturing Techniques of DC(MSME)	3	3	2
V	Quality Products of DC(MSME)	10	9	To
VI	Export Awards of DC(MSME)	-	-	14
VII	Awards to Banks excellence in lending to Micro & Small Enterprises. [6 DC(MSME) & 7 KVIC]	13	13	6
VIII	Award to Khadi & Village Industries Sector	37	38	-
IX	Award to Coir Industries Sector	23	31	-
	Total	109	116	56

* National Awards- 2015 held for awardees of O/o DC (MSME) only.

(d) The name of MSMEs which have been awarded such national award during each of the last three years, name-wise and State-wise in respect of O/o DC(MSME), KVIC and COIR BOARD is given in the enclosed Statement-II, III and IV respectively.

Statement-I

I. Criteria and eligibility and the process and manner for selection in respect of O/o DC (MSME)

The MSMEs should have been in continuous manufacturing /services for last four years. The awards are being given each year to deserving Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), which have Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM). MSMEs would also register mandatorily in MSME Databank before submission of their application.

Methodology for Selection:

Applications from the eligible MSMEs are invited online for the National MSME Award.

For purposes of selecting MSME for consideration for awards, the following procedures are observed:

The evaluations for online Award applications are done on the basis of various parameters mentioned in the proforma.

(i) The applications are scrutinized at the nodal MSME-DIs level for State Level Selection Committee (SLSC) consideration headed by Secretary, Department of MSME/ Industries of State Govt. /UT for recommendations of the applications to the National Level Selection Committee (NLSC).

(ii) The SLSC recommended applications are further scrutinized by the technical officers of concerned division in the office of the DC (MSME) for evaluating the marks before submission to NLSC headed by Additional Secretary & Development Commissioner, (MSME), Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India, for selecting the awardees.

II. Criteria andeligibility and the process and manner for selection in respect of KVIC:

To salute the worthy efforts at various levels, the National Awards for Excellence in the Khadi and Village Industries are given out on the basis of the eligibility criteria as decided by the Competent Authority of KVIC as per the manner detailed below:

(i) Application's are invited for the various category of awards through advertisement in news paper and on KVIC web site.

(ii) The applications are routed through concerned State/Divisional Directors of KVIC.

(iii) The applications received are scrutinised by a Zonal Committee under Chairmanship of Zonal Dy. C.E.O., State/Divisional Directors of the Zone, representative of Khadi Board, DIC and officials of State Bank of India (being the lead Bank of the country) and recommended list are forwarded to Director Marketing to KVIC Mumbai.

(iv) The recommended list are then placed before the National Level Selection Committee consisting of Chairman, KVIC, CEO KVIC and Dy. C.E.O.s in Central Office and after approval of awardees list, the same are forwarded to Ministry of MSME.

III. Criteria & eligibility and the process and manner for selection in respect of COIR Board:

Applications are invited from eligible exporters, manufacturers, dealers, organizations, individuals, Societies, Clusters, Entrepreneurs, Credit providers, etc., of Coir sector for consideration of the Coir Industry awards for outstanding performance through online and followed by hard copies to Secretary, Coir Board, along with related documents.

As per the revised award scheme, an official technical committee constituted for scrutinizing the applications with reference to the eligibility for each category of awards and make their recommendations to the Jury of awards. The recommendations of the official technical committee are placed before the constituted Jury of award. The decision of the Jury of Award with regard to the eligibility for the award, number of awards etc. shall be final.

Statement-II

National Awards - 2013 (O/o DCMSME)

Sl. No.	Categories of Awards	Name & Address
1	2	3
Product/Process Innovation		
(i) Micro &Small Enterprises		
1	First Award	M/s Siddharth Petro Products, Plot No. 13, Sector 3, IMT Manesar, Gurgaon, Haryana, Pin Code - 122050
2	Second Award	M/s Ray Enterprises, #18, Industrial Area, Ambala Cantt., Ambala, Haryana, Pin Code-133001
3	Third Award	M/s SLN Technologies Pvt. Ltd., 3rd Floor, "Horizon", No. 1, Pai Layout, Old Madras Road, Bangalore, Karnataka.Pin Code -560016.
(ii) Medium Enterprises		
4	First Award	M/s Vitromed Healthcare, A-27, Bais Godam Industrial Estate, Jaipur, Rajasthan, Pin Code - 302006.

1	2	3
5	Second Award	M/s Kartar Agro Industries Pvt. Ltd., Amloh Road, Bhadson, Patiala, Punjab, Pin Code: 147202
6	Third Award	M/s Dasmesh Mechanical Works, Nabha Malerkotla Road, Amargarh, Sangrur, Punjab,Pin Code - 148022
Outstanding Entrepreneurship (Mfg)		
(i) Micro Enterprises		
7	First Award	M/s Filter Concept Pvt. Ltd. 302, Aalin, B/H Jet Airways Office Ashram Road, Ahmedabad - 3 80014, Gujarat.
8	Second Award	M/s Manju Exports, No. 44, Ramakrishanapuram East, Karur, Tamilnadu. Pincode: 639001
9	Third Award	M/s Conquerent Control Systems Pvt. Ltd.,604-605,Sector 8 IMT Manesar Gurgaon, Haryana,Pincode: 122050
10	Third Award	M/s Sarama Steel Furniture, Village: Khas Jungle, P.O.: Abash, Paschim Medinipur,West Bengal.Pincode: 72H02
(ii) Small Enterprises		
11	First Award	M/s Shree Ganesh Chemicals, Plot No. 6711, GIDC Industrial Estate, Ankleshwar Bharuch, Gujarat. Pin Code: 393002
12	Second Award	M/s HGS (India) Limited, 158, Sector - 4, IMT Manesar, Gurgaon, Haryana. Pincode: 122050
13	Third Award	M/s Shree Jagdamba Agrico Exports Pvt.Ltd., Arainpura Road, Gharaunda, Karnal, Haryana. Pin Code -132114
14	Third Award	M/s Aroma Agrotech Pvt. Ltd., 103 Miles Stone, G.T. Road, Village Garhi Multan, Gharaunda, Karnal, Haryana. Pincode -132114
15	Special National Award to Outstanding Women Entrepreneur	M/s Singh Plasticisers & Resins(I) Pvt. Ltd., F -10, CA & B, Ricco Industrial Area, Ph- 1, Bhiwadi Alwar, Rajasthan, Pin Code: 301019
16	Special National Awardto utstanding SC Entrepreneur	M/s J.D. Hoists and Cranes Pvt. Ltd., 46 KM Stone, Dehkora Road, Rohad Byepass, Bahadurgarh, Jhajjar, Haryana. Pincode: 124507.
17	Special National Award to Outstanding NER Entrepreneur	M/s Aasray Concept Foods, NH-31, Near Statefed, Village Namali Jolaha, Amingaon, Guwahati Assam. Pin - 781031
(iii) Medium Enterprises		
18	First Award	M/s Magnum Sea Foods Ltd., 132-A, Sector-A, Mancheswar Industrial Estate, Khurda, Odisha. Pin Code - 751010
19	Second Award	M/s Ishan Equipments Pvt. Ltd., Survey No. 144-145, N.H. No. 8, AT. Sankharda, Vadodara, Gujarat. Pincode: 391350
20	Third Award	M/s Beri Udyog Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 100-101, 235-240, HSIIDC, Sector - 3 Karnal, Haryana. Pincode: 132001

1	2	3
(iv) Services Enterprises		3
21	First Award	M/s Energy Engineers, Plot No. 20, Sector -25, Faridabad, Haryana. - 121004
22.	Second Award	M/s Modern Test Centre, Neelanchala Nagar, 3rd Lane, Berhampur Ganjam, Odisha.-760010
23	Third Award	Ms Quality Management Services, 94/26, Mansarovar, Jaipur, Rajasthan. -302020.
(III) Lean Mfg. Techniques		
(i) Micro Enterprises		
24	First Award	M/s Servo Electronics Pvt. Ltd., 83-84, DSIDC Complex, Okhla Phase - 2, Okhla, New Delhi. Pin Code - 110020
(ii) Small Enterprises		
25	First Award	M/s Bluecoat Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 12, Himuda Industrial Estate, Bhatoli Kalan, Baddi, Solan, Himachal Pradesh. Pin Code - 173205
(iii) Medium Enterprises		
26	First Award	M/s Dasmesh Mechanicl Works, Nabha Malerkotla Road, Amargarh, Sangrur, Punjab.
Quality Products		
27	Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients	M/s Pharmchem, Plot No. 710-711, Modern Industrial Estate, Bahadurgarh, Jhajjar Haryana. Pin Code - 124507
28	Micro Nutrients' for Plants	M/s Jai Shree Rasayan Udyog Ltd., Office - 501, Gopal Heights, Netaji Subhash Place, Delhi. Factory - V.P.O. Nathupur, Sonepat, Haryana - 131029
29	Energy Efficient Pumps	Ms Everest Blower Systems Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 6, Sector-16, HSIIDC, Rohatak Road, Bahadurgarh-124507, Jhajjar, Haryana.
30	Toughened Metallic ware	M/s Worldfa Exports Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 449-450, HSIIDC, EPIP, Kundli Sonipat, Haryana - 131028
31	Automotive Electronic Components	Ms Hi - Tech Product Pvt. Ltd., A- 13/B- 1 Extn., Mohan Co- operative Industrial Estate, Badarpur, Delhi -110044
32	Electronic Surveillance & Security System	M/s Samriddhi Automations Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. - 75, Sector - 7, HE, Sidcul, Haridwar-249403 Uttrakhand.
33	Engineering Granite Products	M/s Technospark Industries India Pvt. Ltd., #1341, K. B. Sandra, R.T. Nagar Bangaluru, Karnataka - 560032
34	Artistic Glass Ware/ Products	M/s Jagadamba Glass Works, Moti Ka Nagala, Industrial Estate, Firozabad, Uttar Pradesh. Pin Code - 283203

1	2	3
35	Natural Fragrance and Flavors	Ms Natural Biotech Products, V.P.O. Ner Dhangu, Ner ChOwk, Mandi, Himachal Pradesh. Pin Code: 175008
36	Leather Apparels	M/s Viking Garments, Hari Palace Road Ambala, Haryana. Pin Code 134002.

National Awards - 2014 (O/o DCMSME)

Sl. No.	Categories of Awards	Name & Address
1	2	3
Product/ Process Innovation		
(i) Micro &Small Enterprises		
1	First Prize	M/s Aerospace Engineers The Salem Aeropark, Ammapalayam village, Mallur, NH-7, Salemjamil Nadu-636203
2	Second Prize	M/s Servo Electronics Pvt. Ltd. 83-84 DSIDC, Okhla Ph-2, New Delhi -110020.
3	Third Prize	M/s Filter Concept Pvt. Ltd. 302, AALIN, Opposite Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Behind Jet Airways office, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad, Gujarat-380014
(ii) Medium Enterprises		
4	First Prize	M/s Radiant Corporation Pvt. Ltd., B-l, Industria Estate, Sanath Nagar, Hyderabad, Telangana-500018.
5	Second Prize	M/s Beri Udyog Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 100-101, 235-236, 238-240, HSIIDC, Sec-3, Karnal, Haryana-132001.
6	Third Prize	M/s Alok Masterbatches Pvt. Ltd., Survey No. 248/1 & 249/1, Valsad Falia,Near Jain Temple, Dadra and Nagar Haveli-396193.
Outstanding Entrepreneurship (Mfg)		
(i) Micro Enterprises		
7	First Prize	M/s Manishankar Oils Pvt. Ltd. F-82, RIICO Industrial Area, PO-Jetpura, Jaipur, Rajasthan -303704.
8	Second Prize	M/S Munna Agarbatti Company, Shukla Road, Muzaffarpur, Bihar - 842001
9	Third Prize	M/s Apex Chemicals, Danga Dighila, PO- Bandipur, PS- Khardah, N-24-Parganas, West Bengal-700119
(ii) Small Enterprises		
10	First Prize	M/s Crystal Pharmaceuticals, 365 Model Town, Ambala, Haryana-134003.

1	2	3
11	Second Prize	M/s Prabhat Fertilizers and Chemical Works, Village Kurali, Indri Road, Karnal, Haryana-132001
12	Third Prize	M/s Nitika Pharmaceutical Specialities Pvt. Ltd. 85 Wanjra Layout, Pili -Nadi, Industrial Area, Kamptee Road, Nagpur, Maharashtra-440026.
13	Special National Award to Outstanding Women Entrepreneur	M/s Kays Jewels Pvt. Ltd. 24/65 Birhana Road, Kanpur Nagar, UttarPradesh-208001
14	Special National Award to Outstanding SC Entrepreneur	M/S Energy Mission Machineries (I) Pvt. Ltd. 87/1, OPP. Pushpak Estate, Ph-1, Vatva, GIDC, Ahmedabad, Gujarat-382445.
15	Special National Award to Outstanding NER Entrepreneur	M/s Orient Processors Pvt. Ltd, Unit- II, Lokhra, Lalung Gaon, NH-37, Guwahati, Kamrup, Assam-781040
(iii) Medium Enterprises		
16	First Prize	M/s Shriji Polymers (India) Ltd. Plot No. 8 & 9, Industrial Area, Maxi Road, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh-456010.
17	Second Prize	M/s Aroma Agrotech Private Limited, 103 Mile Stone, GT Road, Vill. Garhi Multan, Gharaunda, Karnal, Haryana-132114.
18	Third Prize	M/s Coastal Corporation Ltd., 15-1-37/3, Nowroji Road, Maharanipeta, Visakhapatnam, A.P. -530002.
(iv) Services Enterprises		
19	First Prize	M/s Desire Energy Solutions Pvt.Ltd, 401, 4th Floor, Manupasna Tower, Near CHOMU House Circle, C-Scheme, Jaipur, Rajasthan - 302001.
20	First Prize	M/s G2G Engineering Services Private Limited, 74, 11th Main Road, MC Layout, Vijay Nagar, Bangalore (Urban), Karnataka-560040.
21	Second Prize	M/s.Medhaj Techno Concept Pvt. Ltd., Sector D-I, CP-150, Power House Chauraha, Ashiana, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh - 226012.
22	Third Prize	M/s Cadmaxx Solutions Pvt. Ltd., # 2095, 2nd Floor, 5th Main, 9th Cross, RPC Layout, Vijayanagar, Bangalore, Karnataka-560040.
(III) Lean Mfg. Techniques		
(i) Micro Enterprises		
23	First Prize	M/s Neogi Technologies And Research Private Limited, 2, Kumar Para Road, Rajpur, South 24-Paraganas, West Bengal-700149.
(ii) Small Enterprises		
24	First Prize	M/s Advance Panels & Switchgears Pvt. Ltd., A-257, DSIIDC, Narela Industrial Park, Delhi-110040.

1	2	3
(iii) Medium Enterprises		
25	First Prize	M/s Duke Plasto Technique Pvt. Ltd.,NH-27, DEESA Highway, Badarpura, Palanpur, Banaskantha, North Gujarat-385511.
Quality Products		
26	Ferrous / Non Ferrous Castings -	M/s Rajshi Technologies India Pvt. Ltd. B-5, EPIP, Site-V, Kasna, Greater Noida, Gautam Buddh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh -201308.
27	Glass Items/ Products -	M/s Goel Scientific Glass Works Ltd., C-31/A, Sardar Estate, Ajwa Road, Vadodara, Gujarat - 390019.
28	Ground and Processed Spices	M/s Eatman Foods India Pvt. Ltd. 264, Gandhi Nagar, Chinniampalayam, Erode, Tamil Nadu-638104
29	Injection Moulded Plastic Auto Components	M/S Durga Filters Pvt. Ltd. A-242, Sector A-4, Tronica City Industrial Area, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh-201103.
30	Leather Footwear -	M/s XO Footwear Pvt. Ltd. 1237, HSIIDC, Rai Industrial Area, Sonepat, Haryana-131029
31	Pharmaceutical Formulations	M/s Belco Pharma,MIE-Part-1, Bahadurgarh, Jhajjar, Haryana-124507.
32	Pharmaceutical Formulations	M/s Crystal Pharmaceuticals,365 Model Town, Ambala, Haryana-134003.
33	Sheet Metal Press Components	M/s New Swan Enterprises, 2, Plot No. C-214A, Focal Point, Ph-8, Ludhiana, Punjab-141010.
34	Solar Light System Equipments	M/s Digiflic Controls (India) Pvt. Ltd. #893, 2nd Floor, M.E.S., Ring Road, Muthyalanagar, Jalahalli, Bangalore Karnataka-560054.

National Awards - 2015 (O/o DCMSME)

Sl. No.	Categories of Awards	Name & Address
1	2	3
Product/ Process Innovation-Micro & Small Enterprises		
1	First Award	M/s Chemical Resources, Plot No. 3A, Industrial Area, Phase-2, Panchkula, Haryana-134109.
2	Second Award	M/s Sarada Robotech, Vill & PO- Chamrail, PS- Liluah, Howrah, West Bengal
3	Third Award	M/s Neogi Technologies And Research Pvt. Ltd.2 Kumarpara Road, PO-Rajpur,PS-Sonarpur, South 24-Pargana, WestBengal
4	Third Award	M/s Captain Tractors Pvt. Ltd., Padavala Road, Veraval (Shapar), Kotda Sangani, Rajkot, Gujarat.

1	2	3
Product/ Process Innovation- Medium Enterprises		
5	First Award	M/s Alok Industries, C-65/1, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-II, New Delhi-110020
6	Second Award	M/s Automat Irrigation Pvt Ltd.Plot No. 4-5 Sector 3A IIE Ranipur SIDCUL Haridwar, Uttarakhand
Outstanding Entrepreneurship (Mfg.) - Micro Enterprises		
7	First Award	M/s Laxman Group of Engineers, Bazarpara, Uluberia, Howrah, West Bengal
8	Second Award	M/s Monorama Dairy & Foods (P) Ltd, Bighati (Delhi Road), Bhadreswar, Hooghly, West Bengal,
9	Third Award	M/s Life Style Foods Pvt Ltd. 508, HSIIDC, Food Park, Rai Industrial Area, Sonipat, Haryana.
10	Dibyong - (Physically Handicapped) in Micro Enterprises (Mfg.) -Special Award	M/s P. P. Enterprises, NO.133, Ground Floor, 3rd A Cross, 2nd Main Road, Prakashnagar, Bengaluru, Karnataka - 560021.
Outstanding Entrepreneurship (Mfg.) - Small Enterprises		
11	First Award	M/s Yamuna Cable Accessories Private Limited, Sardana Nagar, Ambala Road, Jagadhri, Yamuna Nagar, Haryana
12	Second Award	M/s Captain Tractors Pvt. Ltd., Padavala Road, Veraval (Shapar), Kotda Sangani, Rajkot, Gujarat.
13	Third Award	M/s Prabhu Poly Pipes Limited, Sankrail Industrial Estate, Sankrail, Ward-Kanduah, Howrah, West Bengal.
14	Special Award to Women Entrepreneur	M/s Gold Magenta Hospitality Products & Services Private Limited, Basai, P.O. Kanaipur, Hooghly, West Bengal.
15	Special Award toSC/STEntrepreneur	M/s Marshal Enterprises, 1-97, Yamunapuram, Bulandshahr, Unit-1, R-59, UPSIDC,Sikandrabad(UP)
16	Outstanding Efforts in Small Entrepreneurship (Mfg.) - NER	M7s Neccon Power and Infra Ltd., Industrial F^state, innamara, Jorhat, Assam
17	Dibyong - (Physically Handicapped) in Small Enterprises (Mfg.) -Special	Mrs Natural Herbals & Seeds,C/o Continental Seeds & Chemicals Ltd., Ramraj Road, Bazpur, Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand.
Outstanding Entrepreneurship (Mfg.)- Medium Enterprises		
18	First Award	M/s Coastal Corporation Ltd., #15-1-37/3, Nowroji Road, Maharanipeta, Visakhapatnam, A.P.
19	Second Award	M/s Asha Confectionary, 11/A, 11/B & 12/A, Sanwar Road Industrial Area, Indore, M.P.
20	Third Award	M/s Cheer Sagar, E-194, Industrial Area, Mansarovar, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

1	2	3
Outstanding Entrepreneurship (Services) Micro & Small Enterprises		
21	First Award	M/s Medhaj Techno Concept Pvt. Ltd. CP 150, Sector D-l, Ashiyana, Newar Power House Crossing, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
22	Second Award	M/s Cadmaxx Solutions Pvt. Ltd., #2095, 5th Main, 9th Cross, R.P.C. Layour, Vijayanagar, Bangalore, Karnataka-560040.
23	Third Award	M7s A V Global Corporation Private Limited, 201, New Delhi House, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.
24	Outstanding Entrepreneurship (Services) - Micro & Small Enterprises -Special Award to Divyang	M/s Lado Cad Technology, 1st Floor, Morija House,Main Kanta Chouraha, Kalwar Road, Jhotwara, Jaipur, Rajasthan/
Lean Mfg. Techniques — Small Enterprises		
25	First Award	M/s Bestomech Industries, SF No.912/3B, apupparayanpalayam, Mylampatti, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.
Lean Mfg. Techniques -Medium Enterprises		
26	First Award	M/s Precision Auto castings Private Limited, Plot No. 9, Udyog Vihar, Road No. 17, V.K.I. Area, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
Quality Products		
27	Paints & Varnishes	M/s Surface Paints Private Ltd., B-736, Sector-C, Mahanagar, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
28	Rubber Molded Products	M/s Aerospace Engineers, The Salem Aeropark, NH7, Ammapalayam Village, Mallur, Salem, Tamil Nadu.
29	Precision Machine Component	M/s Presto Stantest Private Limited, 1-42, DLF Industrial Area, Phase-1, Faridabad, Haryana.
30	Metal Auto Component	M/s Durga Filters Pvt. Ltd., D-48 &49, Sector A-2, Tronica City, Loni, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh.
31	Electronic Smoke Detectors/Fire Alarms/ Pollution Detectors and Monitors	M/s Manatee Electronics Pvt. Ltd., C-22 & 23, Industrial Estate, Thattanchavady, Puducherry.
32	Quality Products (LED and LED information Display System)	M/s Infosoft Digital Design and Services Pvt. Ltd. 484, Sector- 8, IMT, Manesar, Gurgaon, Haryana.
33	Refractory	M/s Noble Refractories, 27 National Highway, Village Hasanpar, Wankaner, Morbi, Gujarat-363622.
34	Confectionary Products	M/s Gold Magenta Hospitality Products & Services Private Limited, Basai, P.O.: Kanaipur, Hooghly, West Bengal.
35	Leather Hand Bags	M/s V & M, Plot No. 47, Sector-5, IMT Manesar, Gurgaon, Haryana.

1	2	3
36	Readymade Garments	M/s Duke Fashions (India) Limited, G.T. Road, Near Jalandhar By-Pass, Ludhiana, Punjab-141008.
Outstanding Export Performance -Micro (Mfg)		
37	First Award	M/s Sharma Artistic Stone Gallery, 10 Lata Kunj, Mathura Road, Agra, Uttar Pradesh.
Outstanding Export Performance - Small (Mfg.)		
38	First Award	M/s PCL Foods Private Limited, Ramba Road, Taraori, Karnal, Haryana-132116.
39	Second Award	M/s God Gift International, 505-508, Peetal, Nagri, Rampur Road, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh.
40	Second Award	M/s Chemical Resources, Plot No. 3A, Industrial Area, Phase-2, Panchkula, Haryana-134109.
41	Best Exporter Award to Women Entrepreneur	M/s Nirmal Glasstech Industries, F-370-371, Road No. 9 F, V.K.I. Area, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
42	Outstanding Export Performance - Small Enterprises (Mfg.) -SC/ST	M/s Growell CNC Systems,C-438, 1st A Main Peenya Industrial Area,Bangaluru, Karnataka
Outstanding Export Performance - Medium (Mfg.)		
43	First Award	M/s Coastal Corporation Ltd., #15-1-37/3, Nowroji Road, Maharanipeta, Visakhapatnam, A.P.
Outstanding Export Performance - Medium Enterprises (Services)		
44	First Award	M/s Hughes Systique Corporation, D-24, Info City-2, Sector-33, Gurgaon, Haryana.
Product Specific Outstanding Export Performance - Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises		
45	Leather Hand Bags -	M/s Paradigm Leather Accessories, Plot No. 194, Sector-6, IMT Manesar, Gurgaon, Haryana.
46	Paints & Varnishes-	M/s Wembley Paints and Chemicals, Plot No. 1078, MIE Part-1 Bahadurgarh, Haryana.
47	Rubber Molded Products	M/s Highrange Rubber and Coir Products, Shed No. 13/298, Industrial Estate, Kottayam, Kerala.
48	Precision Machine Component -	M/s Nirmal Glasstech Industries, F-370-371, Road No. 9 F, V.K.I, Area, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
49	Electronic Smoke Detectors/ Fire Alarms/ Pollution Detectors and Monitors-	Encardio-rite Electronics Private Limited, A-7, Industrial Estate, Talkatora Road, Lucknow, UP.
50	Readymade Garments-	M/s VNS Accessories (India) LLP, Plot No. 441, Udyog Vihar, Phase-4, Gurgaon, Haryana-122015.

Statement-III

List of Awardees of KVIC For National Awards 2013-14

Sl. No.	Category ofAwards	North Zone	West Zone	East Zone	South Zone	Central Zone	NE Zone	Level ofAward
1.	Best Khadi Spinner	M/s. Sutlej Khadi Mandal, Nakodar, Jalandhar. Punjab-144040	M/s. Saghan Kshetra Yojana, Patadi, Dist: Surendranagar, Gujarat -382765	M/s. Bharat Khadi Sewak Sangha, 4, B.B. Gupta, P.O. Khagra, Dist. Murshidabad. West Bengal-742103.	M/s. Vijayanagara Amber Charkha Craft Co-op. Society, No.720, Hospet, Bellary. Karnataka.	M/s. Kshetriya Shri Gandhi Ashram, Sitapur. Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh	M/s. Pragatisil Khadi Samity, P.O. Kalitakuchi, District. Kamrup. Assam.	Zonal
2.	Best Khadi Weaver	M/s. Himachal Khadi Mandal, Akhara Bazar Kullu. Himachal Pradesh	Bharat Khadi Gram Sangh,A/6, Marin Drive Flat, Sterling Society, Memnagar, Ahmedabad -380052	M/s. Nabadwip Kutir Shilpa Pratisthan, Jognathtala, Nabadwip, Nadia-741302 West Bengal	M/s. Gandhigram Khadi & V.I.P.C. Trust, Gandhigram P.O., Dindigul District, Tamil Nadu.	M/s. Kshetriya Shri Gandhi Ashram, Kalawati Colony, Haldwani, Nainital, Uttarakhand.	M/s. Gram Swaraj Parishad, Rangia, P.O. Rangia, District: Kamrup. Assam.	Zonal
3.	Best Village Industry Artisan	NIL	Prajwal Foot Wear, Sant Rohidas Nagar, Tal: Karjat, Dist: Raigad, Maharashtra	Orbit India, P.O. & Vill. Thakurnagar, Dist: 24 Pgs (N). West Bengal	M/s. Kerala Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Pottery Production Centre, Thozhukkal-695121 Neyyattinkara P.O. Thiruvananthapuram. Kerala.	M/s. Kavita Jute Products,74/35, RajpurRoad, Dehradun. Uttarakhand	Jania Anchalik Gram Unnayam Parishad, Village: Jashi Hati, P.O, Blabhita, P.S. Barpetha Road, Assam	Zonal
5.	Best PMEGP units	M/s. Kwality Baker's, 11-A, Industrial Area, Shoghi, Shimla.	Poonam Enterprises, Plot No.3638, GIDC, Phase III, Dared, Jamnagar. Gujarat	Micro Gold, SubhasPally, Ward No.6, P.O. & Dist: Coochbehar, Kolkata	Amrin Handmade Pottery, Kum Nagar, Opp. To Sugar Factory, Mundiyanpukkam Taluk. Villupuram. Tamilnadu	M/s. Ajay Gramodyog, Kakarmatta North, P.O.D.L.W., Dist: Varanasai, Uttar Pradesh.	M/s. Nava Ayush Fragrances, Near Citi, Kalapahar Industrial Area, Guwahati.	Zonal
6.	Best Bank under PMEGP under Zonal level	Punjab National Bank	Bank of Baroda	Bank of India	Canara Bank	Bank of Baroda	State Bank of India	Zonal

Name selected for National level Awards

1	2	3	4
7.	Best Bank under PMEGP at National level	State Bank of India	National
8.	Best SFURTI (Khadi) Cluster at National level	M/s. Avarampalayam Sarvodaya Sangh, 129, Appusamy Lay Out, Red Fields, Coimbatore-641045.Tamilnadu	National
9.	Best SFURTI (VI) Cluster at National level	M/s. Anchalik Gram Unnayak Parishad, PO Jania, Distt. Barpeta (Assam).	National
10.	Best Khadi & V.I. Board (Non NE Zone) at National level	U. P. Khadi & Village Industries Board, 8 - Tilak Marg,Lucknow 226001. Uttar Pradesh	National (Non-NEZ)
11	Best Khadi & V.I. Board (NE Zone) at National level	Mizoram Khadi & V.I. Board, Aizawl, Mizoram	National (NEZ)
12.	Best Trading Unit of KVIC (DSO/CSP/ Industry Specific Units at National level	Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, Subarnarekha Apartment, AD/1/1A, Rajarhat Road, Jyangra Chowrasta, Kolkata. West Bengal	National
13	Best Dept. Training Center of KVIC at National level	C. B. Kora Institute of Village Industries Shimpoli Road, Borivali (W). Mumbai-400092	National
14	Best Institutional Training Center at National level	Khadi Gramodyog Mahavidyalaya, Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village InTdustries Board, Hyderabad	National
15	Best VI/REGP/ PMEGP Exporting Unit at National level	Nil	National
16	Best Village Industries Institution at National level	Smt. K. Lakshmi, Sarkar Kollappatty Gram Sewa Sangh, Sarkar Kollappatty Post, Salem - 636030. Tamilnadu.	National

List of Awardees of KVIC for National Awards 2014-15

Sl. No.	Category ofAwards	North Zone	West Zone	East Zone	South Zone	Central Zone	NE Zone	Level of Award
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1)	Best Khadi Spinner	Kh. Gr. Sangh (Narar), H.O. Mirzapur, Post Gurukul,Dist. Kurukshetra, Haryana.	Saghan Kshetra Yojana, Patadi-382765, Dist. Surendranagar (Guj.)	Matiary Kutir Silpa Pratisthan, Radha-bazar, Nabadwip, Nadia (WB).	A.F.K.K. Sangham Ponduru,Dist. Srikakulam,A.P.	Kshetriya Shri Gandhi Ashram, VillageDulhapur, Dist.Muradabad, Haldwani.	Gram Lok Seva Sangh, Vill. Dhamdhama, P.O. No.Dhamd-hama, Dist. Nalbari (Assam) Pin-781 349.	Zonal

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2)	Best Khadi Weaver	Kh. Gr. Sangh (Narar). H.O. Mirzapur, Post Gurukul.Dtt. Kurukshetra-136119.	Saghan Kshetra Yojana,Patadi-382765, Dist. Surendranagar (Guj.)	Matiary Kutir Shilpa Pratisthan, Radhabazar, Nabadwip, Nadia(WB).	A.F.K.K. Sangham Ponduru,Dist. Srikakulam,A.P.	Champa Kh. Gr. Mandal, Lions Club Chowk, Champa-495671, Zilla Janjgir.	Gram Lok Seva Sangh, Vill. Dhamdhama,P.O. No.Dhamdhama, Dist. Nalbari (Assam) Pin-781 349.	Zonal
3)	Best Village Industry Artisan	Kantian Gram Udyog Samiti (Regd.), Backside Industrial Area, Jalandhar Rd., Hoshiarpur, Punjab-146 001.	M/s. Sayadhari Madhu Uccher Kendra, At & Post Soldhara, Tal. Chikhli, Dist. Navsari.	Beekeeper Artisan, WB Beekeeper Association Ph:033-2211-4345	Madurai Dist. Sarvodaya Sangh, Wooden Furniture Prodn. Centre, 245-A, Byepass Rd., Avaniyapuram,Madurai-625 012.	Madhya Bharat Kh. Sangh, Agarbatti Kendra, Lashkar, Gwalior.	Anchalik Gram Unnayan Parishad Jania, Dist. Barpeta (Assam).	Zonal
4)	Best Khadi Institutions	Kshetriya Punjab Kh. Mandal, Kharar, P.O./ Teh. Kharar, Dist. Mohali, Punjab.	Saghan Kshetra Yojana, Gadi darvaja Rd., Patadi-382 765, Dist. Surendranagar.	Satish Sarbodaya Varati, 137. B.B. SenRoad, P.O.Berhampore, Dist. Murshidabad -742 101 (WB).	Gandhigram Khadi & VIPC Trust, Dindigul, Gandhigram-624302.	Kshetriya Shri Gandhi Ashram, Kripalani Nagar, Barabanki.	Barkhetri Unnayan Samity, Vill & P.O. Mukalmua, Pin-781 126, Dist. Nalbari (Assam).	Zonal
5)	Best PMEGP Unit	Sonia Gr. Vill. Jawaharpur, Derabassi, Mohali.	M/s. Vododara Industrial Services, Plot No.711, GIDC, Manjusar, Dist. Vadodara.	Biswas, Ranga Mati (Sensitive Creation), Vill. Shimulpur, P.O. Thakurnagar, Dist. 24 Parganas (N), Pin-743 287 (W.B.).	Prakruthi Health Products, #16, Byraveshwara Layout, Kannur Village Panchayath, Bangalore-562 149.	Himalyan Ancient Natural Science Society (Regd.),275, Ganga Nagar, Rishikesh, Dist. Dehradun.	M/s. Elrhino EcoIndustries, Industrial Growth Centre, Chaygaon, Chatbari, Kamrup, Assam.	Zonal
6)	Best Bank under PMEGP under Zonal Level	Punjab National Bank	Bank of India	United Bank of India	Canara Bank	Bank of Baroda	State Bank of India	Zonal Level

1	2	3	4
7)	Best Bank at PMEGP at National Level	Bank of Baroda	National
8)	Best SFURTI (Khadi) Cluster at National Level	NIL	National
9)	Best SFURTI (VI) Cluster at National Level	Coorg Progressive Beekeepers Coop. Soc. Ltd., Bangalore.	National
10)	Best Khadi & V.I. Board (Non NE Zone) at National Level	Karnataka State Khadi & V.I. Board, Khadi Bhavan, No.10, Jasma Bhavan Road, Bangalore-560 052.	National
11)	Best Khadi & V.I. Board (NE Zone) National Level	Manipur KVIB, P.P.Lamphel Pat, North to District Collector Office, Imphal (W)-795 001.	National
12)	Best Trading Unit of KVIC (DSO/CSP/Industry Specific Units at National level	Central Sliver Plant, KVIC, Ichhawar Road, Sehore-466 001.	National
13)	Best Departmental Training Center of KVIC at National Level	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, KVIC, Post-B.V. College, Sheikhpura, Patna-800 014	National
14)	Best Institutional Training Center at National Level	Jai Prakash Narayan Centre for Rural Technology (JNCRT), Jai Prakash Nagar, Dist. Ballia (U.P.)	National
15)	Best VI/REGP/PMEGP Exporting Unit at National Level	Surbhi Gr. Vikas Sansthan, Manpur Rd.,Vill. Kachnalgazi, Kashipur-244 713 (Uttarakhand).	National
16)	Best Village Industries Institution at National Level	Manav Sewa Samiti, Modi Nagar, Gaziabad.	National

Statement-IV

MSMEs Winners of Coir Industry Award 2012-2013 (Coir Board)

Sl. No.	Category / Name of Award	Name of the Awardees & Address
1	Best Export Performance among Medium Scale Exporters	M/s. Ram Coir Mills, P.B.No.34, Shertallay, Alleppey-688 524, Kerala
2	Best Export Performance among Small Scale Exporters	M/s. Nelsun Coir Products (Pvt.) Ltd., No.12, 12th Street, Nandanam Extension, Chennai-600085 Tamil Nadu.
3	Notable Performance of Small Scale Coir Manufacturing Unit	M/s. Nelsun Coir Products (Pvt.) Ltd., No.12, 12th Street, Nandanam Extension, Chennai-600085 Tamil Nadu.
4	Notable Performance of Micro Scale Coir Manufacturing Unit	M/s. Supreme Coir Industries, Avalukkunnu P.O., Alappuzha-688 001, Kerala.

MSMEs Winners of Coir Industry Award 2012-2013 (Coir Board)

Sl. No.	Category / Name of Award	Name of the Awardees
1	Best Export Performance among Medium Scale Exporters	M/s. Ram Coir Mills, P.B.No.34, Shertallay, Alleppey-688 524, Kerala
2	Best Export Performance among Small Scale Exporters	M/s. SSS Global, 68, Arokianathar Street, Pollachi-642 001, Tamil Nadu.
3	Notable Performance of Small Scale Coir Manufacturing Unit	M/s. Nelsun Coir Products (Pvt.) Ltd., No.12, 12th Street, Nandanam Extension, Chennai-600 035, Tamil Nadu.
4	Notable Performance of Micro Scale Coir Manufacturing Unit	M/s. Supreme Coir Industries, Avalukkunnu P.O., Alappuzha-688 001, Kerala.

MSMEs Winners of Coir Industry Award 2014-2015 (Coir Board)

Sl. No.	Category / Name of Award	Name of the Awardees
1	Best Exporter among Small Scale Coir Enterprises	M/s. Sivanthi Joe Coirs, 6/107, D & H, Then Road, Servaikaranmadam, Tuticorin-628 103, Tamil Nadu
2	Best Exporter among Micro Scale Coir Enterprises	M/s.Fair Trade India, Parsa's Building No.828A, Opp. CCRI, Kalavoor P.O., Alappuzha-688 522, Kerala
3	Best Exporter among Medium Scale Coir Enterprises	M/s. Kanti Floor Furnishers,Kavitha, General Hospital Road, M. O. Ward, Alappuzha-688 001, Kerala.
4	Best Domestic sales of Small Coir Enterprise	M/s. Golden Coir Tufts,S.F.No.57/1A1, Zamin Uthukuli Road, Singanallur, Akilandapuram Post, Pollachi-642 004, Tamil Nadu.
5	Best Domestic sales of Micro Coir Enterprise	M/s. Supreme Coir Industries, Avalukkunnu P.O., Alappuzha-688 001, Kerala.

Supply of Natural Gas

319. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has recently banned the use and sale of coke and furnace oil in Delhi and National Capital Region and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Oil Marketing Companies/ Government propose to increase supply of natural gas and alternative fuels to States in view of the said ban; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Supreme Court vide its order dated 24.10.2017 passed in WP(C)13029 of 1985 has banned the use of petroleum coke in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan w.e.f. 01.11.2017. Use of petcoke in Delhi is already banned.

(b) and (c) GAIL (India) Limited has informed that it has sufficient resources to meet any incremental demand on account of ban imposed by the Supreme Court for use of petcoke & furnace oil in Delhi & NCR. Customers having demand upto 50,000 SCMD are served by the respective Authorized Entity for that Geographical Area (GA).

ESIC Insured Persons

320. SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of contributing insured persons under Employees State Insurance (ESI) In the country, State/ UT-wise;

(b) the estimated number of workers and establishments entitled to be covered by ESI, but not actually covered; and

(c) the steps taken for covering alii entitled workers and establishments under ESI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The total number of contributing insured persons under Ernplloyees State Insurance (ESI) in the country, State/UT-wise as on 31/03/2017 is given in the enclosed Statement which is 2.93 Crores.

(b) The onus of coverage winder ESI Scheme, as per Regulation 10B of ESI General Regulations, 1950 is on the factories & establishments. No such data of estimated number of workers and establishments entitled to be covered by ESIC is available. As on 31/03/2017 the total number of Employers and Employees covered under the ESI Act is 898138 and 293121060 respectively in implemented area.

(c) The following steps have been taken for covering all entitled workers and establishments under the ESI Act.

1. ESI Scheme has been fully extended to 325 complete districts where the scheme was already partially available in centers. Apart from that, the scheme has been extended to 89 District Headquarters in the non-implemented districts.

2. Regular inspection as enlisted by Shram Suvidha Portal are conducted to find out under-coverage.

3. Scheme to Promote Registration of Employers/ Employees (SPREE) will be launched to give one time opportunity to the employer to cover left/ uncovered employees. The Scheme was initially open from 20/12/2016 to 31/03/2017 and further extended up to 30/06/2017.

The salient features of the SPREE are as under:

(i) The Employers registered during the period will be treated as covered from the date of registration or as declared by them.

(ii) The newly registered employees shall be treated as covered from date of their registration.

The number of Units/Employers and Employees registered under the ESI Act during the period of SPREE is as under:

(i) Number of Units/Employers covered under the ESI Act -1,02,013

(ii) Number of Employees covered under the ESI Act - 1,30,78,766.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of contributing Incurred Persons under ESI

Sl.No	Name of the State /UT	No of Employees
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	
	Vijaywada	440440
	Tirupathi	198560
	Visakhapatnam	312360
2	Telengana	1522130
3	Assam, Mehghalaya and Tripura	190560
4	Sikkim	15350
5	Bihar	188780
6	Chandigarh (UT)	217860
7	Chhattisgarh	389150
8	Delhi	
	Rajender Place	813760
	Rohini	223260
	Okhla	758710
9	Goa	262650
10	Gujrat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman Diu	
	Ahmedabad	652420
	Vadodra	246490
	Surat	449730
11	Haryana	
	Faridabad	659220
	Gurugram	1850600
	Ambala	192310
12	HP	255660
13	Jammu and Kashmir	233520
14	Jharkhand	295030
15	Karnataka	
	Bangalore	967160
	Hubli	271560
	Peenya	501980
	Bomasandra	776520
	Gulbarga	139480
	Mysore	184090
	Mangalore	168330
16	Kerala and Lakshadweep	
	Thrissur	134530
	Ernakulam	372480
	Kollam	112360
	Kozhikode	136170
	Thiruvananthpuram	113360
	Madhya Pradesh	718720
17	Maharashtra	
	Lower Parel	675890
	Marol	939770
	Thane	612390
	Nagpur	276950
	Aurangabad	219430
	Pune	1152790
	Nasik	148490
18	Odhisha	510880
19	Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar	105460
20	Punjab	
	Ro Punjab	437120
	Jalandhar	221450
	Ludhiana	368230
21	Rajasthan	
	Jaipur	841430
	Udaipur	186320
	Jodhpur	127330
22	Tamil Nadu	
	Chennai	2034510
	Tirunelvelli	183860
	Salem	324950
	Coimbatore	679250
	Madurai	381550
23	Uttar Pradesh	
	Kanpur	362860
	Varanasi	64940
	Noida	1010790
	Lucknow	288930

1	2	3
24	Uttarakhand	527880
25	West Bengal	
	Barrackpore	294670
	Kolkata	1220200
	Durgapur	157450
	All India	29321060

EPFO Coverage for Indians Working Abroad

321. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT foe pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indians working abroad can now exempt themselves from their host country's social security scheme and get covered by retirement fund body EPFO;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether an online facility to avail the said benefit has been made functional and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the ISPFO has entered into an agreement with 18 countries in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. This facility is available to Indian workers who are deputed by their employer to the countries with whom India has entered into a Social Security Agreement (SSA) and they take Certificate of Coverage (COC) from Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO).

(c) An online facility to obtain Certificate of Coverage (COC) has been launched by EPFO.

(d) and (e) India has entered into Social Security Agreements (SSAs) with 18 countries, namely:

(i) Australia, (ii) Austria, (iii) Belgium, (iv) Canada, (v) Czech Republic, (vi) Denmark, (vii) Finland, (viii) France, (ix) Germany, (x) Hungary, (xi) Japan, (xii) Republic of Korea (South Korea), (xiii) Luxembourg, (xiv) Netherlands, (xv) Norway, (xvi) Portugal, (xviii) Sweden, and (xviii) Switzerland.

Price of Petrol/Diesel

322. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that prices of petrol and diesel are on the rise day by day and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has recently levied 1% cess to generate funds and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received a large number of complaints about the alarming petrol/diesel price hike and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon; and

(d) whether the Government has cut excise duty only once since 2014 but raised it nine times between November, 2014 and January, 2016 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market-determined effective 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of Petrol and Diesel in line with international product prices and other market conditions.

(b) to (d) Public Sector OMCs are at present applying Trade Parity Pricing methodology to compute the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol and Diesel, which is linked to the international product prices. Other cost elements in the RSP of Petrol & Diesel are Excise Duty, VAT, BS IV premium, marketing cost and margins, Dealers Commission etc.

Recently, the Central Government reduced the Central Excise Duty on petrol and diesel by Rs.2 per litre effective from 4th October, 2017. The measure was aimed to reduce the retail selling prices of Petrol and Diesel and give relief to the consumers.

The Central Government also requested the State Governments to make reduction in VAT imposed by them on Petrol and Diesel so as to give more relief to the consumers. Accordingly, 4 State Governments and 1 Union Territory have reduced the VAT on Petrol and Diesel.

Dress Code for Convocation Function

323. SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding rules/regulations governing academic dress code for convocation functions of universities;

(b) whether any State Government has requested for permission to replace the traditional convocation-growns at University Convocation, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government intends to replace convocation gowns with Indian cultural attire and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATIN (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) The Univesity Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that it has not framed any rules/regulations governing academic dress code for convocation function etc. However, with a view to promote handloom industry in the country and to provide livelihood opportunity to lakhs of people living in the rural areas, the Central Government through Univesity Grants Commission has requested Universities to consider using handloom fabric for ceremonial dresses prescribed for special occasions like convocation ceremony etc. UGC is in process of inviting designs of convocation attire from students and professionals and all such designs will be made available on websie for all Universities.

Promotion of Indian Food Culture

324. SHRI D.K. SURESH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that our country has a rich and most unique food culture in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Indian food aims to balance various requirements of health of a person according to the season in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is taking any measures to promote Indian food culture to keep away the diseases of the modern day world; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Government is aware that India has a rich culinary heritage. Most of our traditional food has evolved over centuries.

Indian cuisine encompasses a wide variety of regional cuisines native to India. Given the range of diversity in soil type, climate, culture, ethnic group and occupations, these cuisines vary significantly from each other and use locally available spices, herbs, vegetables and fruits. Almost all states have their unique recipes.

(c) Traditional foods are often based on a holistic approach to nutrition, as required by local people. Such food is prepared with locally available ingredients and found to have its own therapeutic and nutritional benefits.

(d) and (e) Government has undertaken following steps to promote Indian food culture:

- To promote local and regional food, government has created guidelines for organising safe & hygienic food festivals.
- Guidelines for declaration of clean street food hub have been framed including on upgrading of infrastructure of existing food streets of the country to popularise and promote local and regional cuisines.
- Launch of book focusing on regional cuisine of India.

New Generation's Problems

325. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of companies working in the country are affecting new generation's mental and physical health due to night shift, working hours more than 8 hours and restricted leaves for Indian festivals;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto along with the details of such cases that have been brought to the notice of the Government;

(c) whether the Government has established/ proposes to establish regulatory portal to monitor the current situation of job seekers and problems during working hours;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the said portal has been/ is likely to be helpful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR

GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Such Information is not maintained Centrally.

(c) to (e) The Ministry is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project as a Mission mode Project for transformation of the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment reflated services like career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, apprenticeship, internships, etc. To provide these services online, a National Career Service Portal has been developed. With the increased focus of government on Career Counselling, network of Career Counsellors is being made. National Career Service portal is hosted at URL www.ncs.gov.in. There is also provision for interlinking of all employment exchanges with the NCS portal.

[Translation]

Living Condition of Scheduled Tribes

326. SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the living condition of scheduled tribes in order to ensure their actual development;

(b) if so, the details of such assessment during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government takes the views of the representatives of scheduled tribes while reviewing the schemes meant for them and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the remedial measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Assessment of the living condition of Scheduled Tribes (STs) across the country is made through decennial Census conducted by Office of Registrar General of India, large scale sample surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, various surveys conducted by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Agricultural Census conducted by Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, etc. State / UT wise data pertaining to STs based on Census and different surveys are given in the enclosed Statement-I to XI.

(c) and (d) The following steps are being taken by the Ministry while reviewing the schemes for welfare of STs:

- Mechanism of Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) has been introduced by the Ministry in 2014 for appraisal and approval of projects of State Governments under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS), Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution and Scheme for Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). The Committee is headed by Secretary (Tribal Affairs) with representatives of State Governments, Financial Advisor, representative from NITI Aayog, etc. Through the process of PAC, detailed discussions are made with the State Government representatives of tribal development departments at the time of appraisal and approval of the proposals received from the States for delivery of goods and services to the tribals.
- Further, Allocation of Business rules (ABR) has now been amended in January, 2017 whereby Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) has been given mandate for monitoring of 'Scheduled Tribe Component' funds of central Ministries based on the framework and mechanism designed by NITI Aayog.
- An online monitoring system has been put in place with web address stcmis.nic.in. The framework envisages monitoring of allocations for welfare of STs under the schemes, monitoring of expenditure vis-a-vis allocations, monitoring of physical performance and outcome monitoring for the effective implementation of the schemes.
- Utilization Certificates are insisted upon as a pre-requisite for further release of funds as per the norms of GFR.
- Progress reports regarding the status of implementation of schemes are obtained.
- Officers while visiting States also ascertain the progress of implementation of various schemes/ programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- Meetings / Conferences are convened at the Central level with State officials for ensuring timely submission of proposals, speeding up of implementation of the schemes/ programmes, and reviewing the physical and financial progress.

Statement-I

Shortfall of Doctors at Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in Tribal Areas during 2015. 2016 and 2017

Sl. No.	State / UT	2015	2016	2017
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	**	**	**
2	Arunachal Pradesh #	15	21	21
3	Assam	83	50	50
4	Bihar	5	5	5
5	Chhattisgarh	255	246	235
6	Goa	**	**	**
7	Gujarat	111	70	59
8	Haryana *	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	**	13	**
10	Jammu and Kashmir	**	**	**
11	Jharkhand	0	43	**
12	Karnataka	26	26	26
13	Kerala	**	**	**
14	Madhya Pradesh	33	20	124
15	Maharashtra	**	**	**
16	Manipur	**	**	**
17	Meghalaya #	**	4	**
18	Mizoram #	8	**	1
19	Nagaland #	**	6	4
20	Odisha	205	129	90
21	Punjab *	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	-35	**	**
23	Sikkim	**	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	**	**	**
25	Telangana (@)	**	**	**
26	Tripura	**	**	**
27	Uttarakhand	**	12	12
28	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA
29	West Bengal	**	**	**
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	**	**	**
31	Chandigarh *	0	0	0
32	Dadra and Haveli Haveli #	**	0	**
33	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34	Delhi *	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep #	**	0	**
36	Puducherry *	0	0	0
	All India / Total	706	645	627

@ New State (since 2.6.2014), ** surplus, NA: Not Available

States with predominantly tribal areas, *State / UT has no separate Tribal Area / Population Source: Rural Health Statistics, M/o Health and Family Welfare

Statement-II

Number of PHCs in Tribal Areas (during 2015, 2016 and 2017)

Sl. No.	State/ LT	2015			2016			2017		
		R	P	S	R	P	S	R	P	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	114	130	**	114	154	**-	114	155	**
2	Arunachal Pradesh #	39	117	**	39	143	**	39	143	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	Assam	183	283	*#	183	283	**	183	283	**
4	Bihar	63	6	57	63	6	57	63	6	57
5	Chhattisgarh	361	411	**	361	411	**	361	392	**
6	Goa	4	8	**	4	8	**	4	8	**
7	Gujarat	401	382	19	401	381	20	401	406	**
8	Haryana *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	18	43	**	18	43	**	18	43	**
10	Jammu and Kashmir	70	48	22	70	48	22	70	48	22
11	Jharkhand	393	160	233	393	160	233	393	165	228
12	Karnataka	171	64	107	171	64	107	171	64	107
13	Kerala	21	137	**	21	137	**	21	137	**
14	Madhya Pradesh	713	332	381	713	332	381	713	332	381
15	Maharashtra	450	315	135	450	315	135	450	315	135
16	Manipur	39	45	**	39	45	**	39	45	**
17	Meghalaya #	106	no	**	106	109	**	106	109	**
18	Mizoram #	25	57	**	25	57	**	25	57	**
19	Nagaland #	65	128	**	65	126	**	65	126	**
20	Odisha	449	426	23	449	426	23	449	425	24
21	Punjab *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	434	210	224	434	209	225	434	209	225
23	Sikkim	8	12	**	8	12	**	8	12	**
24	Tamil Nadu	33	66	**	33	66	**	33	65	**
25	Telangana @	146	93	53	146	93	53	146	93	53
26	Tripura	55	45	10	55	45	10	55	47	8
27	Uttarakhand	13	10	3	13	24	**	13	24	**
28	Uttar Pradesh	51	NA	NA	51	NA	NA	51	NA	NA
29	West Bengal	242	304	**	242	300	**	242	300	**
30	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	4	**	1	4	**	1	4	**
31	Chandigarh *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Dadra and Haveli #	7	7	0	7	7	0	7	7	0
33	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
34	Delhi *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep#	1	4	**	0	4	**	0	4	**
36	Puducherry *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	All India	4676	3957	1267	4690	4012	1266	4690	4024	1240

@ New State (since 2.6.2014), ** surplus, NA: Not Available, # States with predominantly tribal areas * State / UT has no separate Tribal Area / Population, R: Required, P: In position, S: Shortfall Source: Rural Health Statistics, M/o Health and Family Welfare

Statement-III

State -wise Percentage of Scheduled Tribes Below Poverty Line (Tendulkar Methodology)

Sl. No.	State	Rural		Urban	
		2009-10	2011-12	2009-10	2011-12
1	Andhra Pradesh	40.2	24.1	21.2	12.1
2	Assam	32.0	33.4	29.2	15.6
3	Bihar	64.4	59.3	16.5	10.3
4	Chhattisgarh	66.8	52.6	28.6	35.2
5	Gujarat	48.6	36.5	32.2	30.1
6	Himachal Pradesh	22.0	9.5	19.6	4.0
7	Jammu and Kashmir	3.1	16.3	15.0	3.0
8	Jharkhand	51.5	51.6	49.5	28.7
9	Karnataka	21.3	30.8	35.6	33.7
10	Kerala	24.4	41.0	5.0	13.6
11	Madhya Pradesh	61.9	55.3	41.6	32.3
12	Maharashtra	51.7	61.6	32.4	23.3
13	Odisha	66.0	63.5	34.1	39.7
14	Rajasthan	35.9	41.4	28.9	21.7
15	Tamil Nadu	11.5	36.8	17.6	2.8
16	Uttar Pradesh	49.8	27.0	20.2	16.3
17	Uttarakhand	20.0	11.9	0	25.7
18	West Bengal	32.9	50.1	20.6	44.5
	All India	47.4	45.3	30.4	24.1

Legend: ST=Scheduled Tribes

NB: 1. The poverty ratios among the STs are estimated from the percentage distribution of persons of ST population as obtained from the large sample survey consumer expenditure data of the National Sample Survey (NSS) and the poverty line for all population.

2. The poverty ratios are based on MRP (Mixed Recall Period) consumption distribution.

3. All India poverty ratio for the social groups is worked out from the respective NSS distribution of persons and (implicit) all-India poverty line for all population.

4. The poverty ratio among Scheduled Tribes population at State level may be treated with caution due to small sample size of household based on which the class distribution of persons have been obtained. These States are in urban areas, number of sample households is 18 in Bihar, 18 in Himachal Pradesh and 9 in Kerala

5. Source: Planning Commission

Statement-IV

Literacy Rate of Scheduled Tribes as per Census 2001 and 2011

Sl. No.	India / State / UT	Literacy Rate	
		2001	2011
1	2	3	4
	India	47.1	59.0
1	Jammu and Kashmir	37.5	50.6
2	Himachal Pradesh	65.5	73.6
3	Uttaranchal	63.2	73.9
4	Rajasthan	44.7	52.8
5	Uttar Pradesh	35.1	55.7
6	Bihar	28.2	51.1
7	Sikkim	67.1	79.7
8	Arunachal Pradesh	49.6	64.6
9	Nagaland	66.0	80.0
10	Manipur	65.9	72.6
11	Mizoram	89.3	91.5
12	Tripura	56.5	79.1
13	Meghalaya	61.3	74.5
14	Assam	62.5	72.1
15	West Bengal	43.4	57.9
16	Jharkhand	40.7	57.1
17	Odisha	37.4	52.2
18	Chhattisgarh	52.1	59.1
19	Madhya Pradesh	41.2	50.6
20	Gujarat	47.7	62.5
21	Daman and Diu	63.4	78.8
22	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	41.2	61.9
23	Maharashtra	55.2	65.7
24	Andhra Pradesh	37.0	49.2
25	Karnataka	48.3	62.1
26	Goa	55.9	79.1
27	Lakshadweep	86.1	91.7
28	Kerala	64.4	75.8
29	Tamil Nadu	41.5	54.3
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	66.8	75.6

Statement-V

Percentage of ST Households and their Main Source of lighting

State/ UT	Total number of households		Main Source of lighting							
			Electricity		Kerosene		Solar energy		Others	
	ST	All	ST	All	ST	All	ST	All	ST	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
India	23,329,105	246,692,667	51.7	67.2	45.6	31.4	1.1	0.4	1.6	0.9
Jammu and Kashmir	262,419	2,015,088	59.7	85.1	23.7	9.7	3.8	1.0	12.9	4.1
Himachal Pradesh	92,017	1,476,581	94.5	96.8	4.1	2.8	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.3
Uttarakhand	63,322	1,997,068	83.7	87.0	13.6	11.1	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.7
Rajasthan	1,836,014	12,581,303	39.7	67.0	57.7	30.9	0.9	0.6	1.7	1.5
Uttar Pradesh	512,649	32,924,266	36.7	36.8	60.8	61.9	1.1	0.5	1.4	0.8
Bihar	423,568	18,940,629	11.5	16.4	86.9	82.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sikkim	46,013	128,131	91.5	92.5	7.4	6.5	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.7
Arunachal Pradesh	172,913	261,614	66.2	65.7	12.3	18.5	4.0	2.9	17.5	13.0
Nagaland	349,022	399,965	81.2	81.6	15.9	15.6	0.3	0.3	2.6	2^1
Manipur	173,757	507,152	57.8	68.3	32.0	25.1	4.9	1.9	5.3	4.6
Mizoram	211,626	221,077	84.3	84.2	13.4	13.5	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.9
Tripura	259,322	842,781	46.9	68.4	48.6	29.1	3.8	1.9	0.7	0.6
Meghalaya	456,683	538,299	59.2	60.9	38.6	37.0	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.3
Assam	887,226	6,367,295	28.0	37.0	69.3	61.8	2.1	0.8	0.6	0.4
West Bengal	1,273,423	20,067,299	31.7	54.5	66.2	43.5	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.8
Jharkhand	1,718,359	6,181,607	29.3	45.8	68.9	53.1	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.4
Odisha	2,240,142	9,661,085	15.6	43.0	82.3	55.3	0.6	0.4	1.5	1.3
Chhattisgarh	1,747,575	5,622,850	56.8	75.3	40.1	23.2	2.2	0.9	1.0	0.6
Madhya Pradesh	3,213,683	14,967,597	54.0	67.1	44.6	32.1	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.5
Gujarat	1,837,844	12,181,718	80.0	90.4	17.6	8.1	0.4	0.1	2.0	1.4
Daman and Diu	3,334	60,381	96.6	99.1	2.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33,367	73,063	90.8	95.2	8.4	4.4	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.4
Maharashtra	2,445,645	23,830,580	59.8	83.9	36.2	14.5	1.2	0.2	2.8	1.4
Andhra Pradesh	719312	12603872	73.1	92.1	25.3	7.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3
Telangana	840723	8420662	86	92.3	12.1	6.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4
Karnataka	936,995	13,179,911	83.6	90.6	15.0	8.6	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.6
Goa	33,662	322,813	93.8	96.9	4.8	2.4	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.5
Lakshadweep	10,028	10,703	99.7	99.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Kerala	136,006	7,716,370	62.8	94.4	34.5	5.2	2.2	0.2	0.5	0.2
Tamil Nadu	384,713	18,493,003	84.4	93.4	13.6	5.9	0.7	0.1	1.3	0.6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7,743	93,376	94.0	86.1	3.8	12.9	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.8

Source: Census 2011, Office of the Registrar General, India

Statement-VI

Percentage of household having latrine and bathing facility within premises

State/ UT	Total number of households		Number of households having latrine facility within the premises		Night soil removed by human		Number of households not having latrine facility within the premises		Open defecation		Number of households having bathing facility within the premises		Waste water outlet connected to (Closed drainage)	
	ST	All	ST	All	ST	All	ST	All	ST	All	ST	All	ST	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
India	23,329,105	246,692, 667	22.6	46.9	0.1	0.3	77.4	53.1	74.7	49.8	17.3	42.0	6.1	18.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Jammu and Kashmir	262,419	2,015,08 8	26.7	51.2	5.2	8.9	73.3	48.8	71.1	46.1	23.7	52.4	3.5	12.6
Himachal Pradesh	92,017	1,476,58 i	62.0	69.1	0.2	0.0	38.0	30.9	36.7	29.7	57.0	67.5	21.5	24.8
Uttarakhand	63.322	1,997,06 8	46.1	65.8	0.1	0.2	53.9	34.2	51.5	33.1	42.5	60.5	14.4	19.0
Rajasthan	1,836,014	12.581.3 03	7.9	35.0	0.0	0,0	92.1	65.0	91.7	64.3	7.5	36.8	2.7	10.7
Uttar Pradesh	512,649	32,924,2 66	35.5	35.6	0.5	1.0	64.5	64.4	62.3	63.0	27.3	29.0	14.7	12.9
Bihar	423,568	18,940.6 29	13.7	23.1	0.1	0.1	86.3	76.9	85.0	75.8	7.0	11.3	4.4	6.7
Sikkim	46,013	128,131	85.9	87.2	0.0	0.0	14.1	12.8	12.8	11.3	61.8	65.1	12.1	14.6
Arunachal Pradesh	172,913	261,614	58.4	62.0	0.4	0.4	41.6	38.0	38.8	34.8	24.7	29.0	5.2	6.0
Nagaland	349,022	399.965	74.8	76.5	0.2	0.2	25.2	23.5	17.8	16.5	51.2	52.4	4.2	4.8
Manipur	173,757	507,152	82.3	89.3	0.9	2.0	17.7	10.7	16.4	8.9	27.3	31.1	3.7	4.1
Mizoram	211,626	221,077	91.9	91.9	0.1	0.1	8.1	8.1	6.6	6.6	65.4	65.2	12.9	13.1
Tripura	259.322	842,781	63.7	86.0	0.2	0.1	36.3	14.0	30.3	11.5	6.6	18.9	1.7	3.7
Meghalaya	456.683	538,299	61.0	62.9	0.4	0.4	39.0	37.1	36.2	34.3	30.7	33.3	45	5.7
Assam	887,226	6,367.295	43.3	64.9	0.2	0.3	56.7	35.1	54.0	33.2	13.8	24.5	2.0	3.6
West Bengal	1,273,423	20.067.299	24.4	58.8	0.3	0.6	75.6	41.2	73.2	38.6	9.6	27.1	3.0	9.2
Jharkhand	1,718,359	6,181,60 7	8.3	22.0	0.0	0.0	91.7	78.0	90.8	77.0	5.2	16.5	1.8	7.2
Odisha	2,240,142	9,661.085	7.1	22.0	0.1	0.3	92.9	78.0	91.6	76.6	3.4	14.1	1.1	4.3
Chhattisgarh	1,747,575	5,622,85 0	14.8	24.6	0.0	0.0	85.2	75.4	84.6	74.0	4.1	14.8	1.9	5.3
Madhya Pradesh	3,213,683	14,967,597	8.5	28.8	0.0	0.0	91.5	71.2	90.9	70.0	5.4	25.8	1.9	9.8
Gujarat	1.837.844	12.181,718	24.3	57.3	0.0	0.0	75.7	42.7	73.5	40.4	19.9	56.5	10.8	37.3
Daman and Diu	3,334	60.381	36.9	78.2	0.0	0.0	63.1	21.8	54.1	10.5	40.0	70.7	22.7	39.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33.367	73,063	16.9	54.7	0.2	0.2	83.1	45.3	80.8	40.0	14.2	51.7	4.2	27.0
Maharashtra	2,445,645	23,830,580	30.1	53.1	0.0	0.0	69.9	46.9	59.7	34.0	37.2	64.3	15.7	33.2
Andhra Pradesh	719312	12603872	19.1	47.7	0.2	0.1	80.9	52.3	78.1	49.0	35.8	66.2	6.1	16.1
Telangana	840723	8420662	19.9	52.4	0.4	0.3	80.1	47.6	78.0	46.4	37.6	68.6	10.2	29.7
Karnataka	936.995	13,179.911	28.7	51.2	0.0	0.1	71.3	48.8	66.9	45.0	56.7	74.8	13.7	26.1
Goa	33,662	322.813	59.9	79.7	0.0	0.0	40.1	20.3	36.3	16.4	52.2	81.4	17.0	43.7
Lakshadweep	10.028	10.703	98.3	97.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.8	96.6	96.0	10.5	11.4
Kerala	136,006	7,716,370	71.4	95.2	0.0	0.0	28.6	4.8	25.7	3.8	41.5	81.2	9.2	25.2
Tamil Nadu	384,713	18,493,003	34.7	48.3	0.1	0.1	65.3	51.7	60.3	45.7	34.3	49.9	21.1	25.4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7,743	93.376	88.2	70.1	0.0	0.0	11.8	29.9	11.5	27.5	85.1	63.5	9.5	7.4

Source: Census 2011, Office of the Registrar General, India

Statement-VII

Percentage of Households by the Condition of Census Houses Occupied

State Code	State/UT	ALL				Scheduled Tribe			
		Total houses	Good houses	%having latrine facility within the premises	% having separate kitchen inside	Total houses	Good houses	% having latrine facility within the premises	% having separate kitchen inside
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
00	**India**	**246,692,667**	**53.1**	**46.9**	**61.3**	**23,329,105**	**40.6**	**22.6**	**53.7**
01	Jammu and Kashmir	2,015,088	54.1	51.2	85.7	262,419	32.8	26.7	73.6
02	Himachal Pradesh	1,476,581	72.4	69.1	88.2	92,017	68.4	62.0	85.4
05	Uttarakhand	1,997,068	66.8	65.8	70.1	63,322	58.2	46.1	74.3
08	Rajasthan	12,581,303	51.0	35.0	50.8	1,836,014	31.3	7.9	22.1
09	Uttar Pradesh	32,924,266	42.8	35.6	40.7	512,649	40.6	35.5	43.0
10	Bihar	18,940,629	36.1	23.1	33.5	423,568	30.6	13.7	34.4
11	Sikkim	128,131	56.5	87.2	90.2	46,013	54.7	85.9	91.7
12	Arunachal Pradesh	261,614	51.8	62.0	89.2	172,913	54.5	58.4	89.4
13	Nagaland	399,965	52.4	76.5	96.0	349,022	52.9	74.8	96.8
14	Manipur	507,152	54.1	89.3	93.3	173,757	39.2	82.3	88.3
15	Mizoram	221,077	62.3	91.9	83.8	211,626	62.4	91.9	83.7
16	Tripura	842,781	54.2	86.0	85.9	259,322	52.7	63.7	75.9
17	Meghalaya	538,299	48.1	62.9	90.7	456,683	47.8	61.0	91.2
18	Assam	6,367,295	32.8	64.9	88.3	887,226	32.4	43.3	89.4
19	West Bengal	20,067,299	40.9	58.8	60.9	1,273,423	27.5	24.4	48.2
20	Jharkhand	6,181,607	43.4	22.0	39.4	1,718,359	36.6	8.3	34.5
21	Odisha	9,661,085	29.5	22.0	62.9	2,240,142	19.1	7.1	59.6
22	Chhattisgarh	5,622,850	46.6	24.6	56.1	1,747,575	43.1	14.8	54.9
23	Madhya Pradesh	14,967,597	52.3	28.8	46.8	3,213,683	38.8	8.5	36.6
24	Gujarat	12,181,718	67.3	57.3	72.3	1,837,844	51.2	24.3	65.0
25	Daman and Diu	60,381	68.1	78.2	65.9	3,334	57.4	36.9	83.0
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	73,063	66.7	54.7	84.4	33,367	54.4	16.9	84.8
27	Maharashtra	23,830,580	64.1	53.1	72.7	2,445,645	48.0	30.1	60.4
28	Andhra Pradesh	12603872	71.1	47.7	55.6	719312	57.7	40.3	19.1
29	Telangana	8420662	67.8	52.4	52.2	840723	58.0	35.7	19.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30	Karnataka	13,179,911	60.1	51.2	89.3	936,995	50.0	28.7	82.8
31	Goa	322,813	76.1	79.7	92.9	33,662	68.6	59.9	90.2
32	Lakshadweep	10,703	78.7	97.8	95.5	10,028	78.9	98.3	96.6
33	Kerala	7,716,370	66.3	95.2	96.7	136,006	38.4	71.4	89.6
34	Tamil Nadu	18,493,003	70.2	48.3	76.5	384,713	59.8	34.7	64.3
35	Puducherry	301.276	75.0	68.4	77.5	-	-	-	-
36	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	93,376	66.5	70.1	94.1	7,743	86.5	88.2	97.9

Source: Census 2011

Statement-VIII

Households by Location of the Main Source of Drinking Water

State/ UT	Total Number of Households (All)			ST Households		
	With in the premises	Near the premises	Away	Within the premises	Near the premises	Away
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India	46,6	35.8	17.6	19.7	46.7	33.6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	60.6	27.0	12.4	61.0	15.7	23.3
Andhra Pradesh	43.2	37.3	19.5	21.0	45.7	33.4
Arunachal Pradesh	41.1	37.4	21.6	36.5	40.4	23.1
Assam	54.8	26.7	18.5	47.3	28.9	23.8
Bihar	50.1	37.9	12.0	40.9	41.4	17.7
Chandigarh	86.1	11.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chhattisgarh	19.0	54.5	26.5	9.1	57.7	33.2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	52.6	36.4	10.9	28.7	50.2	21.0
Daman and Diu	76.4	22.1	1.5	57.6	36.9	5.5
Goa	79.7	15.5	4.8	58.7	28.9	12.4
Gujarat	64.0	23.5	12.4	28.8	46.4	24.8
Haryana	66.5	21.4	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	55.5	35.0	9.5	48.9	41.2	9.9
Jammu and Kashmir	48.2	28.7	23.1	15.3	39.2	45.5
Jharkhand	23.2	44.9	31.9	8.3	49.4	42.3
Karnataka	44.5	37.3	18.2	27.2	45.6	27.2
Kerala	77.7	14.1	8.2	44.3	30.4	25.4
Lakshadweep	83.7	14.3	2.0	83.9	14.2	1.9
Madhya Pradesh	23.9	45.6	30.5	8.4	50.1	41.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maharashtra	59.4	27.5	13.1	33.9	43.3	22.8
Manipur	16.1	46.2	37.8	14.3	51.0	34.6
Meghalaya	24.1	43.2	32.7	18.8	46.2	35.0
Mizoram	31.2	46.7	22.2	30.6	47.0	22.4
Nagaland	29.3	42.4	28.3	26.1	44.1	29.8
NCT of Delhi	78.4	15.4	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Odisha	22.4	42.2	35.4	6.2	49.2	44.6
Puducherry	77.4	21.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Punjab	85.9	10.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rajasthan	35.0	39.0	25.9	11.0	47.5	41.5
Sikkiin	52.6	29.7	17.7	48.8	31.7	19.5
Tamil Nadu	34.9	58.1	7.0	21.1	65.9	13.0
Tripura	37.1	30.5	32.4	14.2	32.2	53.6
Uttar Pradesh	51.9	36.0	12.1	43.0	38.8	18.2
Uttarakhand	58.3	26,6	15.2	55.8	31.1	13.1
West Bengal	38.6	34.7	26.6	18.6	44.3	37.1

Source: Census 2011

Statement-IX

Per 1000 distribution of ST households by household type of each State / UT

State / UT	Self-employed in				Casual labour in				
	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Sub total	Regular wage/ salary earning	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Sub total	Others	All (incl. Not Reported)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	342	82	424	52	379	48	427	98	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	722	51	774	136	2	9	11	79	1000
Assam	526	219	745	44	103	52	155	55	1000
Bihar	237	84	322	30	396	60	457	192	1000
Chhattisgarh	562	31	593	59	246	37	283	64	1000
Delhi	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
Goa	4	340	344	394	40	223	263	0	1000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gujarat	466	77	543	58	294	53	347	52	1000
Haryana	149	163	313	90	0	359	359	238	1000
Himachal Pradesh	393	136	529	171	0	264	264	36	1000
Jammu and Kashmir	291	129	420	252	39	258	297	32	1000
Jharkhand	570	81	652	32	71	167	238	79	1000
Karnataka	397	52	450	64	358	70	428	58	1000
Kerala	132	89	221	132	415	212	627	20	1000
Madhya Pradesh	396	38	435	56	297	164	461	48	1000
Maharashtra	315	33	348	54	402	105	508	90	1000
Manipur	532	194	726	212	27	13	40	22	1000
Meghalaya	439	207	646	153	112	52	164	37	1000
Mizoram	698	108	807	153	0	27	27	14	1000
Nagaland	578	123	701	218	0	4	4	77	1000
Odisha	395	138	533	42	233	160	393	32	1000
Punjab	0	656	656	0	0	344	344	0	1000
Rajasthan	415	57	473	37	38	426	464	27	1000
Sikkim	569	85	654	236	0	74	75	35	1000
Tamil Nadu	306	8	314	81	342	80	422	183	1000
Tripura	296	157	453	67	53	351	404	71	1000
Uttarakhand	350	381	731	69	26	60	86	114	1000
Uttar Pradesh	401	188	589	83	97	142	240	88	1000
West Bengal	193	78	272	78	518	106	623	27	1000
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	618	12	630	249	49	0	49	72	1000
Chandigarh	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	255	59	314	318	8	130	138	230	1000
Daman and Diu	69	0	69	874	56	0	56	0	1000
Lakshadweep	30	117	147	424	61	191	252	176	1000
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	1000	0	1000	0	1000
All India	414	81	495	63	245	139	383	59	1000

Source: National Sample Survey (NSS) Report No.563; Employment and unemployment situation among social groups in India, 2011-12

Statement-X

Per 1000 distribution of ST households by household type of each State / UT

State/UT	Self employed	Regular wage / salary earning	Casual labour	Others	All (incl. Not Reported)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	200	491	142	167	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	222	609	74	95	1000
Assam	412	437	7	144	1000
Bihar	569	98	333	0	1000
Chhattisgarh	211	330	298	161	1000
Delhi	326	608	66	0	1000
Goa	101	899	0	0	1000
Gujarat	219	454	154	173	1000
Haryana	160	198	623	19	1000
Himachal Pradesh	205	102	0	693	1000
Jammu and Kashmir	154	502	83	261	1000
Jharkhand	178	361	205	255	1000
Karnataka	211	328	264	196	1000
Kerala	96	622	141	141	1000
Madhya Pradesh	125	491	230	152	1000
Maharashtra	145	581	128	147	1000
Manipur	543	233	33	192	1000
Meghalaya	252	455	132	161	1000
Mizoram	348	520	72	59	1000
Nagaland	223	643	19	115	1000
Odisha	143	289	389	179	1000
Punjab	370	630	0	0	1000
Rajasthan	141	466	214	179	1000
Sikkim	394	357	0	249	1000
Tamil Nadu	171	432	384	13	1000
Tripura	122	397	9	472	1000

1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttarakhand	74	288	0	638	1000
Uttar Pradesh	220	627	69	84	1000
West Bengal	100	518	179	203	1000
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	825	0	175	1000
Chandigarh	829	171	0	0	1000
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	243	663	94	0	1000
Daman and Diu	0	533	467	0	1000
Lakshadweep	234	564	89	113	1000
Puducherry	0	1000	0	0	1000
All India	195	465	180	160	1000

Source: NSS Report No. 563: Employment and unemployment situation among social groups in India, 2011-12

Statement-XI

State/UT wise details of percentage distribution of number of operational holdings for STs are given below:

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Agriculture Census 2005-06					Agriculture Census 2010-11				
		Marginal	Small	Semi-medium	Medium	Large	Marginal	Small	Semi-medium	Medium	Large
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	55.29	25.01	14.79	4.58	0.33	58.99	24.87	12.60	3.29	0.25
3	Arunachal Pradesh	19.56	23.24	28.35	24.97	3.90	18.09	17.85	31.81	26.15	6.10
4	Assam	57.14	27.13	12.15	3.48	0.09	59.27	22.29	14.43	3.92	0.09
5	Bihar	87.75	8.30	3.17	0.73	0.05	87.19	8.41	3.80	0.57	0.02
6	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Chhattisgarh	42.92	24.23	20.81	10.33	1.71	45.25	25.16	19.40	8.82	1.38
8	Dadra and Haveli Haveli	52.69	29.24	12.89	4.70	0.48	55.00	27.99	12.10	4.48	0.43
9	Daman and Diu	90.92	8.28	0.80	0.00	0.00	93.07	6.11	0.68	0.14	0.00
10	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Goa	81.08	12.59	4.35	1.74	0.24	70.50	16.20	10.41	2.73	0.16
12	Gujarat	38.24	27.70	22.24	10.74	1.08	39.96	27.61	21.58	9.93	0.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Himachal Pradesh	68.84	19.63	9.12	2.28	0.14	70.59	18.86	8.62	1.81	0.11
15	Jammu and Kashmir	76.56	14.94	6.91	1.54	0.05	78.34	14.68	5.87	1.06	0.05
16	Jharkhand	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	60.86	17.75	13.15	6.97	1.27
17	Karnataka	43.61	30.54	18.20	6.87	0.78	47.08	30.33	16.47	. 5.51	0.60
18	Kerala	90.71	7.06	1.88	0.33	0.02	90.42	6.43	2.68	0.45	0.02
19	Lakshadwee P	96.02	2.60	1.17	0.20	0.01	96.04	2.59	1.16	0.20	0.01
20	Madhya Pradesh	38.47	28.19	21.17	10.84	1.34	42.03	28.72	19.64	8.66	0.95
21	Maharashtra	34.90	34.20	22.10	8.20	0.60	36.58	33.80	20.77	8.06	0.79
22	Manipur	44.40	34.10	19.46	2.03	0.00	44.54	34.10	19.33	2.03	0.00
23	Meghalaya	55.25	27.27	14.16	3.20	0.12	48.97	27.60	19.35	3.97	0.11
24	Mizoram	48.38	34.64	15.33	1.61	0.04	54.64	32.40	10.81	1.87	0.28
25	Nagaland	7.30	7.93	21.74	45.04	18.00	3.58	11.37	27.15	43.77	14.13
26	Odisha	54.79	29.60	12.46	2.94	0.21	66.61	23.55	8.30	1.46	0.08
27	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Rajasthan	47.55	24.06	17.85	9.04	1.50	52.99	23.61	15.21	7.05	1.15
30	Sikkim	47.66	23.04	16.40	10.59	2.31	53.72	19.80	15.08	9.85	1.56
31	Tamil Nadu	60.37	25.56	11.43	2.51	0.13	64.91	23.61	9.19	2.15	0.14
32	Tripura	75.53	16.40	7.35	0.70	0.02	73.84	16.46	8.56	1.12	0.02
33	Uttar Pradesh	61.69	21.38	11.27	5.02	0.65	66.84	19.20	9.15	4.22	0.59
34	Uttarakhand	58.43	14.33	15.11	11.25	0.87	57.63	14.95	15.49	11.05	0.87
35	West Bengal	81.99	13.97	3.80	0.24	0.00	83.95	12.88	3.04	0.13	0.00
	All India	49.48	25.62	16.44	7.38	1.08	53.90	23.97	14.88	6.33	0.92

Note: (1) Data for the year 2005-06 for Jharkhand not collected. (2) NA = Not Available

Source: M/o Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

Kendriya Vidyalaya in Jabalpur

327. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints with regard to the Kendriya Vidyalaya under the Tropical Forest Research Institute (TFRI) located at Jabalpur district in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to resolve the problem of the Kendriya Vidyalaya; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the future roadmap for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has informed that one teacher of Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV), Tropical Forest Research Institute (TFRI), Jabalpur has raised the issue of late payment of salary to the staff of that KV from the month of May, 2016 onwards stating that they are facing financial hardship.

(c) and (d) KVS continuously pursued the matter with the sponsoring project authority, i.e., TFRI, Jabalpur which is liable to bear all recurring and non-recurring expenditure as per the terms and conditions agreed upon by them at the time of opening of the KV. After follow-up action by KVS, the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, vide letter dated 8.12.2017, has issued directions to the TFRI authorities to provide the necessary budget to KV TFRI, Jabalpur.

National Mineral Development Corporation

328. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether eighty percent revenue of National Mineral Development Corporation's (NMDC's) total business comes from Chhattisgarh State and major iron ore mines are located in Dantewada district in Chhattisgarh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether representatives of Chhattisgarh Government have been included in the board of NMDC;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether any demand to shift offices/headquarters of NMDC to Bastar district in Chhattisgarh is pending with the Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the action taken by the Government in this regard and the time by which the said demand is likely to be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) No, Madam. The revenue from Business of NMDC from Chhattisgarh was 65% in F.Y. 2016-17 and in current six months (April, 2017-September, 2017), it is 64%. Details of iron ore mines located in Dantewada District of Chhattisgarh are as under:-

Name of Mine	Location of Mine
Bailadila- Deposit No. 14/11C	Kirandul Complex
Bailadila- Deposit No. 11B	
Bailadila- Deposit No. 5	Bacheli Complex
Bailadila- Deposit No. 10/11A	

(b) and (c) No, Madam. Appointment to the Board of NMDC is made as per the policy guide-lines of Government of India.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise, in view of (d) above.

Education in Oriya Language

329. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that primary education is not being imparted in Oriya language in Oriya population dominated regions of Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of efforts being made by the Government to impart primary education through Oriya language in Oriya population dominated regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) As per information provided by the State Government of Jharkhand textbooks in Language and Mathematics in Oriya medium are provided to Oriya speaking students of Class I and II. Further, language textbooks in Oriya medium are also provided to all Oriya speaking students of Class III to VIII.

Assistance Under IIUS

330. SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount allocated as Central assistance under the industrial infrastructure upgradation scheme to different States including Sagar district in Madhya Pradesh and the actual amount allocated and released to Sagar district in Madhya Pradesh for the development of export infrastructure and the related activities during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the outcome of the said assistance; and

(c) whether any attempt has been made to set up any industry during the said period on the basis of availability of raw materials in the Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) under Ministry of Commerce and Industry has sanctioned 60 projects in different States including Madhya Pradesh under Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS)/Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIIUS) based on the project proposals received from Special Purpose Vehicles/ State Implementing Agencies (SIA). However, there is no approved project in Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh. The projects have been sanctioned with the objective to enhance international competiveness of the industries located in different States by providing quality common infrastructure which benefits them in their overall development including increasing their potential for exports. The details of amount allocated and released by DIPP in different States including Madhya.Pradesh during the last three years and current year, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) DIPP does not have any scheme to set up industries based on availability of raw material in a particular region or in any State in the country. However, the Department has supported development of common facilities in industrial clusters through MIIUS by approving projects submitted by the State Government and its agencies.

Statement

Details of amount provided during the last three years and current year to States under IIUS/ MIIUS

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Industrial Cluster	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (As on 30.01.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Industrial Growth Centre, Bobbli	AP			2.60	
2	Upgradation of Hindupur Growth Centre & IP, Gollapuram	AP			4.48	
3	Bamboo Technology Park, Guwahati	Assam			3.07	
4	Industrial Growth Centre Centre, Urla	Chhattisgarh	3.68		4.90	3.68
5	Sirgitti Engineering Cluster, Sirgitti			2.62	3.49	2.60
6	Narol Textile Infrastructure & Environment Management	Gujarat	15.35	17.48	4.09	
7	Baddi Infrastructure, Baddi	HP	3.92	1.61		
8	Industrial Area, Pandoga		3.00	3.79		8.93
9	Industrial Area, Kandrauri		3.14	4.08		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation of IMT Manesar	Haryana		11.97		
11	Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation of IMT Bawal			10.26		
12	Adityapur Auto Cluster	Jharkhand	12.49		14.50	
13	Industrial Estate Ghatti, Kathua	J& K			5.07	8.21
14	Tupudana Industrial Area, Ranchi	Jharkhand			1.66	
15	Bangalore Aerospace Park, Devenhalli	Karnataka		12.81		
16	Kolhar Industrial Area, Bidar			5.69	7.30	5.46
17	KINFRA Defence Park	Kerala			15.00	
18	Readymade Garments Cluster, Jabalpur	MP		8.26		
19	Handloom Cluster, Chanderi				7.89	
20	Industrial Area, Sitapur		3.83		8.56	
21	Industrial Area, Ujjaini		3.45	4.60		6.67
22	Marathwara Automobile Cluster, Aurangabad	Maharashtra	12.10		3.46	
23	Kolhapur Foundry Cluster		18.01		3.30	
24	Nashik Engineering Cluster			0.29		
25	Zaungtui Industrial Estate Aizwal	Mizoram			4.33	5.77
26	Plastic, Polymer and Allied Cluster, Balasore	Odisha	16.57			
27	Angul Aluminium Park, Angul			10.03		
28	Light Engineering Cluster, Nabha	Punjab		4.97		
29	SIPCOT-HOSUR industrial Complex	Tamilnadu			2.31	3.08
30	Tiruchirapalli Engineering and Technology Cluster, Tirruchirapalli	Tamilnadu	17.48			
31	Bodhjungnagar Industrial Area	Tripura		11.94	15.72	15.33
32	R. K Nagar			10.10	10.73	6.05
33	Pashamylaram Industrial Area, Medak	Telangana			7.07	
34	Foundry Cluster, Howrah,	West Bengal		3.48		
	Total		113.00	124.00	129.50	65.76

[English]

Employed Persons

331. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employed persons in the country during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of persons employed in Government service, public sector institutions and private sector and along with the number of regular and temporary employees therefrom separately; and

(c) whether minimum wages are prescribed and applicable to all of them and if not, the percentage of persons getting minimum wages and those who are not getting minimum wages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the results of last three available surveys on Employment-Unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, the estimated Worker Population Ratio(WPR) for persons aged 15 years and above on usual principal & subsidiary status basis in the country was 51.0% in 2012-13, 53.7% in 2013-14 and 50.5% during 2015-16. State/UT-wise detail is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) As per the report of Pay Research Unit (PRU) of the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, the estimated number of central government civilian regular employees during 2014, 2015 and 2016 in major ministries/departments(excluding Union Territories) are given below:

Year (as on 1st March)	2014	2015	2016
Employees (in lakh)	32.24	32.29	32.21

According to the Public Enterprises Surveys 2015-16 of Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, the number of employees in Central Public Sector Enterprises in 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 were 13.49 lakh, 12.91 lakh and 12.32 lakh respectively. As per the Employment-Unemployment survey 2015-16 conducted by Labour Bureau for persons aged 15 years and above on usual principal & subsidiary status basis in the country, the estimated Wage/Salaried earner and Casual labour were 16.2% and 33.1% respectively.

(c) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act,1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages of the workers employed in the scheduled employment.

As per the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act 1948, any violation including non-payment of minimum wages is a punishable offence.

Statement

Worker Population Ratio for persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	60.6	64.8	61.6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	58.4	63.4	62.1
3	Assam	54.5	59.3	50.6
4	Bihar	44.1	48.0	48.4
5	Chhattisgarh	61.9	65.6	67.3
6	Delhi	41.8	40.2	40.8
7	Goa	43.7	47.9	44.7
8	Gujarat	48.1	52.9	49.0
9	Haryana	44.3	45.5	44.7
10	Himachal Pradesh	67.0	68.4	40.8
11	Jammu and Kashmir	42.5	43.3	36.7
12	Jharkhand	53.9	64.8	65.2
13	Karnataka	55.1	56.8	55.5
14	Kerala	40.6	48.0	45.2
15	Madhya Pradesh	57.5	59.2	44.8
16	Maharashtra	53.4	55.2	52.2
17	Manipur	54.7	61.2	59.9
18	Meghalaya	58.9	68.7	62.8
19	Mizoram	63.7	71.2	67.4
20	Nagaiand	48.1	49.8	63.5

1	2	3	4	5
21	Odisha	52.3	54.0	51.2
22	Punjab	43.3	41.1	40.2
23	Rajasthan	51.2	54.5	53.7
24	Sikkim	57.8	64.8	61.4
25	Tamil Nadu	55.4	58.3	56.3
26	Telangana	0.0	65.1	56.6
27	Tripura	53.6	54.9	61.9
28	Uttarakhand	44.7	46.9	44.6
29	Uttar Pradesh	45.5	48.1	43.7
30	West Bengal	50.3	48.7	50.7
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	37.6	53.7	54.1
32	Chandigarh	39.0	39.7	37.1
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	48.2	42.1	45.4
34	Daman and Diu	53.3	43.2	50.1
35	Lakshadweep	40.0	42.8	34.6
36	Puducherry	46.4	44.2	50.9
	All India	51.0	53.7	50.5

Source: Employment &Unemployment Surveys of Labour Bureau

Quality of Education

332. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the quality of education upto secondary level has decreased and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of students and teachers in the Government and private schools in the country upto secondary level, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether it is true that the private schools are taking tuition and other fees of their own at exorbitant rates; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government so as to regulate all this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts periodic national surveys of learning achievement of children in classes III, V and VIII and X. Four rounds of National Achievement Survey (NAS) have been conducted so far for class V and three rounds for classes III& VIII. These surveys reveal improvement in learning achievement levels of pupils, in identified subjects from first round to fourth round. Further, a National Achievement Survey based on learning outcomes for classes III, V and VIII has been conducted on 13th November, 2017 with a sample frame upto district level to enable states/UTs to identify gaps in learning outcomes at district level and design strategies to address those gaps. As only first round of NAS has been conducted at Class X level, it is not possible to comment on the comparative learning achievement of students of Class X.

The Central Government through the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiskha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) supports States/UTs to improve quality of education at elementary and secondary level respectively. Under these schemes, the States/UTs are supported on several interventions to improve quality of education including regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, recruitment of additional teachers for improving pupil teacher ratio, academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centres, Maths and Science kits, Lab equipment, special teaching for learning enhancement, ICT facilities in schools, introduction of vocational education component at the secondary level etc.

In addition to above, the Central Government, supports States and UTs on early grade reading, writing & comprehension, and early Mathematics programmes through a sub-programme of SSA namely 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat' (PBBB) in classes I and II. Further, the Government has launched Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan (RAA) programme on 09.07.2015, inter alia, as a subcomponent of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), to motivate and engage children of the age group from 6-18 years in Science, Mathematics and Technology.

Further, Section 23(2) of the RTE Act has been amended to ensure that all untrained in-service teachers working in Government, Government aided, and Private un-aided schools should acquire minimum qualification as laid down by an academic authority, authorized by the Central Government, by 31st March, 2019. The State-wise details of number of students and teachers in the Government and private schools are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Education being in concurrent list, the private schools are in the domain of concerned State Governments/UTs. Hence, it is for the respective State Governments and UTs to take action on any complaints regarding the same.

Statement

Details of students and teachers in Government and Private Schools

Sl. No.	State/UTS	Government		Private	
		Enrolment (1 to 10)	Teacher (upto Secondary level)	Enrolment (1 to 10)	Teacher (upto Secondary level)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	47946	4521	13449	920
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3903213	182243	2694520	84631
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	278265	16041	77659	5253
4.	Assam	4825180	230566	797160	48313
5.	Bihar	24441943	424429	1228444	44186
6.	Chandigarh	128415	5437	64168	3513
7.	Chhattisgarh	4051239	178487	1295939	61862
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	52390	1979	17072	741
9.	Daman and Diu	18475	941	10299	386
10.	Delhi	2130441	76307	1427917	57640
11.	Goa	44776	3247	31654	1524
12.	Gujarat	5934170	211634	3510899	120976
13.	Haryana	2051570	93507	2370092	101984
14.	Himachal Pradesh	768517	66338	438112	28591
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1236684	109075	958385	59223
16.	Jharkhand	5336493	127680	956134	21328
17.	Karnataka	4947273	217486	3651488	140116
18.	Kerala	1216484	68152	1455170	68023
19.	Lakshadweep	10094	1058		
20.	Madhya Pradesh	9598000	344372	5497388	233295

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Maharashtra	6181093	267718	4568183	148965
22.	Manipur	207733	20575	329643	15533
23.	Meghalaya	387892	23035	170444	10169
24.	Mizoram	131834	13901	106529	7290
25.	Nagaland	187252	19304	221659	11114
26.	Odisha	5800228	227225	858915	44058
27.	Puducherry	67971	4971	118044	6391
28.	Punjab	2556431	128315	1823381	101429
29.	Rajasthan	7421994	333471	7064631	321480
30.	Sikkim	96985	10911	32935	4013
31.	Tamil Nadu	5273775	270336	3730934	204731
32.	Telangana	2795935	127859	3048351	95296
33.	Tripura	594579	40293	76092	4384
34.	Uttar Pradesh	16894465	533927	21480866	443462
35.	Uttarakhand	965523	67161	960786	38058
36.	West Bengal	13726505	453965	1154149	82981
	India	134311763	4906467	72241491	2621859

Source: UDISE15-16

Eklavya Model Schools

333. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to set up Eklavya Model of Residential Schools to promote education among tribal communities in the North Eastern Region; and

(b) the extent to which this intervention is helpful to regions with limited accessibility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) The Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs), with the capacity of 480 students in each school, are set up in the States/ UTs under the Special Area Programme of Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India. The Guidelines of Grants under Article 277(1) stipulates that districts having 25% or more STs and Left-Wing Extremism Districts shall be focused, for implementation of tribal development programmes. Accordingly, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has selected 177 districts which includes 63 districts of North Eastern Region as well. Till date, Ministry has already sanctioned 38 EMRSs in the North Eastern Region.

(b) EMRSs have been functioning as institutions of excellence for tribal students in North East States despite its regions with limited accessibility. The performance of the Students in the board exams have been very encouraging. Pass percentage in Xth Board examination is more than 90% where as it is above 70% in XIIth Board examination. Apart from above, the students of these schools have brought several laurels in both academic and extra-curricular activities such as subject toppers in HSLC exam,2017, innovative technology, modelling, sports and also won Sports Scholarship for Sports Talent for the years 2011, 2012 and 2013.

Academic Support to Colleges

334. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has setup resource centres in every district to provide academic support to schools and colleges, if so, the details thereof, State and UT-wise;

(b) whether there are any districts which do not have such centres, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the kind of support these centres provide to local education institutes; and

(d) whether these centres have been working efficiently and if so, the details of any study conducted by the Government to study the effectiveness of these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The Central Government implements the flagship programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for universalizing elementary education. SSA mandates the setting up of a Block Resource Centre (BRC) in each Community Development (CD) Block and Cluster Resource Centre (CRC) in every Cluster of approximately 18-20 schools, for providing training and on-site support to schools and teachers. SSA provides institutional support to these BRCs and CRCs.

Every district under SSA is covered by BRCs and CRCs. At the BRC level, there is a provision of six Resource Persons for subject specific teaching, two Resource Persons for Inclusive Education for children with special needs, and at the CRC level there is a provision of one CRC Coordinator to provide academic support to schools. Details of the sanctioned and operational BRCs and CRCs under the SSA are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Further, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Teacher Education (CSSTE) aims to provide infrastructural and institutional support to Government Teacher Education Institutions (TEIs). Under CSSTE, District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) have been sanctioned in 623 districts of the country so far. The details of State and UT wise DIETs are given in the enclosed Statement-II. These DIETs are imparting pre-service as well as in-service teacher training. Further, to emphasize the focus on quality interventions and teacher training, CSSTE provides for programme related interventions to DIETs such as Faculty Development, Programme & Activities, and Technology Support, etc.

DIETs have been sanctioned in 623 districts since as per the CSSTE Guideline (2012), DIETs can be sanctioned only in districts established upto 31st March, 2011. Hence, DIETs have not been sanctioned in districts established after the 31.03.2011.

(d) In 2010, the Ministry of Human Resource Development conducted a study titled "Study of Effectiveness of BRCs and CRCs in providing Academic Support to Elementary Schools" to assess the performance of BRCs and CRCs and their support to elementary schools. The Study covered 14 States, viz. Assam, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Mizoram, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal. The major findings of the study include, inter alia; greater need for focus of Resource Persons on academic work, capacity building of Resource Persons, and need for Information Technology (IT) enablement. The Report acknowledged that training given to teachers through the BRCs and CRCs was satisfactory.

Statement-I

Status of Academic Support through BRCs and CRCs, 2017-18

Sl. No.	State	B	RC	C	RC
		Sanctioned	Operational	Sanctioned	Operational
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	9	37	37

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Andhra Pradesh	671	671	4034	4034
3	Arunachal Pradesh	100	100	221	221
4	Assam	145	145	3416	3416
5	Bihar	537	537	5755	5513
6	Chandigarh	2	1	20	20
7	Chhattisgarh	150	150	2703	2662
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	22	11
9	Daman and Diu	2	2	7	7
10	Delhi	28	28	272	119
11	Goa	12	12	105	105
12	Gujarat	263	263	4268	4268
13	Haryana	119	119	1487	1487
14	Himachal Pradesh	78	78	2456	2456
15	Jammu and Kashmir	143	143	1600	1600
16	Jharkhand	265	265	2264	2264
17	Karnataka	204	204	4103	4103
18	Kerala	159	159	1385	1385
19	Lakshadweep	3	3	9	9
20	Madhya Pradesh	322	322	6198	6198
21	Maharashtra	408	408	6170	6170
22	Manipur	35	35	225	146
23	Meghalaya	234	234	611	611
24	Mizoram	26	26	171	171
25	Nagaland	52	46	134	125
26	Odisha	316	316	4806	4806
27	Puducherry	6	6	34	34
28	Punjab	146	146	1499	1499
29	Rajasthan	301	301	3074	3074
30	Sikkim	31	31	109	109
31	Tamil Nadu	413	413	4088	4074

1	2	3	4	5	6
32	Telangana	592	592	1766	1766
33	Tripura	60	60	332	332
35	Uttar Pradesh	880	880	8249	8249
34	Uttarakhand	95	95	994	994
36	West Bengal	364	364	4217	4217
	Total	7172	7165	76841	76292

Source: Targets tram PAB Minutes 2017-18 & Achievement from QPRs Received from State/UT

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total No. of Sanctioned DIETs in the State/UTs
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	13
3	Arunachal Pradesh	11
4	Assam	27
5	Bihar	33
6	Chandigarh	0
7	Chhattisgarh	19
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9	Daman and Diu	0
10	Delhi	9
11	Goa	1
12	Gujarat	27
13	Haryana	21
14	Himachal Pradesh	12
15	Jammu and Kashmir	22
16	Jharkhand	24
17	Karnataka	30
18	Kerala	14
19	Lakshadweep	1
20	Madhya Pradesh	50
21	Maharashtra	34
22	Manipur	9
23	Meghalaya	7
24	Mizoram	8
25	Nagaland	11
26	Odisha	30
27	Puducherry	1
28	Punjab	17
29	Rajasthan	33
30	Sikkim	3
31	Tamil Nadu	32
32	Telangana	12
33	Tripura	6
34	Uttar Pradesh	73
35	Uttarakhand	13
36	West Bengal	19

Source: Teacher Education Approval Board (TEAB) Meeting Minutes 2017-18

Recruitment of Teaching Staff

335. SHRI HARISH MEENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) whether University Grants Commission (UGC) has suggested a new formula to the Ministry for recruitment of teaching staff at universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has studied its side effects on Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Castes (SCs/STs&OBCs) candidates' recruitment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has constituted a Committee to discuss the proposed UGC Regulations on Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the maintenance of Standards in Higher Education and make its recommendations to the Commission. The Commission has not yet submitted its recommendations on the report of the Committee to the Government.

(c) and (d) Does not arise in view of above.

[Translation]

Identification of Buddhist Circuits

336. SHRI HARIOM SINGH RATHORE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified three buddhist circuits in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the schemes in operation in this regard;

(b) the amount of foreign currency received from foreign tourists in Government exchequer during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide information and create awareness regarding the three Buddhist circuits in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) Buddhist Circuit has been identified as one of the fifteen thematic circuits for development under Swadesh Darshan Scheme-Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits. All places associated with the Buddhist heritage in the country are covered under the Buddhist Circuit. The details of projects sanctioned under Buddhist circuit theme are as under:

(Amt. in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Year of Sanction	Project Name	Amt. Sanctioned
1.	Madhya Pradesh	2016-17	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94
2.	Uttar Pradesh	2016-17	Development of Buddhist Circuit - Srawasti,Kushinagar, & Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97
3.	Bihar	2016-17	Construction of Cultural Centre adjacent to Maya Sarovar on the western side at Bodhgaya, Bihar	98.73
4.	Gujarat	2017-18	Development of Buddhist circuit: Junagadh- Gir-Somnath- Bharuch-Kutch- Bhavnagar-Rajkot- Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan scheme	35.99
5.	Andhra Pradesh	2017-18	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda-Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda-Amravati- Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	52.34
	Total			361.97

(b) During the last three years Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) through tourism in India is as follows:

Year	FEE (Rs. in crore)
2015	135193
2016	154146
2017	180379

(c) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, undertakes several promotional activities in the domestic and international markets for promotion of the varied tourism products and destinations of the country including Buddhist Heritage, Sites and Circuits. The Ministry produce publicity material and collaterals in English and foreign languages for domestic and international markets; media campaigns in the print and electronic media are undertaken in the domestic and international markets; familiarisation tours for trade, media and opinion makers are undertaken from overseas to Buddhist Sites and Circuits in the country under the Hospitality Scheme of the Ministry. To create awareness about the Buddhist Sites/Heritage in the country, Ministry of Tourism organises International Buddhist Conclave every alternate year. The next International Buddhist Conclave is scheduled to be held in 2018.

[English]

Promotion of Beach Tourism

337. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Ministry and NITI Aayog are working on making a policy to promote beach spots as tourist spots by amending the Coastal Regulatory Zones;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been carried out about the working of beach spots in countries like Bali, etc. and if so, the outcome of the same; and

(d) the perspective of the Government towards Andhra Pradesh as it has the second longest coast in the country to promote beach tourism, beach spots, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) Presently there is no specific policy proposal in NITI Aayog to promote beach spots as tourist spots by amending the Coastal Regulation Zones.

(c) No.

(d) The Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for development of tourism infrastructure under the "Swadesh Darshan Scheme" for integrated development of thematic circuits. The details of projects sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh under the Coastal Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan which, inter-alia includes beach tourism infrastructure, are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of Assistance Provided to the State of Andhra Pradesh under the Coastal Circuit of the Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

Sl. No.	Name of Circuit	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in Crore)
1	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal & Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh.	69.83
2	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore in Andhra Pradesh.	60.38

[Translation]

Kendriya Vidyalayas

338. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the sanctioned Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country where the classes have not yet started, State/ UT-wise;

(b) the number of such sanctioned KVs where buildings have not yet been constructed;

(c) the number of such KVs in Jammu and Kashmir where buildings have not been constructed despite allocation of funds; and

(d) whether the Government has taken any action in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Out of 54 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) sanctioned in March, 2014 classes have not yet been started in one KV at Kauhar in Uttar Pradesh. 50 new KVs were also sanctioned in March, 2017 under 'Challenge Mode' subject to the sponsoring authorities fulfilling the norms of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) within a specified time frame on 'first come first served' basis. Out of these, administrative orders for opening of KVs have been issued at 31 locations where sponsoring authorities have fulfilled the pre-requisites and classes have also been started at these locations.

(b) Out of the 84 KVs mentioned above, school buildings are under construction at 21 locations, construction work is under planning at 60 locations and land has been accepted by KVS at 3 locations.

(c) In the above 84 KVs, there are no KVs in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(d) Construction of permanent buildings for KVs depends upon various factors such as identification of suitable land, completion of lease formalities in favour of KVS by the sponsoring authorities, availability of requisite resources etc.

Ranking of Institutions

339. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring improvement in education by increasing the ranking of some institutes in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to increase the ranking of all higher institutes;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be completed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The premier Institutions of the Country like the Indian Institute of Science and the NTs are already ranked in the global best universities in the World. Government is committed to encouraging these institutions to improve their standard in the World. Government has also started the scheme called Institute of Eminence in which 20 institutions would be selected would be selected on challenge method, and they would be actively supported to come up in the global rankings. The regulations and the guidelines in this regard have been issued by the UGC.

(b) to (d) Do not arise. However, improving the quality of education across all levels is well recognized and is a continuous and ongoing process. Various schemes, namely, Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), Global Initiative for Academics Network (GIAN), Impacting Research, Innovation & Technology (IMPRINT), Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme(TEQIP), Pandit Madan Mohan Maiviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNMTT) Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM), National Digital Library, campus connect programme, Uchhatar Avishkar Abhiyan, Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, Institutes of Eminence (IoE) are being implemented to improve the quality of higher education in the country.

Declaration of Waterfall Sites in Jharkhand as Tourist Spots

340. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to declare waterfall sites in Jharkhand such as Hundru falls, Gautamdhara and Hirni falls as tourist spots;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) The development, promotion, and identification of new tourism destinations is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/UT Administrations for various tourism projects subject to submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Processing of FDI Proposals

341. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has eased the mechanism for processing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) proposals in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether such applications shall be now directly dealt with by the Department of Commerce and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which it would facilitate quicker processing of the FDI proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) After abolition of the erstwhile Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB), the Foreign Investment Facilitation Portal (FIFP) is the new online single point interface of the Government of India for investors to facilitate Foreign Direct Investment. This portal is being administered by Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP). The work of granting government approval for foreign investment in eleven notified sectors/ activities requiring government approval under the extant FDI Policy and Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), has been entrusted to the concerned Administrative Ministries/Departments. In this regard, Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for processing FDI proposals has been issued on 29th June, 2017 by DIPP, which is available on the website of fifp.gov.in.

(c) As per SOP, 8 to 10 weeks' time has been fixed for decision on the proposals, excluding the time taken by applicants in removing deficiencies in the proposals/supplying additional information as may be required by the Competent Authority.

Further, in respect of proposals where the Competent Authority proposes to reject the proposals or in case where conditions for approval are stipulated in addition to the conditions laid down in the FDI Policy or sectoral laws/regulations, concurrence of DIPP shall be sought by the Competent Authority, for whiGh, additional two weeks' time will be given to DIPP for consideration of those proposals.

[Translation]

Private Degree College

342. SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing any centrally sponsored scheme to set up a Model Degree College in each identified as educationally backward districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far in setting up of colleges in such districts;

(c) whether the State Government have been consulted in the matter related to expenditure to be made under the said scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam, Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), inter-alia, assistance is provided to States for creation of Government Modei Degree Colleges (MDCs) in Educationally Backward Districts. Till date, 72 MDCs have been approved under RUSA. The State/Union Territory-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement. Creation of Private Degree Colleges is not supported under RUSA.

(c) and (d) Yes, the State Governments have been consulted in the matter.

Statement

State/UT-wise Approved Model Degree Colleges

States/UTs	No. of Mode? Degree Colleges approved
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	6

1	2
Bihar	7
Chhatishcjarh	5
Himachal Pradesh	2
Madhya Pradesh	5
Nagaland	1
Odisha	8
Punjab	2
Telancjana Tripura	4
Uttar Pradesh	26
Uttarakhand	1
Andaman and Nicobar	1
Total	72

[English]

Setting Up of Science Cities

343. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Science cities set up in the country, State/UT- wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to establish more Science Centres/Cities/museums under the National Council of Science Museums in all the States of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with their present status, State/UT- wise; and

(d) the details of the funds sanctioned, released and utilized to set up these Centres/Cities during the last three years and the current year, State/UT- wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The details of Science Cities set up in the country are as under:

1. Science City, Kolkata, West Bengal
2. Pushpa Gujral Science City, Kapurtala, Punjab
3. Science City, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
4. Regional Science City, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Culture operates Scheme for Promotion of Culture of Science (SPOCS) which provides for setting up of Science Cities and Science Centres in all the States of the country subject to availability of funds for the purpose. States willing to avail of this Scheme have to provide land and share the cost of setting up of facility and corpus for upkeep and maintenance. The Hst of Science Centres/Cities being set up/proposed to be set up through National Council of Science Museums with present status is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The details of the funds sanctioned & released and utilization thereof to set up science centres/science cities during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II

Statement-I

List of Science Cities/Centres being set up/proposed to be set up in the country and present status

Sl. No.	Name of Science City/Science Centre	Location of the project (Name of State/ Union Territory)	Present status
1	2	3	4
1	Science City, Guwahati	Assam	Ongoing
2	Regional Science Centre, Kottayam	Kerala	Nearing completion
3	Regional Science Centre, Mysore	Karnataka	Ongoing
4	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Palampur	Himachal Pradesh	Ongoing

1	2	3	4
5	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Bargarh	Odisha	Ongoing
6	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Udaipur	Tripura	Nearing completion
7	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Gaya	Bihar	Ongoing
8	Sub- Regional Science Centre, Almora	Uttarakhand	Ongoing
9	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Udaipur	Rajasthan	Ongoing
10	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	Ongoing
11	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Kokrajhar, Assam	Assam	Ongoing
12	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Mayabunder	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Ongoing
13	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Rajahmundry	Andhra Pradesh	Ongoing

Statement-II

State/UT-wise statement showing details of funds released and expenditure incurred for setting up of Science Cities/Centres during the last three years and 2017-18 (upto 31.12.2017)

(Figures in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Science City/ Science Centre	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (upto December, 2017)	
		Fund released	Utilisation	Fund released	Utilisation	Fund released	Utilisation	Fund released	Utilisation
1	Assam	-	-	146.00	7.59	-	5.54	-	28.83
2	Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	-	100.00	0.12	-	0.98	-	0.02
3	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	100.00	0.45	-	0.12	-	0.21
4	Bihar	-	-	-	-	50.00	0.55	-	3.26
5	Himachal Pradesh	100.00	1.22	150.00	41.15	-	40.16	-	131.47
6	Karnataka	100.00	7.81	-	117.03	-	27.84	-	0.30
7	Kerala	100.00	23.73	-	174.20	-	209.86	-	109.47
8	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	100.00	0.50	-	-	-	-
9	Odisha	50.00	39.27	-	39.10	-	82.31	-	113.48
10	Rajasthan	-	-	100.00	0.15	-	0.05	-	0.22
11	Tripura	170.00	39.26	-	88.42	135.00	97.06	-	73.23
12	Uttarakhand	-	-	100.00	0.37	-	0.77	-	0.38

Assistance to MSMEs

344. PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:
SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA:
SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing/ proposes to implement any scheme to provide assistance in the form of a relief package, subsidy and other benefits to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector in the country?

(b) if so, the details thereof including the MSMEs being covered / proposed to be covered under the scheme and the nature of assistance likely to be provided thereunder; and

(c) the salient features of the composition scheme for the MSME sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is implementing a number of Schemes/programmes providing subsidy and other benefits to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country. These includes:

1. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)
2. Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)
3. A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE)
4. Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC)
5. Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans
6. Market Promotion Development Assistance (MPDA) Scheme
7. Khadi Reforms Development Programme (KRDP)
8. Coir Vikas Yojana
9. Coir Udyami Yojana
10. Coir S&T Scheme
11. Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs)
12. Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE)
13. Credit linked Capital subsidy Scheme (CLCSS)
14. Marketing Assistance & Technology Up-gradation (MATU) Scheme
15. National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP)
16. Financial Support to MSMEs in Zero Defect Zero Effect (ZED) certification Scheme.
17. Technology Centre Systems Programme (TCSP)
18. Micro Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP)
19. Performance and Credit Rating Scheme
20. Assistance to Training Institutes
21. Marketing Assistance Scheme and Public Procurement Policy, 2012, Which was made mandatory from April 2015.
22. International Cooperation Scheme
23. National Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Hub
24. Digital MSME Scheme.

In addition, the following institutes are also working for the development of MSMEs:

i. The National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NIMSME) conducts training and capacity building programme for Development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in India.

ii. Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization (MGIRI) is promoting innovation, quality and productivity to make rural products competitive. MGIRI conducts technology dissemination workshops/seminars for entrepreneurs.

iii. National Small Industries Corporation Ltd (NSIC) is providing comprehensive support to MSMEs through Marketing, Technology and Credit Support services.

iv. Khadi & Village Industries (KVIC) is entrusted with the task of providing financial assistance to institutions and individuals for development and operation of Khadi and village industries and guiding them through supply of designs, prototypes and other technical information.

v. Coir Board is providing support to the promotion and development of Coir Industry as well as export market of coir and coir products in India as a whole.

As per the MSMED Act, 2006, the following units are classified as the MSMEs

Manufacturing Sector		Service Sector	
Enterprise	Investment in Plant & machinery	Enterprise	Investment in equipments
Micro Enterprises	Upto Rs. 25 lakh	Micro Enterprises	Does not exceed Rs. 10 lakh
Small Enterprises	More than Rs.25 lakh but does not exceed Rs. 5 Crore	Small Enterprises	More than Rs.10 lakh but does not exceed Rs. 2 Crore
Medium Enterprises	More than Rs.5 crore but does not exceed Rs. 10 Crore	Medium Enterprises	More than Rs.2 crore but does not exceed Rs. 5 Crore

Direct subsidy is provided under major scheme of Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Marketing Development Assistance Scheme, Digital MSME Scheme, Technology Upgradation, Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate Scheme (ISEC), Quality Certification Scheme (TEQUP) and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP).

(c) Salient features of Composition Scheme for MSME Sector.

Benefits to the MSME Sector under Composition Scheme as regards GST are as below:

i. Increase in aggregate annual turnover threshold for eligibility under the composition scheme from Rs. 75 lakh to Rs. one crore for 27 States (including Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand).

ii. Increase in the aggregate annual turnover threshold for eligibility under the Composition scheme from Rs. 50 lakh to Rs. 75 lakh for Special Category States (as specified in sub-clause (g) of clause (4) of article 279A of the Constitution) other than Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand.

iii. Taxpayers having annual turnover of up to Rs. 1.5 crore in the previous year provided with an option to file quarterly Returns.

iv. Registered persons making supply of goods to make payment of tax on issuance of invoice and not at the time when advances are received.

v. Suspension of the application of reverse charge mechanism under Section 9(4) of the CGST/SGST Acts, 2017 and Section 5(4) of the IGST Act, 2017 till 31 March, 2018 for all categories of registered persons.

vi. Uniform rate of tax @1% under Composition scheme for manufacturers and traders. The turnover of taxable goods to be considered for eligibility for the Composition scheme for traders.

vii. Supply of exempted services by Composition taxpayer will be allowed and the same will not be taken into account while computing the aggregate turnover.

viii. Amount of late fee payable for delayed filing of return in Form GSTR-3B by a taxpayer whose tax liability for the month was 'Nil' reduced to Rs.20/- per day (Rs.10/- per day each under CGST & SGST Acts) subject to maximum Rs.5000/- under each Act from October, 2017.

ix. The amount of late fee payable for delayed filing of return in Form GSTR-3B by other taxpayers reduced to Rs. 50/- per day (Rs. 25/- per day each under CGST & SGST Acts) subject to maximum Rs.5000/- under each Act from October, 2017.

x. The filing of returns by the taxpayers has been simplified by continuing the GSTR-3B return up to March 2018. The filing of FORM GSTR-2 and GSTR-3 returns has been kept in abeyance till further notice.

Trade Deficit Between India and China

345. SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:
SHRI B.R. SENTHILNATHAN:
SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any stringent and appropriate measures to narrow the trade deficit between India and China;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total value of imports in Indian rupee from China during the years 2014-15, 2015-16, and 2016-17

(c) the list of major Chinese products, raw and finished goods flooded into the domestic markets in India along with their value; and

(d) whether the Government has adequate support and facilitation to indigenous industries to combat the over dumping of Chinese products in Indian market and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Imports exceed exports because of shortages/non-availability of items domestically or because of the cost competitiveness of the foreign manufacturers. Government has formulated various schemes/programmes to help the domestic enterprises compete effectively with imports from China and other countries. Efforts are made to promote manufacturing through initiatives like 'Make in India', 'Digital India', 'Skill India' etc. which provide support for promoting domestic manufacturing capacity in the country. Some of these schemes/programmes which support the Micro, Small and Medium enterprises (MSMEs) include National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP); Credit Guarantee Scheme; Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme; Cluster Development Programme; Market Development Assistance Scheme and Vendor Development Programme for Ancillarisation. These schemes/programmes help MSMEs to increase their competitiveness to challenge cheap Chinese imports in the country.

With a view to protecting its domestic producers and consumers, India has an elaborate and robust legal framework and institutional set up to protect its environment, life and health of its people, plants and animals. Adequate provisions exist under the Foreign Trade Policy to protec ft" the Indian consumers and producers as imported goods are subject to domestic laws, rule^-orders, regulations, technical specifications, environmental and safety norms. The BIS standards applicable to domestic goods are also applicable to imported goods. Import of food/edible items is subject to FSSAI standards. Import of plant & plant based products are subject to Plant Quarantine measures and sanitary & phyto-sanitary measures. Import of animal & animal based products are subject to sanitary import permits.

Against cheaper imports causing injury to domestic industry, there are trade defence measures taken like anti-dumping duty, countervailing duty and safeguard duty. Whenever Indian industry is affected by cheaper imports, it can seek remedies from the Government under the above provisions. Directorate General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties (DGAD) conducts anti-dumping investigations on the basis of duly substantiated petition filed by the domestic industry alleging dumping of goods into the country causing injury to the domestic industry. Similarly, DGAD conducts anti-subsidy investigations against countries subsidising their export products. As on 29.1.2018, anti-dumping duty is in force on 99 products imported from China. Section 8B of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, subject to certain conditions, empowers the Central Government to impose Safeguard Duty on any article imported into India in such increased quantities and under such conditions so as to cause or threaten to cause serious injury to the Indian domestic industry.

Details of imports from China to India during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are given below:-

India's Import from China during the years 2014-15 to 2016-17

Year	Value
2014-15	3,69,565.36
2015-16	4,04,043.38
2016-17	4,11,093.51

(Source; DGCI&S)

Top 50 Principal Commodity Group-wise India's import from China for the last three years including raw and finished goods are given in enclosed Statement.

Statement

India's Import of items from China (top 50 items, based on the import value for the year 2016-17) during the financial years 2014-15 to 2016-17

	ITCHS	Item Desccription	Unit of Quantity	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
				Quantity	Value (Rs.Crore)	Quantity	Value (Rs.Crore)	Quantity	Value (Rs.Crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	84713 090	Othr Dgtl Automatc Data-Procesng Machine Weghng <=10kg with a Keyboard and Display Consistng of a Central Procesng Mach	NOS	1495190	1557	1208081	1235	845235	1092
2	76071 190	Other Aluminium Foil Rolld	KGS	41402211	801	47645561	882	64572300	1137
3	85238 020	Discs With Information Technology Software	NOS	1284960	898	2673739	1472	1290172	1140
5	84733 020	Prts and Accssrs of Motherboards	KGS	1517074	1063	1438185	1175	1092143	1168
6	72253 090	Other Hot-Rolled Products in Coils	KGS	578738686	1913	910608319	2125	416340768	1168
7	95030 030	Dolls of Plastic	NOS	595804440	631	787054895	776	1197683067	1180
8	85287 100	Other Receptn Aparts for TV etcColour	NOS	9890415	1276	25768079	2957	13937692	1187
9	84479 020	Machines for Making Embroidery	NOS	10046	735	26716	1204	9602	1209
10	84433 100	Machines Which Perform Two orMore of The Functions of Printing,Copying or Facsimile Transmission, Capable of C	NOS	1243084	1213	1209347	1310	1129881	1222
11	85340 000	Printed Circuits	KGS	4282861	745	5105926	958	8428454	1227
12	40112 010	Radials Tyres Used OnBuses/Lorries	NOS	620246	463	1238243	1077	1387371	1237
13	38089 990	Other Similar Products N.E.S.	KGS	25380247	1192	14506432	757	30108288	1281
14	85423 900	Other	NOS	360098080	1000	533394188	1066	841376744	1285
15	84717 020	Winchester/Hard Disc Drives	NOS	3302221	1187	3647896	1176	3640319	1293
16	29419 090	Other Antibiotics	KGS	4037347	1962	3964399	2269	2798650	1310
17	84151 010	Split System Air Conditioning Machines	NOS	832497	983	764067	838	1353127	1326
18	89040 000	Tugs and Pusher Craft	NOS	23	1580	43	2530	24	1353
19	90138 010	Liquid Crystal Devices (L.C.D)	NOS	17333743	1386	26057445	1332	32259073	1375
20	84148 011	Gas Compressors of A Kind Used inAir-Conditioning	NOS	3823260	1424	3747900	1451	4339697	1500
21	31021 000	Urea Whether or Not in Aqueous Solution	KGS	6.431E+09	12199	4950464418	9135	997574591	1503
22	85258 090	Other	NOS	22125442	848	44324266	1433	46537299	1562
23	85176 930	Routers	NOS	2886284	861	4328343	1088	7944951	1650

24	85285 100	of A Kind Solely or Principally Used in an Automatic Data Processing System of Heading 8471	NOS	4754750	2149	5586981	2366	4053136	1656
25	87089 900	Otr Prtsandaccssrs of Vhcls of Hdg 8701-8705	KGS	23404488	1393	27462180	1596	31507878	1700
26	29349 900	Other Heterocyclic Compounds	KGS	7062428	1364	6788217	1379	9082746	1758
27	87141090	Parts and Accessories of Motorcycle Excl. Saddle	KGS	69787667	2129	63864893	1916	63759244	1767
28	85423100	Monolithic Integrated Circuits -Digital	NOS	939267827	1164	1401010855	1625	1496791865	1808
29	29420 090	Other Diloxanide Furoate, Cimetidine, Famotidine Nes	KGS	18055433	3118	13752170	3684	9686946	1817
30	85044 090	Others	NOS	78521240	1219	63747741	1326	88510079	1837
31	29339 900	Other Heterdcyclic Cmpnds With Nitrogen Hetro Atom (S) Only	KGS	7734199	947	8590375	1096	12464621	1839
32	84733 099	Other	KGS	8515618	2337	5545755	2219	4194291	1873
33	85076000	Lithium-Ion	NOS	12419657	278	35148809	1228	99240089	1960
34	39269 099	Othr Article of Plastic NES	KGS	46611044	1121	57035276	1561	79043089	1965
35	84261 900	Othr(Trnsprtr Crns,GantryCrns,Brdg Crns)	NOS	56	356	308	382	728	1966
36	84715 000	Digitl Procesng Units Excl of Sub Hdngs 847141 and 847149,Wh/Not Cont One/ Two Types of Uni,LikeStorg/Input/Output Units	NOS	524759	1773	713089	2145	634908	2104
37	85030 090	Parts of Othr Rotating Electrc Plants	KGS	10701267	1058	11989344	1587	12565718	2159
38	89052 000	Floatng/Submersible Drllng/Prdctn Pltforms	NOS	0	0	0	0	2	2449
39	27040 090	Other Cokes of Coal	TON	1946843	2444	2133593	2176	2224068	2616
40	71069 100	Unwrought Silver	KGS	1766588	6722	711248	2302	724111	2699
41	85176 990	Othr Apartus,Fr Carrier/Digital Line Systm	NOS	5900872	1465	16591785	2650	19130063	2958
42	98010 013	Power Project	KGS	135977606	7708	74061069	4655	77911807	4056
43	89059 090	Other Under HDNG 8905	NOS	8	3462	23	4954	344	4523
44	31053 000	DiamonmHydrgnorthphospht (Diamonm Phospht)	KGS	1.94E+09	5654	3603181150	11103	2566572000	5967
45	85176 290	Other	NOS	4285517	3602	19348185	6051	16448879	6009
46	85299 090	Othe Parts Fr Othr Use	KGS	39490049	4199	33002649	5015	55492644	6198
47	85177 010	Popltd, Loaded or Stuffd Prntd Crcuit Brds	KGS	628347	606	2657050	1654	6250127	6540
48	84713 010	Personal Computer(Laptop, Palmtop,etc)	NOS	5899809	11970	6971964	13851	5318341	13365
49	85414 011	Solar Cells/Photovoltaic CellsWhethr or Not Assembled in Module/Panel	NOS	113561871	3713	163024355	12987	281061054	18875
50	85171 290	Other	NOS	153517651	38082	118070499	34564	68648955	24198

(Source: DGCIS)

Centres of International Excellence

346. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is intending to create selected institutes of higher education as centers of international excellence under a revised policy on higher education;

(b) if so, the details thereof including details of institutions selected for the same from the country including West Bengal;

(c) whether such institutions would be provided further budgetary allocation in order to improve their academic and physical infrastructure and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether such institutions be associating academicians from foreign universities in their faculty and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) No, Madam. There is no such proposal is under consideration of the Central Government. However, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued / notified enabling regulatory architecture in the form of UGC (Declaration of Government Educational Institutions as Institutions of Eminence) Guidelines, 2017 and UGC (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017 to enable 10 public and 10 private Institutions to emerge as World Class Teaching and Research Institutions named as 'Institutions of Eminence' (ioEs).

Under this scheme, the selected IoEs will have freedom to choose their own path to become world class institutions for which greater autonomy like to admit foreign students up to 30% of admitted students; to recruit foreign faculty upto 25% of faculty strength; to offer online courses upto 20% of its programmes; to enter into academic collaboration with top 500 in the world ranking Institutions without permission of UGC;

free to fix and charge fees from foreign students without restriction; flexibility of course structure in terms of number of credit hours and years to take a degree; complete flexibility in fixing of curriculum and syllabus, etc. shall be provided. Under the scheme, each public Institution selected as IoE shall be provided financial assistance upto Rupees 1000 Crore over a period of five years.

It is expected that IoEs will come up in top 500 of the world ranking in ten years time and in top 100 eventually overtime.

Ranking of States on Ease of Doing Business

347. SHRIMATI ARPITA GHOSH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to rank the States on ease of doing business in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including parameters adopted therefor, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the industrial growth and the number of jobs created in this sector in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for ease of doing business in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), 7 Ministry of Commerce and Industry, has been working on improving the regulatory environment in States and Union Territories (UTs) in partnership with the State Governments and Union Territory Administration. The ranking of the States/UTs was first released in the year 2015 based on 98 points reforms agenda. The Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) is in its third year (2017) and 372 action points have been shared with the States/UTs for implementation. The broad parameters include:

(i) Labour Enablers

(ii) Contract Enforcement

(iii) Registering Property

(iv) Inspection Enablers

(v) Single Window System

(vi) Land Availability and Allotment

(vii) Construction Permit Enablers

(viii) Environment Registration Enablers

(ix) Obtaining Utility Permits

(x) Paying Taxes

(xi) Access to Information; and

(xii) Transparency and certain Sector Specific Reforms

Details are available with enclosed Statement-I and at the BRAP Portal: http://eodb.dipp.gov.in/. State/UT Governments have submitted their responses on the action plan. A total of 9806 reforms have been received out of which 7071 have been evaluated by the Department as on 31st January, 2018.

(c) State/(Union Territory) UT-wise data on industrial output and its growth and estimated figures for Total Persons Engaged' as per available Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) publications based on data collected by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) during last four years (i.e. ASI 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15) is given in the enclosed Statement. Data for the period beyond 2014-15 is not available in the compiled form.

(d) Government of India has since 2014 aimed at creating a conducive environment by streamlining the existing regulations and processes and eliminating unnecessary requirements and procedures. A detailed plan of regulatory reforms has been implemented not only in the Central Government Ministries but also in States through the active engagements with State Governments.

Some of the major indicator wise reforms towards easing the business environment undertaken by the Government of India in partnership with the Governments of NCT of Delhi and Maharashtra as assessed by World Bank's DB Report, 2018 include:-

(i) Starting A Business: Starting a business was made easier and faster by introducing the SPICe (Simplified Proforma for Incorporating Company electronically) form which merged five different procedures i.e. (i) Name reservation, (ii) Company incorporation, (iii) Director Identification Number (DIN), (iv) Permanent Account Number (PAN) and the (v) Tax Deduction/Collection Account Number (TAN).

(ii) Resolving Insolvency: The adoption of a new insolvency and bankruptcy code introduced a reorganization procedure for corporate debtors and facilitated continuation of the debtor's business during insolvency proceedings.

(iii) Paying Taxes: Paying taxes and other statutory contributions was simplified with the mandatory provision of electronic payment of Employee Provident Fund (EPF) and introducing a set of administrative measures easing compliance with corporate income tax.

The implementation of GST subsumed a number of indirect taxes namely (i) Service Tax (ii) Value Added Tax (ii) Central Sales Tax and (iv) Excise Duty. This will further reduce the time spent on filing and returns.

(iv) Getting Credit: Access to credit was facilitated by adopting a new law on insolvency that provides a time limit and clear grounds for relief to the automatic stay for secured creditors during reorganization proceedings.

(v) Enforcing Contracts: On enforcing contracts India introduced the National Judicial Data Grid, which made it possible to generate case measurement reports on local courts.

(vi) Protecting Minority Investors: Protection to minority investor is increased by the remedies available in cases of prejudicial transactions between interested parties.

(vii) Construction Permits: Dealing with construction permits has been made less cumbersome by implementing an online system streamlining the process in the Municipal Corporations of New Delhi and Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai. The online system has expedited the process of obtaining a building permit by reducing the number of procedures and time required to obtain building permits.

(viii) Trading Across Borders: Import border compliance time in Mumbai was reduced by improving infrastructure at the Nhava Sheva Port. Elimination of merchant overtime fees and increased use of electronic and mobile platforms reduced export and import border compliance costs.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Estimated Total Persons Engaged during last four years based on ASI 2011-12 to 2014-15.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Persons Engaged (numbers)			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	438	502	521	520
2	Andhra Pradesh	1362788	503615	522057	528417
3	Arunachal Pradesh*	NA	NA	NA	3684
4	Assam	180531	167835	186483	195567
5	Bihar	126592	116396	113594	146109
6	Chandigarh (U.T.)	14893	12599	13143	10594
7	Chhattisgarh	185985	173076	166236	179324
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	113512	97422	148522	122371
9	Daman and Diu	103596	128442	109462	97156
10	Delhi	116221	119001	112180	122852
11	Goa	65974	55831	56684	65610
12	Gujarat	1383773	1363628	1372669	1462206
13	Haryana	582372	566595	612419	744026
14	Himachal Pradesh	163440	184833	194608	208781
15	Jammu and Kashmir	63704	60658	66829	65022
16	Jharkhand	196793	188046	187877	182085
17	Karnataka	906473	862203	927392	974022
18	Kerala	393425	380498	351662	384058
19	Madhya Pradesh	314838	302209	322833	344031
20	Maharashtra	1880606	1784909	1886025	1883675
21	Manipur	5303	6084	5879	7591
22	Meghalaya	11005	11986	13434	14339
23	Nagaland	2521	3039	3746	5519
24	Odisha	284637	263651	260771	262817
25	Puducherry	55472	48527	50108	46961

1	2	3	4	5	6
26	Punjab	600041	583520	602818	583316
27	Rajasthan	474883	443027	470078	487520
28	Sikkim	8906	10278	12749	13675
29	Tamil Nadu	1940819	1965020	2046553	2127703
30	Telangana**	NA	701110	747062	692301
31	Tripura	29933	28526	29121	28871
32	Uttar Pradesh	864346	825537	912206	883331
33	Uttarakhand	342385	335300	386654	374861
34	West Bengal	654276	656123	645738	632470
35	All India	13430483	12950025	13538114	13881386

* Since ASI 2014-15 Arunachal Pradesh covered in ASI

** Since ASI 2012-13 Telangana covered in ASI as a separate state

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Estimated Output (Rs. Lakhs) and Growth during last four years based on ASI 2011-12 to 2014-15

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Output (Rs. Lakhs)				Growth (%)		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	17966	16526	18397	18400	-8.02	11.32	0.02
2	Andhra Pradesh	39093376	20712819	26268382	25191880	-47.02	26.82	-4.10
3	Arunachal Pradesh*	NA	NA	NA	134873	NA	NA	NA
4	Assam	5292766	4985210	5761714	6176083	-5.81	15.58	7.19
5	Bihar	6016746	5168030	5529620	5875914	-14.11	7.00	6.26
6	Chandigarh (U.T.)	750210	605139	658424	458239	-19.34	8.81	-30.40
7	Chhattisgarh	9301415	10352834	10599069	11977648	11.30	2.38	13.01
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8900765	7597779	9596018	12889718	-14.64	26.30	34.32
9	Daman and Diu	4218140	4458749	4110609	3472979	5.70	-7.81	-15.51
10	Delhi	4527272	5347872	5901429	6348457	18.13	10.35	7.57
11	Goa	4210182	3659659	3379150	4654089	-13.08	-7.66	37.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12	Gujarat	99841317	111639522	123064181	127012504	11.82	10.23	3.21
13	Haryana	24395636	27807701	29640333	36748456	13.99	6.59	23.98
14	Himachal Pradesh	8079659	9561121	9954730	12320881	18.34	4.12	23.77
15	Jammu and Kashmir	2242919	2460187	2337180	2406835	9.69	-5.00	2.98
16	Jharkhand	10305316	10851206	10779440	12108719	5.30	-0.66	12.33
17	Karnataka	33767314	39950881	44469973	46186619	18.31	11.31	3.86
18	Kerala	11158670	12179092	13105441	12866371	9.14	7.61	-1.82
19	Madhya Pradesh	15658407	16392982	17208597	18252994	4.69	4.98	6.07
20	Maharashtra	100537793	102203201	106597134	111961821	1.66	4.30	5.03
21	Manipur	36324	34912	37752	37736	-3.89	8.13	-0.04
22	Meghalaya	325326	349265	381377	431852	7.36	9.19	13.23
23	Nagaland	57932	58971	39707	44889	1.79	-32.67	13.05
24	Odisha	11541915	11369603	12237946	13117979	-1.49	7.64	7.19
25	Puducherry	2048180	1975300	2007285	1908970	-3.56	1.62	-4.90
26	Punjab	16293150	17103386	18210659	18992516	4.97	6.47	4.29
27	Rajasthan	19045480	19938133	21469179	22141508	4.69	7.68	3.13
28	Sikkim	556220	631265	710303	802006	13.49	12.52	12.91
29	Tamil Nadu	60963540	61952533	67695733	70038085	1.62	9.27	3.46
30	Telangana**	NA	15614886	17133649	15975404	NA	9.73	-6.76
31	Tripura	122682	136302	131623	151764	11.10	-3.43	15.30
32	Uttar Pradesh	33265470	36132854	41126757	42309844	8.62	13.82	2.88
33	Uttarakhand	14474752	16627937	17725377	18984940	14.88	6.60	7.11
34	West Bengal	23320091	24718679	27637949	26380232	6.00	11.81	-4.55
35	All India	570366932	602594536	655525116	688381205	5.65	8.78	5.01

* Since ASI 2014-15 Arunachal Pradesh covered in ASI

** Since ASI 2012-13 Telangana covered in ASI as a separate State

Employment

348. SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL:
SHRI BALBHADRA MAJHI:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has released the quarterly report on employment scenario recently and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total number of new jobs generated during the year 2016-17, till date, State/UT-wise including in Bihar and Chhattisgarh;

(c) the details of the sectors where net jobs created/increased, sector-wise;

(d) the details of the sector where net jobs are decreasing along with reasons for the same, Sector-wise;

(e) whether as per gender-wise analysis there is a huge gap between men and women getting new jobs and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to boost the employment generation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Madam.

The latest report of Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) released by Labour Bureau till date is for the 5th Round (1 April, 2017 over 1 Jan, 2017) in the selected eight major sectors such as; Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Education, Health, Accommodation & Restaurants and IT/BPO. The objective of the survey is to measure relative change in employment situation over successive quarters in sizeable segment of non-farm industrial economy having 10 or more workers. According to 5th round survey report, there is an overall positive change in employment of 1.85 lakhs workers over the previous quarter.

(b) to (d) The results of various rounds of QES during the year 2016-17, indicating sector wise details regarding total employment under first round and change estimates of employment under 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th rounds are given in enclosed Statement-I. State/UT-wise estimates of employment are not generated by the Survey.

(e) The change in total estimated employment by gender under 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th rounds of QES are given in enclosed Statement-II.

(f) Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

The Make in India, Skill India, Digital India scheme, MUDRA and START UPS scheme are being initiated by the Government.

Government has also decided to strategically promote labour-intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

Statement-I

Sector-wise Change of Employment
Level Estimates (First Round) and Change Estimates of Employment (2nd, 3rd, 4th & 5th Round)

(in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	Level Estimates as on 1st April, 2016	Change Estimates (1st July, 2016 over 1st April, 2016)	Change Estimates (1st Oct, 2016 over 1st July, 2016)	Change Estimates (1st Jan, 2017 over 1st Oct, 2016)	Change Estimates (1st Apr, 2017 over 1st Jan, 2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Manufacturing	101.17	-0.12	0.24	0.83	1.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Construction	3.67	-0.23	-0.01	-0.01	0.02
3	Trade	14.45	0.26	-0.07	0.07	0.29
4	Transport	5.8	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.03
5	Accommodation & Restaurant	7.74	0.01	-0.08	0.00	0.03
6	IT/ BPO	10.36	-0.16	0.26	0.12	0.13
7	Education	49.98	0.51	-0.02	0.18	0.02
8	Health	12.05	0.33	0.00	0.02	0.31
	Total	205.22	0.77	0.32	1.22	1.85

Statement-II

Estimated Change in Employment in Eight Sectors by Gender

(in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	Male				Female			
		1st Jul over 1st Apr'16	1st Oct over 1st Jul'16	1st Jan'17 over 1st Oct'16	1st Apr'17 over 1st Jan'17	1stJul'16 over 1st Apr'16	1st Oct'16 over 1st Jul'16	1st Jan'17 over 1st Oct'16	1st Apr'17 over 1st Jan'17
1	Manufacturing	-0.02	0.49	0.61	0.66	-0.10	-0.25	0.22	0.36
2	Construction	-0.16	0.01	-0.02	0.01	-0.07	-0.02	0.01	0.01
3	Trade	0.18	-0.06	0.05	0.22	0.08	-0.01	0.02	0.07
4	Transport	0.09	-0.01	0.02	0.07	0.08	0.01	-0.01	-0.04
5	Accommodation & Restaurant	0.01	-0.08	0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.04
6	IT/ BPO	0.01	0.15	0.02	0.15	-0.17	0.11	0.10	-0.02
7	Education	0.15	-0.32	0.00	0.02	0.36	0.30	0.18	0.00
8	Health	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.20	0.00	0.02	0.17
	Total	0.39	0.18	0.70	1.26	0.38	0.14	0.52	0.59

Employment Information Cell

349. SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about the issues and challenges before Higher Education Sector in the country particularly problems being faced by the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Other Backward Castes (SC/ST/OBC) and Minority students in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken steps/ proposes to take steps to help such students prepare for gainful employment in the central/State services and also the details about the fund allocated for this purpose during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to develop Employment Information Cell for providing information about various competitive examinations in Higher Educational Institutions in the area of their operation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes Madam, the government is aware of the challenges/ issues confronting the Higher education Sector in the country, particularly the problems faced by the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Other Backward Castes (SC/ST/OBC) and Minority students. Various policy measures are in place to address the same.

(b) to (d) As a measure to assist and prepare SC/ST/OBC (non creamy layer) and minority community students for gainful employment and contributing towards social equity & socio-economic mobility of the under-privileged sections of society, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has been conducting special coaching schemes in Universities and Colleges. It implements coaching scheme under which coaching classes are held for entry in services for SC/ST/OBC (non-creamy layer) and Minorities Community Students to get useful employment in Group A, B or C Central services and State services or equivalent positions in the private sector. UGC has sanctioned Rs.68.11 Crore for 2360 Universities and Colleges during the XII Plan (2012-2017). UGC also conducts coaching for National Eligibility Test (NET)/State Eligibility Test (SET) for SC/ST/OBC (non-creamy layer) and Minorities Community Students to prepare them for these tests, which are an essential eligibility condition for becoming a Lecturer in Universities & Colleges. UGC has sanctioned Rs.23.48 Crore for 735 Universities and Colleges during the year XII Plan (2012-2017) under the activity.

With a view to prepare SC/ST students to gain employment in Central/State Services after completing their higher technical education, All India Council for Technical Education is implementing Skill and % Personality Development program for SC/ST students. A sum of Rs. 36.95 lakh to 4 institutions and Rs. 3.17 crore to 31 institutions were sanctioned during 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively under this scheme. AICTE is also implementing a new scheme PRERNA, which provides financial support to institutes making efforts to train SC/ST students for GATE etc. Performance in GATE is an important criterion for public sector employment.

Many Universities have employment information and guidance bureau/facility centres for providing information about various competitive examinations in the area of their operation.

Fitness Test under New Education Policy

350. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate New Education Policy and has decided to include some fitness tests that every student is likely to clear at the time of admission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the New Education Policy is likely to be finalized and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government is in the process of formulating a New Education Policy for which wide ranging consultations were undertaken at multiple levels of online, expert/thematic and grassroots from village to State, Zonal levels as well as at the National level. Initially, a Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy was constituted which submitted its report in May, 2016 and thereafter, the'Ministry prepared 'Some Inputs for the Draft National Education Policy, 2016'. Both these documents are treated as inputs for policy formulation.

Suggestions and inputs have been received from various stakeholders such as, individuals, organisations, autonomous bodies, Hon'ble MPs, GoI Ministries and State Governments on various aspects of education. The exercise of preparing a New Education Policy is still ongoing as a Committee for Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan has been constituted which will consider and examine all inputs and suggestions and is expected to submit its report shortly.

A Study on SEZs

351. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted a study to analyse the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) experience in the country;

(b) if so, whether the SEZ experience has been disappointing and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken/ being taken by the Government to make SEZs more meaningful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) No Madam.

(c) Ongoing review and reform, as necessary, of Government policy and procedure is inherent to Public Policy. The Government, on the basis of inputs/suggestions received from stakeholders on the policy and operational framework of the SEZ Scheme, periodically reviews the policy and operational framework of SEZs and takes necessary measures so as to facilitate speedy and effective implementation of SEZs. In order to make SEZs more meaningful the functioning of the Board of Approval and Unit Approval Committee have been accordingly streamlined.

Tribal Festival in Telangana State

352. SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (AVANTHI): Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representations from the public and State to declare Sammakka-Sarakkaa Tribal festival as a national festival in Telangana State and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a large number of Tribal people from neighboring States throng Medaram for this bi-annual festival; and

(c) if so, the time by which the Government will declare it as a national festival and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Yes, Madam. References from Minister for Housing, Law and Endowments, Government of Telangana, Secretary, Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Telangana and Secretary, Youth Advancement, Tourism & Culture Department, Government of Telangana have been received in the Ministry requesting therein to consider "Sri Sammakka Saralamma Jathara (Festival) as National Festival.

(b) As informed by State Government of Telangana, the three days Jathara attracts large number of tribal devotees from all over Telangana and neighbouring States.

(c) Taking cognizance of the magnificence of the festival, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has already extended support to the tune of Rs. 2.00 Crore to the State Government of Telangana for successful conduct of the festival. Presently, the Ministry has no scheme/guidelines for declaring any event as national festival.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

353. SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA:
SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people trained under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) since the inception of the scheme;

(b) whether those trained under PMKVY have been placed in jobs or have acquired jobs after training and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Skill Development Corporation keeps records of jobs that have been created through PMKVY, quarterly or annually and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any courses at training centres last less than 6 months and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the scheme incentivises placements and if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether in continuous monitoring, 15 points for placements and 3 points for kaushal placement mela are the only placement related activities monitored and if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the details of the amount paid as training incentive per candidate to training centres for placement of candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) Under PMKVY, since inception, as on 01.02.2018, 44.13 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained (29.91 lakh STT + 7.82 lakh RPL) / undergoing training (6.4 lakh appx.) under Short Term Training and Recognition of Prior Learning.

(b) and (c) Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2015-16, it was not mandatory for Training providers to report employment data. However, as per the data reported on Skill Development Management System (SDMS), out of total 19.8 lakh trained candidates under PMKVY 2015-16, 2.6 lakh candidates have been provided with the placement offers.

Under PMKVY 2016-20, which started from 2nd October 2016 onwards, placement tracking is mandatory. The placement data is reported within 90 days of certification of trained candidate. As per data reported on SDMS, as on 01.02.2018, out of 11.8 lakh trained candidates under PMKVY 2016-20, 7.9 lakh candidates are certified. Out of the certified candidates, 2.8 lakh candidates have been placed in various sectors across the country.

(d) Under PMKVY, all the courses offer are of short term and duration ranges from 190 hrs. to 540 hrs.

(e) and (g) Under PMKVY 2016-20, focus on employment has been significantly enhanced. The reimbursement of last 20% of training cost to TCs would be made only after wage employment or self employment to at least 70% of the trained candidates. Further, scheme incentivizes Training Centers (TCs)/ Training Providers (TPs) for facilitating placement of the trained candidates as per table below:

Placement Percentage	Amount Per Candidate
71-85%	3000/-
86% & More	5000/-

Also, TCs are mandated to organize placement/ rozgar melas every six month with the support of Sector Skill Council. Additionally, there is a special provision in the scheme to provide post placement support to women, PwDs and candidates from special areas (LWE, North East region and Jammu and Kashmir).

(f) PMKVY 2016-20 is endowed with various provisions relating to continuous as well as performance monitoring of training centre. The grading matrix under continuous monitoring constitutes 100 marks which include accreditation standards, compliance standards and performance standards. Out of this, 9 marks are for placement, 6 marks are for pass percentage and 3 marks are for organizing placement mela.

Setting up of Universities for Women

354. SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to encourage girl education, the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) has recommended to the Government for establishing an exclusive university for women in each State and setting up of women residential degree colleges in every district of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by CABE in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) In order to encourage girl education, the Sub-Committee of Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) on Girls Education has recommended in its interim recommendations the establishing of an exclusive university for women in each State and setting up of women residential degree colleges in every district of the country.

(b) and (c) The interim recommendations of the Sub-Committee are as follows:-

1. Residential Degree Colleges and Polytechnics for Women in the District Head Quarters. Exclusive Women University in each State.
2. Awareness and Gender Sensitisation Campaigns.

3. Provide free education to Girls upto PG level.
4. One residential, English medium, CBSE school, for girls, on lines of Navodaya Vidyalayas in each district.
5. Encourage residential schools for girls upto Class XII.
6. Upgrade the existing KGBVs up to Class XII.
7. Create girl child friendly and safe academic atmosphere in all schools.
8. Supply Health & Hygiene Kits to girls of residential schools.
9. Provide emotional and psychological counselors in girls' residential schools.
10. Extend support to Mid Day Meal upto Classes IX-XII.
11. Provide digital literacy and vocational and life skills.

The final report has not been finalized.

[Translation]

Education Policy

355. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is going to implement a National Education Policy in 2018;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said policy considers to provide free education to all; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) The Government is in the process of formulating a New Education Policy for which wide ranging consultations were undertaken at multiple levels of online, expert/thematic and grassroots from village to State, Zonal levels as well as at the National level. Initially, a Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy was constituted which submitted its report in May, 2016 and thereafter, the Ministry prepared 'Some Inputs for the Draft National Education Policy, 2016'. Both these documents are treated as inputs for policy formulation Further, both the documents have appreciated the role of (RTE) Act, 2009 which represents the consequential legislation envisaged under Article 21-A of the Indian constitution that entitles every child of the age of six to fourteen year with the right to free and compulsory education.

Suggestions and inputs have been received from various stakeholders such as, individuals, organisations, autonomous bodies, Hon'ble MPs, GoI Ministries and State Governments on various aspects of education. The exercise of preparing a New Education Policy is still ongoing as a Committee for Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan has been constituted which will consider and examine all inputs and suggestions and is expected to submit its report shortly.

[English]

Price of Natural Gas

356. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:
SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representations from various domestic gas producers/ companies for reviewing the existing mechanism/formula for fixing the prices of domestic natural gas for end users, if so, the details thereof along with the response of the Government thereto;

(b) whether the cases of violation of the New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 by the domestic gas producers/companies have come to the notice of the Government in the country since inception, if so, the details thereof, Company-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study to find out the exploration cost in deep/ultra deep and high pressure high temperature water blocks, if so, the details thereof along with the manner in which the Government incentivize the producers/companies engaged in such exploration;

(d) the other steps taken by the Government for effective implementation of the said guidelines across the country;

(e) whether the ONGC has reportedly lost Rs. 5000 crore revenue and Rs. 3000 crore in profit on natural gas business during the last one year due to cut in gas prices as the gas price is significantly below the cost of production and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) whether the price paid to the domestic gas producers is less than half of the rate paid to importers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Government of India notified "New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014" on 25.10.2014. This pricing mechanism is formula based and has been worked out considering the volumes and prices prevailing at major international markets such as Henry Hub, National Balancing Point, Alberta and Russia. The formula has been finalized considering the requirements of producing and consuming sectors, and has tried to make a fine balance between their interests. The prices are revised after every six months in accordance with said guidelines.

Further, on representations from various operators, Government notified a policy in March, 2016 to grant marketing and pricing freedom with a priqe ceiling on gas produced from discoveries in Deepwater, Ultra Deepwater, and High Pressure-High Temperature areas. Government has also provided marketing and pricing freedom for the sale of crude oil and natural gas to be produced under the Discovered Small Fields Policy-2015 and Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP). The costs of exploration and Production are generally higher in deep / ultra deep v.ater blocks in comparison to shallow water or land blocks.

(e) and (f) ONGC has posted profits in their accounts for last several years. Profit after Tax of ONGC was Rs. 17733 crores in Financial Year 2014-15, Rs. 16004 crores in Financial Year 2015-16 and Rs. 17900 crores in Financial Year 2016-17. The current price of Natural Gas as Notified under the "New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014" for the period from October, 2017 to March, 2018 is USD 2.89/MMBTU on Gross Calorific Value basis. The landed price of imported gas is based on the prices in International Market, Spot as well as long term contracts and transportation charges etc. on mutually agreeable terms. The Domestic Gas is generally supplied to priority sectors such as City Gas Distribution (CGD), Fertilizer, Power, etc.

Indian Labour Conference

357. SHRI C.N. JAYADEVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 413 th Indian Labour Conferences (ILC) has recommended that the 'scheme workers' working under various Government schemes like ICDS, Mid-Day Meal, ASHA, NRLM etc. be recognized as workers and paid minimum wages and social security benefits including pension; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the stand of the Government regarding its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. However, it is clarified that the 45th Indian Labour Conference has not recommended on the workers engaged under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRML).

As per the existing practice, the recommendation of Indian Labour Conference was sent to Ministry of Women and Development, Department of School Education and Literacy aind Ministry of Health & Family Welfare respectively for necessary action. The Ministry of Women and Child Development,, the Department of School Education and Literacy and Ministry of Health & Family Welfare respectively have informed that Anganwadi workers, Mid-Day Meal Scheme Cook cum-helpers cannot be treated as workers. Anganwadi workers are honorary workers from the local community who render their services on a part time basis and are paid monthly honorarium., The cookcum-helpers are engaged for limited hours for preparing and serving the mid-day meal. ASHAs are honorary workers under NRHM who only receive performance based incentives. The Departments referred to above have informed (that for the above reason they are unable to comply with the recommendations of the ILC.

The above decision of concerned Ministries was included in the Action Taken Report (ATR) submitted for consideration by 46th Indian Labour Conference held on 20-21st July, 2015.

[Translation]

PNG Network

358. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:
SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN:
SHRI ALOK SANJAR:
SHRI D.S. RATHOD:
DR. MANOJ RAJORIA:
SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take steps for increasing the availability of PNG in Jharkhand, Bihar, Madurai city and its surrounding areas and if so, the details thereof along with the percentage of families getting PNG facilities in the said States/city as compared to other parts of the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide CNG in all cities of the country including Bhopal to fulfil the demand of vehicles in the cities, if so, the details thereof along with target, if any, set for providing CNG in various cities of the country;

(c) the details of existing CNG/PNG network across the country along with number of cities covered so far, along with the criteria to set up CNG stations in the country, State/UT/City-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up new CNG stations/PNG network across the country and if so, the number of such cities identified for the purpose, State/UT-wise including Jammu and Kashmir; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up CNG filling station in Kheda district of Gujarat by GAIL and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) In order to make available clean and eco-friendly fuel, i.e. natural gas to the eastern part of the country, the Government has taken a decision to provide capital grant of Rs.5176 crore (i.e. 40% of the estimated capital cost of Rs. 12,940 Crore) to GAIL for development of a 2655 Km long Jagdishpur-Haldia/Bokaro-Dhamra Gas Pipeline (JHBDPL) project, popularly known as the "Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga" of Eastern India in a time bound manner. This pipeline will transport Natural Gas to the industrial, commercial, domestic and transport sectors in the States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh. The Government has established Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under the PNGRB Act, 2006 which is the statutory authority to grant authorization for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network which includes Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) / Piped Natural Gas (PNG) network.

Further, PNGRB is in the process of identifying Geographical Areas (GAs) for future bidding rounds for development of CGD networks, covering various districts in the country which includes the states of Bihar, Jharkhand and Tamilnadu depending upon the natural gas pipeline connectivity/natural gas availability and techno-commercial feasibility. The list of the propostu. Geographical Areas/Districts in the aforementioned states is given in enclosed Statement-I.

Details of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) stations and Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections in the country are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Government has set target of one Crore Piped Natural Gas connections for households by 2020 and GAIL has been assigned a target to connect 10 lakh new Households with PNG supplies through its subsidiary/Joint Venture CGD companies in its Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) 2017-18.

(e) PNGRB has authorized Nadiad area in Kheda District to Gujarat Gas Limited (GGL) and Anand area in Kheda District to Charotar Gas Sahakari Mandali Limited (CGSML) for development of City or Local Natural Gas Distribution (CGD) network. As on 31.10.2017, GGL is operating 9 CNG stations and CGSML is operating 2 CNG stations in their authorized areas. GAIL has not been authorized for CGD network in Kheda district by PNGRB.

Statement-I

List of Proposed Geographical Areas/Districts

Sl. No.	States	Probable Geographical Areas
1	2	3
1	Bihar	Aurangabad, Begusarai, Gaya, Kaimur, Nalanda, Nawada,

1	2	3
		Rohtas, Saran, Lakhisarai, Sheikhpura
2	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Dhanbad, Chhatra, Giridih, Khunti, Gumla, Simdega, Saraikela Karswan, Hazaribagh, Ramgarh
3	Tamilnadu	Krishnagiri, Nagapattinam, Thiruvarur, Cuddalore, Salem

Statement-II

Details of CNG Stations/PNG connections in the country

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of City / Geographical Area (GA)	No. of PNG connections (Domestic) as on 1.12.2017	No. of CNG Stations as on 1.12.2017
1	Delhi	NCT of Delhi (including Noida & Ghaziabad)	825109	424
2	Maharashtra	Mumbai, Greater Mumbai, Thane & adjoining contiguous areas including Mira Bhayender, Navi Mumbai, Thane City, Ambernath, Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Dombivily, Badlapur, Ulhasnagar, Panvel, Kharghar & Taloja, Pune City including Pimpri Chinchwad and adjoining contiguous areas of Chakan, Hinjewadi, Talegaon GA & Thane Rural	1125068	254
3	Gujarat	Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Nadiad, Halol, Hazira, Rajkot, Khambhat, Karjan-Palej, Valsad, Navsari, Surendernagar, Vadodara, Ahmedabad, Surat, Ankleshwar, Bharuch & surrounding areas, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Vapi, Anand	1770167	409
4	Haryana	Faridabad, Gurugram, Sonepat	69811	42
5	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly, Divyapur, Firozabad, Kanpur, Khurja, Lucknow, Mathura, Meerut & Moradabad	74053	66
6	Telangana	Hyderabad	6252	32
7	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada, Kakinada	9959	15
8	Rajasthan	Kota	242	3
9	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas, Vijaipur, Indore including Ujjain, Gwalior, Pithampura	27688	26
10	Tripura	Agartala	31551	6
11	West Bengal	Kolkata	0	7
12	Karnataka	Bengaluru	4170	3
13	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	5319	2
14	Daman and Diu	Daman and Diu	351	1
15	Kerala	Earnakulam	1025	0
16	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	280	1
17	Assam	Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Sivsagar, Jorhat, Golaghat	30953	0
		Total PNG Connections (Domestic)	3981998	1291

Statement-II

Details of CNG Stations/PNG connections in the country

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of City / Geographical Area (GA)	No. of PNG connections (Domestic) as on 1.12.2017	No. of CNG Stations as on 1.12.2017
1	Delhi	NCT of Delhi(including Noida & Ghaziabad)	825109	424
2	Maharashtra	Mumbai, Greater Mumbai, Thane & adjoining contiguous areas including Mira Bhayender, Navi Mumbai, Thane City, Ambernath, Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Dombivily, Badlapur, Ulhasnagar, Panvel, Kharghar&Taloja, Pune City including PimpriChinchwad and adjoining contiguous areas of Chakan, Hinjewadi, Talegaon GA & Thane Rural	1125068	254
3	Gujarat	Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Nadiad, Halol, Hazira, Rajkot, Khambhat, Karjan-Palej, Valsad, Navsari, Surendernagar, Vadodara, Ahmedabad, Surat, Ankleshwar, Bharuch & surrounding areas, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Vapi, Anand	1770167	409
4	Haryana	Faridabad, Gurugram, Sonepat	69811	42
5	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly, Divyapur, Firozabad, Kanpur, Khurja, Lucknow, Mathura, Meerut & Moradabad	74053	66
6	Telangana	Hyderabad	6252	32
7	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada, Kakinada	9959	15
8	Rajasthan	Kota	242	3
9	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas, Vijaipur, Indore including Ujjain, Gwalior, Pithampura	27688	26
10	Tripura	Agartala	31551	6
11	West Bengal	Kolkata	0	7
12	Karnataka	Bengaluru	4170	3
13	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	5319	2
14	Daman and Diu	Daman and Diu	351	1
15	Kerala	Earnakulam	1025	0
16	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	280	1
17	Assam	Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Sivsagar, Jorhat, Golaghat	30953	0
		Total PNG Connections (Domestic)	3981998	1291

[English]

Status of UAY

359. DR SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Research Parks and Technology Business Incubators established by the Government so far, State-wise; and

(b) the status of Uchhatar Avishkar Yojana (UAY) and the measures taken by the Government under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Government has approved setting up of 8 Research Parks including one each at IIT Delhi, IIT Guwahati, IIT Kanpur, IIT Hyderabad, IISc Bangalore at a total cost of Rs.75.00 crore each and continued funding to the two previously approved Research Parks at IIT Bombay and IIT Kharagpur at a cost of Rs.100 crore each. All these 7 Research Parks are to be funded by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Another Research Park at IIT Gandhinagar at a total cost of Rs.90 crore is being funded by the Department of Science & Technology (DST). IIT Madras Research Park is fully functional with 43 R&D clients, 4 Incubators, 55 Startups, and 5 Centres of Excellence. As regards Technology Business Incubators (TBIs), there are 99 TBIs established across the country with financial support from the DST. These include 20 in Tamil Nadu, 10 in Karnataka, 8 each in Gujarat and Maharashtra, 7 each in Kerala and Telangana, 6 in Uttar Pradesh, 5 in Punjab, 4 in West Bengal, 3 each in Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan; 2 each in Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Uttarakhand, and 1 each in Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, and Mzoram.

(b) With a view to promoting innovation of a higher order that directly impacts the needs of the Industry and thereby improves the competitive edge of Indian manufacturing, Uchhatar Avishkar Yojana (UAY) was approved by the Government. Under UAY Phase-I, 87 projects at a total cost of Rs.265.59 crore with joint funding from MHRD, participating Ministries and Industry in the ratio of 50:25:25 have been approved. As on date, funds amounting to Rs. 112.87 crore from MHRD, Rs.27.86 crore from industry and Rs. 19.99 crore from the participating Ministries have been released for the scheme. Under UAY Phase-II, the Apex Committee of UAY in its meeting held on 21.11.2017 has approved 65 projects at a cost of Rs. 139.48 Cr for a period of 3 years.

[Translation]

Buddha Circuit

360. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Buddha Circuit is being built by including some districts of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with districts included thereunder and the progress made so far in this regard; and

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred for the purpsose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (c) Buddhist Circuit has been identified as one of the fifteen thematic circuits for development under Swadesh Darshan Scheme-Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits. All places associated with the Buddhist heritage in the country including sites in Bihar are covered under the Buddhist Circuit. The details of projects sanctioned under Buddhist circuit theme are as under:

(Amt. in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Year of Sanction	Project Name	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Madhya Pradesh	2016-17	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Uttar Pradesh	2016-17	Development of Buddhist Circuit - Srawasti, Kushinagar, & Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97
3.	Bihar	2016-17	Construction of Cultural Centre adjacent to Maya Sarovar on the western side at Bodhgaya, Bihar.	98.73
4.	Gujarat	2017-18	Development of Buddhist circuit: Junagadh- Gir-Somnath- Bharuch-Kutch-Bhavnagar- Rajkot-Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan scheme.	35.99
5.	Andhra Pradesh	2017-18	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda- Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda- Amravati-Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	52.34
	Total			361.97

All the above projects are at different stages of implementation.

[English]

Faculties in University

361. SHRI BALBHADRA MAJHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that all posts of faculties in the Central University at Koraput which are not being filled up and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government is allocating adequate fund at the earliest to remove this inadequacy;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) The Central University of Odisha (CUO) has informed that it has advertised 7 posts of Professor, 14 posts of Associate Professors and 44 posts of Assistant Professor. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that an amount of Rs. 159.14 crore was released to CUO during the 12th Plan. Against this release, CUO incurred the expenditure of an amount of Rs. 49.42 crore as on 01.01.2018.

EPS-95 Scheme

362. SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pensioners of EPFO are getting pension at the rate of EPS-95 scheme whiich is less than Rs. 2500 per month;

(b) if so, the total number of EPFO pensioners in the country as on 31.12,17, State/UT-wise;

(c) the total accumulated fund in the EPFO account towards Employees Provident Fund Contribution as on 31.12.17;

(d) whether the Government has accepted and implemented the Bhagat Singh Koshiyari recommendations for the betterment of EPS holders thereof; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The pension under Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 is calculated as per the provisions of EPS, 1995 which may be more or less than Rs. 2500/- per month depending upon the pensionable salary and pensionable service.

Further, vide notification No. G.S.R. 593 (E) dated 19.08.2014 minimum pension of Rs. 1000/- under EPS, 1995 has been prescribed with effect from 01.09.2014.

(b) The State/UT-wlse details of total number of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) pensioners under EPS, 1995 as on 31.12.2017 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The accumulated fund in EPFO towards Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) [Un-exempted sector] as on 31.12.20117 is Rs.5,66,031.95 crore (provisional un-audited) in debt investments at face value.

The accumulated fund in EPF [Un-exempted sector] as on 31.12.2017 is Rs.25,034.85 crore [provisional un-audited] in Equity and related investments at cost value.

(d) and (e) No, Madam, due to Financial constraints in increase in Government share under Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 and to maintain sustainability of the Employees' Pension Fund, the recommendations of the Koshiyari Committee have not been accepted.

However, the Government has started providing a minimum pension of Rs. 1000/- per month to the pensioners under EPS, 1995 from 01.09.2014.

Statement

State-wise details of total number of EPFO pensioners under EPS

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Pensioners
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2675
2	Andhra Pradesh	254357
3	Assam	46799
4	Bihar	184032
5	Chandigarh	39554
6	Chhattisgarh	82118
7	Delhi	130099
8	Goa	22792
9	Gujarat	376500
10	Haryana	132447
11	Himachal Pradesh	31577
12	Jharkhamd	142584
13	Karnataka	503593
14	Kerala	381461
15	Imadhya Pradesh	199684
16	Maharashtra	1039428
17	Meghalaya	4286
18	Odisha	150183
19	Puducherry	15001
20	Punjab	102231
21	Rajasthan	153323
22	Tamil Nadu	692394
23	Telangana	337856
24	Tripura	7124
25	Uttar Pradesh	475888
26	Uttarakhand	54848
27	West Bengal	521565
	Total	6084499

Aadhaar Enrolment in Private Schools

363. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Aadhaar enrolment of students in various public schools in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Aadhaar enrolment drive has succeeded in enrolling students from rural communities of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the public schools in the country are providing mid-day meals to students who have not been enrolled with Aadhaar; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The details of Aadhaar enrolment of students in the country including in Government, Government Aided and Private Schools, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) As per UDISE 2015-16, the total enrolment of students in all schools in Class 1 to X in the country is 23,58,61,563 out of which the enrolment in rural areas is 17,28,48,588 (73%).

(d) and (e) The Government and Government aided schools in the country are providing mid-day meals to students irrespective of Aadhaar enrolment.

Statement

Details of Aadhaar Enrolment of students

		Total Students (Classes 1-12)								
		Government			Private			Govt. Aided		
Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Students	Students with Aadhaar	%	Total Students	Students with Aadhaar	%	Total Students	Students with Aadhaar	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	49489	44181	89.27	13160	11382	86.49	2173	1964	90.38
2	Andhra Pradesh	3827310	3816662	99.72	2672212	2669444	99.90	216945	216362	99.73
3	Arunachal Pradesh	240746	74929	31.12	67795	14375	21.20	16322	4375	26.80
4	Assam	4514537	0	0.00	527096	0	0.00	360396	0	0.00
5	Bihar	20154511	3612766	17.93	705139	98821	14.01	87444	29055	33.23
6	Chandigarh	152859	142836	93.44	75533	51149	67.72	8388	7188	85.69
7	Chhattisgarh	3395082	2878478	84.78	1057680	763819	72.22	71544	57621	80.54
8	Dadra& Nagar Haveli	57247	41518	72.52	19252	11797	61.28	2344	1710	72.95
9	Daman and Diu	20407	17379	85.16	9299	6209	66.77	5373	5245	97.62
10	Delhi	2387533	1987622	83.25	1140873	635116	55.67	150905	102503	67.93
11	Goa	46848	30083	64.21	32033	17153	53.55	200103	139462	69.70
12	Gujarat	5643484	2123334	37.62	3259385	760929	23.35	1620919	1278348	78.87
13	Haryana	2124190	2087363	98.27	2190764	1680173	76.69	90679	81832	90.24
14	Himachal Pradesh	907968	803682	88.51	482985	394491	81.68	880	879	99.89
15	Jammu and Kashmir	1249087	537979	43.07	821868	319889	38.92	0	0	
16	Jharkhand	5020291	4092749	81.52	950870	483060	50.80	314763	258551	82.14
17	Karnataka	4865936	3061204	62.91	3882921	1922095	49.50	1441569	940332	65.23
18	Kerala	1017766	3813	0.37	518821	56284	10.85	1877188	189	0.01
19	Lakshadweep	12112	10566	87.24	0	0	-	0	0	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	9351536	2115977	22.63	4201543	776606	18.48	132336	20407	15.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21	Maharashtra	6133183	1418105	23.12	5242488	1405936	26.82	11468528	3549942	30.95
22	Manipur	159326	20617	12.94	354074	69588	19.65	36172	3237	8.95
23	Meghalaya	155412	1395	0.90	162059	1633	1.01	31067	271	0.87
24	Mizoram	127527	23817	18.68	111377	27150	24.38	20353	7796	38.30
25	Nagaland	155933	42074	26.98	226014	67467	29.85	0	0	-
26	Odisha	4849737	1304814	26.90	518140	120505	23.26	343009	169598	49.44
27	Puducherry	81319	72658	89.35	135713	98054	72.25	29049	25098	86.40
28	Punjab	2600035	2414676	92.87	1906525	1401753	73.52	237363	205257	86.47
29	Rajasthan	7782544	3349065	43.03	4918529	1002093	20.37	0	0	-
30	Sikkim	100231	77821	77.64	33013	24432	74.01	3100	2903	93.65
31	Tamil Nadu	3504370	3504364	100.00	2435062	2435062	100.00	1774645	1774644	100.00
32	Telangana	2600546	2200487	34.62	2788719	2316553	83.07	121359	100118	82.50
33	Tripura	313021	234648	74.96	26320	14353	54.53	6552	3835	58.53
34	Uttar Pradesh	15270660	2333750	15.28	13717269	2354141	17.16	3904464	1423342	36.45
35	Uttarakhand	1049481	697580	66.47	964368	433417	44.94	166789	118030	70.77
36	West Bengal	5351550	1508338	28.19	716634	168139	23.46	44279	12979	29.31
	Total	115273814	46687330	40.50	56885533	22613068	39.75	24787000	10543073	42.53

[Translation]

Proposals Received for Promotion of Tourism

364. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of proposal received by the Government from various State Governments for the promotion of tourism in their respective States and which are still pending with the Government, State-wise;

(b) the number of proposals approved out of them and the funds released to each of them separately;

(c) whether the Government has framed any policy for the promotion of tourism; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) Proposals from the States/UTs are received in the form of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) after detailed deliberations in conformity with existing schemes of the Union Ministry of Tourism, i.e. SWADESH DARSHAN and PRASHAD.

The number of proposals sanctioned and funds released to each of them under SWADESH DARSHAN Scheme and PRASHAD Scheme is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(c) and (d) The Government had framed the National Tourism Policy in 2002. It envisages an institutional framework which is Government-led, private-sector driven and community welfare oriented. The broad framework of the policy is to:-

- position tourism as a major engine of economic growth.
- harness the direct and multiplier effects of tourism for employment generation, economic development and providing -impetus to rural tourism.

- focus on domestic tourism as a major driver of tourism growth.
- position India as a global brand to take advantage of the burgeoning global travel trade and the vast untapped potential of India as a destination;
- acknowledges the critical role of private sector with government working as a pro-active facilitator and catalyst;
- create and develop integrated tourism circuits based on India's unique civilization, heritage, and culture in partnership with states, private sector and other agencies;
- ensure that the tourist to India gets physically invigorated, mentally rejuvenated, culturally enriched, spiritually elevated and "feel India from within".

Statement-I

Details of Project Sanctioned Under Swadesh Darshan Scheme

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6
Year 2014-15					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East India Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong- Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh.	49.77	36.18
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal & Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83	55.86
			Total of 2014-15	119.6	92.04
Year 2015-16					
3.	Manipur	North-East India Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang- Khongjom-Moreh.	89.66	61.32
4.	Sikkim	North-East India Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry) Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo- Gangtok-Phodong- Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen- Thangu-Gurudongmer-Mangan- Gangtok-TuminLingee-Singtam (exit) in Sikkim.	98.05	71.57
5.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as	80.37	64.30

1	2	3	4	5	6
			New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.		
6.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96	46.99
7.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima- Wokha, Nagaland	97.36	72.05
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna- Mukundpur-Sanjay- Dubri-Bandhavgarh- Kanha-Mukki- Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22	46.11
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	59.70	44.30
10.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	IntegratedDevelopment of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62	45.81
11.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon- Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	99.22	49.61
12.	Mizoram	North East India Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram	94.91	75.92
13.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas- Probitora-Nameri- Kaziranga-Dibru- Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67	43.05
14.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Coastal Circuit)	85.28	38.43
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	North EastIndia Circuit	IntegratedDevelopment of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14	74.27
16.	Tripura	North EastIndia Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala - Sipahijala -Melaghar -	99.59	49.79

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Udaipur -Amarpur- Tirthamukh-Mandirghat-Dumboor- Narikel Kunja-Gandachara-Ambassa in Tripura		
17.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur- Digha-Shankarpur- Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakkhlai -Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39	42.69
18.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur- Kunkuri-Mainpat- Ambikapur-MaheshpurRatanpur- Kurdar-Sarodadadar Gangrel-Kondagaon Nathyanawagaon-Jagdalpur Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.94	45.01
19.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17	12.79
			Total of 2015-16	1512.25	884.01
Year 2016-17					
20.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99	72.56
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	IntegratedDevelopment of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97	41.48
22.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	IntegratedDevelopment of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram- Tadvai-Damaravi- Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	84.40	38.37
23.	Meghalaya	North EastIndiaCircuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13	44.61
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94	14.99

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99	20.00
26.	Karnataka	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Dist, Uttar Kannada Dist& Udupi Dist in Karnataka.	95.67	19.13
27.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit - Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple - Shri Gopinath Temple -Shri Bungshi-bodoh Temple - Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80	24.24
28.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad- Rajkot-Porbandar - Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48	18.70
29.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of TourismInfra-structures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35	19.47
30.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	IntegratedDevelopment of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara(Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45	41.78
31.	Sikkim	North EastIndia circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam-Maka- Temi-Bermoik Tokel- Phongia-Namchi -Jorthang-Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin- Jorethang-Melii (Exit) in Sikkim.	95.32	19.06
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior - Orchha -Khajuraho - Chanderi - Bhimbetka - Mandu) Madhya Pradesh	99.77	19.95
33.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula- Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala	92.44	44.75
34.	Bihar	Spiritual circuit	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah- Masad- Patna-	52.39	24.06

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rajgir- Pawapuri-Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.		
35.	Bihar	Spiritual circuit	IntegratedDevelopment of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj Dharmshala- Deoghar under Spiritual circuit in Bihar.	52.35	24.05
36.	Odisha	Coastal circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal circuit in Odisha.	76.49	15.30
37.	Nagaland	Tribal circuit	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67	49.83
38.	Uttarakhand	Heritage circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region KatarmalJogeshwar-Baijnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94	16.39
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.38	44.78
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for Jammu and Kashmir	98.70	47.25
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	IntegratedDevelopment of Tourist facilities at Mantalai-Sudh-mahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	97.82	19.56
42.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	IntegratedDevelopment of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag-Kishtwar-Pahalgam - Daksum - Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.39	44.52
43.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	IntegratedDevelopment of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.93	19.38

1	2	3	4	5	6
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit Srawasti, Kushinagar, &Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97	19.99
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh	69.45	13.89
46.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island- Neil Island-Havelock Island-Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman and Nicobar under Coastal thematic circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	42.19	8.44
47.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamamallapuram Rameshwaram Manpadu Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.92	19.98
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti-Ahar-Aligharh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi- Mirzapur-Gorakpur- Kairana-Doamriyagunj-Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh)	76.00	15.20
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit II (Bijnor- Meerut-Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat- Banda-Ghazipur- Salempur-Ghosi- Balia-Ambedkar Nagar-Aligarh-Fatehpur-Deoria- Mahoba-Sonbhadra-Chandauli- Mishrikh-Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	62.96	12.59
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of HeritageCircuit (Kalinjar Fort (Banda)- MarharDham (SantKabir Nagar)-ChauriChaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)-Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	41.51	8.30
51.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit-Construction of Cultural Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar	98.73	19.75

1	2	3	4	5	6
52.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur - Majuli Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan scheme	98.35	19.67
53.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	IntegratedDevelopment of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan scheme	99.76	19.95
54.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl -Rawpuichhip Khawhphawp Lengpui - Durtlang -Chatlang-Sakawrh-muituaitlangMuthee Beratlawng - Tuirial Airfield - Hmuifang under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.07	44.63
55.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Churu(SalasarBalaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghat ke Balaji, Bandhe ke Balaji)-Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)-Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)-Bharatpur (Kaman Region)-Dholpur (Muchkund) -Mehandipur Balaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan scheme	93.90	18.78
56.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage circuit: Vadnagar- Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.81	44.91
			Total of 2016-17	3191.38	1010.29
Year 2017-18					
57.	Bihar	Rural Circuit	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa Chandrahia Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	44.65	8.93
58.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek -Don Paula - Colva -Benaulim in Goa under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.35	19.87
59.	Gujarat	Buddhist circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit: Junagadh- Gir-Somnath- Bharuch-	35.99	7.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Kutch- Bhavnagar-Rajkot- Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan scheme		
60.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	66.35	13.27
61.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	40.68	8.14
62.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort)- Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)- Alwar (Bala Quila)-SawaiMadhopur (Ranthambore Fort and Khandar Fort)-Jhalawar (Gagron Fort)- Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) Jaisalmer (JaisalmerFort) Hanumangarh(Kalibangan,Bhatner Fort and Gogamedi)- Jalore (Jalore Fort)- Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra)- Dholpur (Bagh-i-Nilofar and Purani Chawni)-Nagaur(Meera Bai Temple) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.60	19.92
63.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park- Paigah Tombs-Hayat Bakshi Mosque- Raymond's Tomb in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.42	19.88
64.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Development Hill & Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49	10.70
65.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar Dam-Mandleshwar Dam-Omkareshwar Dam-Indira Sagar Dam-Tawa Dam- Bargi Dam- Bheda Ghat-Bansagar Dam- Ken River under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.62	19.92
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	133.31	23.53

1	2	3	4	5	6
67.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda-Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda-Amravati- Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	52.34	10.47
			Total of 2017-18	824.8	161.83
			Grand Total till date	5648.03	2148.17

Statement-II

Details of Project Sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme

(Rupees in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the project	Year of sanction	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	2015-16	28.36	22.69
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailam Tample	2017-18	47.45	9.49
3.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	2015-16	33.98	16.99
4.	Bihar	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	2014-15	4.27	2.14
5.	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	2015-16	41.54	33.23
6.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	2016-17	26.23	5.25
7.	Gujarat	Pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	2016-17	37.44	7.49
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal,	2016-17	42.02	19.93
9.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	2016-17	46.14	9.23
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	2017-18	40.67	8.13
11.	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree JagannathDham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	2014-15	50.00	10.00
12.	Punjab	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	2015-16	6.45	5.11
13.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	2015-16	40.44	19.41
14.	Tamilnadu	Development of Kanchipuram	2016-17	16.48	3.30

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Tamilnadu	Development of Vellankani	2016-17	5.60	1.12
16.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	2015-16	34.78	17.39
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	2014-15	14.93	6.77
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of TouristFacilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	2014-15	9.36	1.76
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi	2015-16	20.40	10.20
20.	West Bengal	Development of Belur	2016-17	30.03	23.39
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Cruse Tourism in River Ganga, Varanasi	2017-18	10.72	2.14
		Total		587.29	235.16

[English]

Revival of Biecco Lawrie Limited

365. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revive Biecco Lawrie Limited (BLL) a pioneer Engineering company in Eastern India serving customers like Railways, Defence, Airport, Steel and Power sector under Administrative control of Ministry of Petroleum in Natural Gas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to instruct Indian Oil Corporation Limited and ONGC to facilitate in building up BLL facility and capability to take its full output as a Central Public Sector Enterprises under same Ministry by considering to adopt diversified plans of BLL on renewable energy sector a priority area of the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) M/s Biecco Lawrie Limited (BLL) is making losses for a long time. The following rehabilitation Plans for revival of M/s BLL have been implemented from time to time.

(i) Under Revival Plan 1989, Freezing of Outstanding Loans and interest amount of Rs. 42.03 crores, Interest free loans of Rs. 12.19 crores and interest bearing loan for Rs. 5.24 crore from OIDB.

(ii) Under Revival Plan 1992, Interest free loan of Rs. 6.68 crores, interest bearing loan of Rs. 4.97 crores from Oil Industry Development Board (OIDB).

(iii) Under Revival Plan 1994, Waiver of unpaid interest of Rs. 19.57 crore, conversion of outstanding principal amount of Rs. 22.46 crore into equity, conversion of interest free loans of Rs. 12.54 crores and interest bearing loan of Rs. 5.24 crore into equity.

(iv) Financial assistance of Rs. 18.5 crores as interest free loan from OIDB under Interim Support 2003.

(v) Conversion of OIDB loan of Rs. 32.76 crores into equity and reduction of equity capital by setting off accumulated losses to the extent of Rs. 59.60 crore in 2011.

(vi) Special loan assistance of Rs. 12.0 crore from OIDB was provided during FY 2015-16: Rs 4 crores on 23.06.2015, Rs. 1 crore on 13.10.2015 and Rs. 7 crore on 23.02.2016.

[Translation]

Development of Tourism Facilities in Nalanda

366. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is making any sustainable scheme to develop tourist amenities and to promote tourism in Nalandc district of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is formulating any scheme to identify and develop tourist destinations and ancient religious places of other districts including Nalanda in Bihar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (d) Ministry of Tourism has evolved comprehensive Sustainable Tourism Criteria for India (STCI) for major segments of the tourism industry, namely accommodation, tour operators, beaches, backwaters lakes and river sectors which are applicable for the entire country. The STCI addresses the need for various eco-friendly measures like Sewage Treatment, Rain Water Harvesting, Waste Management, Pollutior Control, Energy and Water Conservation measures etc.

The projects sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAE Schemes for the development of tourism infrastructure in Bihar are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism to the State of Bihar under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme are as below:

Sl. No.	Thematic Circuit	Year of sanction	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
1	Spiritual circuit	2016-17	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali- Arrah- Masad-Patna-Rajgir- Pawapuri- Champapuri	52.39
2	Spiritual Circuit	2016-17	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj - Dharmshala- Deoghar	52.35
3	Buddhist Circuit	2016-17	Development of Buddhist circuit- Construction of Cultural Centre at Bodhgaya	98.73
4	Rural Circuit	2017-18	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa -Chandrahia Turkaulia	44.65
5	Spiritual Circuit	2017-18	Development of Mandar Development Hill & Ang Pradesh	53.49
			Total	301.61

The projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism to the State of Bihar under the PRASHAD Scheme are as below:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Year of sanction	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2014-15	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya	4.27
2	2015-16	Development at Patna Sahib	41.54
		Total	45.81

[English]

Curriculum on Internet Addiction and Cyber Ethics in Schools

367. DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to some experts that growing addiction to smart phones and computers are creating social isolation among youngsters leading to depression and suicidal tendencies and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry of Women and Child Development has suggested that the school curriculum may include lessons on the harmful impact of internet addiction and cyber ethics;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry of Human Resource Development convened a meeting with the officials of Ministry of Women and Child Development, State Education Ministers and a few other Union Ministers in this regard recently;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the meeting; and

(e) the further steps taken/ being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has not received any such report.

(b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has suggested for inclusion of suitable content in the Course about cyber laws, internet ethics, cyber safety measures, what all to avoid online and why, as well as psychosocial impact of internet addition.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has developed Information and Communication Technology (ICT) curriculum for teachers and students in school education. As part of this Curriculum, social and ethical issues related to use of internet have been dealt with. The focus of the curriculum is on safe and secure use of web space by students and teachers. NCERT has also prepared guidelines in the form of Do's and don'ts for its use in school education system. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has also developed guidelines on Cyber safety and security and shared them with schools affiliated to it across the country.

Benefits of Global Trade Expansion

368. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the benefits of global trade expansion have happened largely because of the World Trade Organization (WTO);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to tackle the issue of food security, following the impasse at the Buenos Aires WTO meeting; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The establishment of the World Trade Organization (WTO) resulted in a framework of rules for the multilateral trading system applicable to its member countries. At present the WTO has over 160 members representing 98 per cent of world trade. The WTO rules have helped in reducing trade-related barriers between countries and opening new markets by providing a fair platform for its member countries. The WTO's framework of rules based on non-discrimination, the regular review and monitoring of trade policies of member countries and its dispute settlement mechanism, as well as the reduction in tariffs and non-tariff barriers achieved through negotiation among its member countries, has resulted in their enhanced integration in the global trading system. In this manner, the organisation can be said to have contributed to expansion of global trade.

(c) and (d) Ministerial Oecisionsof the Bali and Nairobi Conferences of the WTO, held in December 2013 and December 2015 respectively and a WTO General Council Decision of 2014, provide for an interim solution on the issue of public stockholding for food security purposes which is available to developing countries in perpetuity till a permanent solution is agreed and adopted. The interim solution ensures that WTO members would exercise due restraint (popularly termed a 'peace clause') in raising disputes under the relevant provisions of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture in respect of public stockholding programmes for food security purposes even if countries exceed their permissible limits as regards subsidies for such programmes.

While a permanent solution on public stockholding for food security purposes could not be achieved at the recently concluded 11th Ministerial Conference of the WTO held in Buenos Aires, Argentina in December 2017 due to a lack of consensus, India's public stockholding programmes continue to be protected due to the interim solution, which is available in perpetuity.

Tourism Projects

369. SHRI PRASUN BANERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tourism Projects proposals sent by the State Governments to the Union Government for approval during the last three years till date, State-wise along with the status of the projects;

(b) the financial assistance provided to the State Governments during the said period, project-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that only a small percentage of tourism potential is being exploited at present and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken to exploit the full tourism potential in the ensuing years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism, under the schemes viz., Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) and Swadesh Darshan (SD) Scheme - "Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourist Circuit" provides Central Financial Assistance for infrastructure development and beautification of religious and tourist places in the country. However, Development and maintenance of religious and tourist places temples etc. is the responsibility of the respective State Government. Details of the projects sanctioned under these schemes for various states and the amount released during preceding three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) In order to exploit the full tourism potential in the country Ministry of Tourism promotes the tourism destinations/circuits through the promotional activities in the International and Domestic markets such as print, electronic, outdoor and online media, printing of publicity materials, participation in Fairs and Exhibition, Organising Road Shows etc. under its Incredible India brand.

Statement

The State/UT-wise Details of Projects Sanctioned for Development in the Country under Prashad and Swadesh Darshan Scheme

1.PRASHAD Scheme

Sl. No.	State	Name of the project	Amt. Sanct-ioned	Amt. Released Till Date
1	2	3	4	5
Year 2014-15				
1.	Bihar	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	4.27	2.14

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	14.93	6.77
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	9.36	1.76
4.	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree JagannathDham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	50.00	10.00
Year 2015-16				
5.	Punjab	Development of KarunaSagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.45	5.11
6.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	40.44	19.41
7.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	33.98	16.99
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	28.36	22.69
9.	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	41.54	33.23
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi	20.40	10.20
11.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	34.78	17.39
Year 2016-17				
12.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	26.23	5.25
13.	Tamilnadu	Development of Kanchipuram	16.48	3.30
14.	Tamilnadu	Development of Vellankani	5.60	1.12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal,	42.02	19.93
16.	West Bengal	Development of Belur	30.03	23.39
17.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	9.23	
18.	Gujarat	Development of pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	37.44	7.49
Year 2017-18				
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	40.67	8.13
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailam Temple in the State of Andhra Pradesh under the PRASAD Scheme	47.45	9.49
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of River cruise	10.71	2.14
22.	Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar	37.81	Administrative approval issued on 30.01.2018
	Grand Total Till Date		625.10	235.16

2. Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Rs. in crore)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6
Year 2014-15					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East India Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong- Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh.	49.77	36.18
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal & Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83	55.86
Year 2015-16					
3.	Manipur	North-East India Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang- Khongjom-Moreh.	89.66	61.32
4.	Sikkim	North-East India Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry) Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo- Gangtok-Phodong- Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen- Thangu-Gurudongmer-Mangan- Gangtok-TuminLingee-Singtam (exit) in Sikkim.	98.05	71.57
5.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	80.37	64.30
6.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96	46.99
7.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima- Wokha, Nagaland	97.36	72.05
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna- Mukundpur-Sanjay- Dubri-	92.22	46.11

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Bandhavgarh- Kanha-Mukki- Pench in Madhya Pradesh.		
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	59.70	44.30
10.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	IntegratedDevelopment of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62	45.81
11.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon- Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	99.22	49.61
12.	Mizoram	North East India Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram	94.91	75.92
13.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas- Probitora-Nameri- Kaziranga-Dibru- Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67	43.05
14.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Coastal Circuit)	85.28	38.43
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	North EastIndiaCircuit	IntegratedDevelopment of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14	74.27
16.	Tripura	North EastIndiaCircuit	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala - Sipahijala -Melaghar - Udaipur -Amarpur- Tirthamukh-Mandirghat-Dumboor- Narikel Kunja-Gandachara-Ambassa in Tripura	99.59	49.79
17.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur- Digha-Shankarpur- Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakkhlai -Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39	42.69
18.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur- Kunkuri-Mainpat- Ambikapur-	99.94	45.01

1	2	3	4	5	6
			MaheshpurRatanpur- Kurdar-Sarodadadar Gangrel-Kondagaon Nathyanawagaon-Jagdalpur Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.		
19.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17	12.79
Year 2016-17					
20.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99	72.56
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97	41.48
22.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	IntegratedDevelopment of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram- Tadvai-Damaravi- Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	84.40	38.37
23.	Meghalaya	North EastIndia Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13	44.61
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94	14.99
25.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99	20.00
26.	Karnataka	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Dist, Uttar Kannada Dist& Udupi Dist in Karnataka.	95.67	19.13
27.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit - Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple - Shri	53.80	24.24

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Gopinath Temple -Shri Bungshibodoh Temple - Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.		
28.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad- Rajkot-Porbandar - Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48	18.70
29.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of TourismInfrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35	19.47
30.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	IntegratedDevelopment of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara(Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45	41.78
31.	Sikkim	North EastIndiacircuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam-Maka- Temi-Bermoik Tokel- Phongia-Namchi -Jorthang-Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin- Jorethang-Melii (Exit) in Sikkim.	95.32	19.06
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior - Orchha -Khajuraho - Chanderi - Bhimbetka - Mandu) Madhya Pradesh	99.77	19.95
33.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula- Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala	92.44	44.75
34.	Bihar	Spiritual circuit	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah- Masad- Patna-Rajgir- Pawapuri-Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.39	24.06
35.	Bihar	Spiritual circuit	IntegratedDevelopment of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj Dharmshala- Deoghar under Spiritual circuit in Bihar.	52.35	24.05
36.	Odisha	Coastal circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal circuit in Odisha.	76.49	15.30

1	2	3	4	5	6
37.	Nagaland	Tribal circuit	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67	49.83
38.	Uttarakhand	Heritage circuit	IntegratedDevelopment of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region KatarmalJogeshwar-Baijnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94	16.39
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.38	44.78
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for Jammu and Kashmir	98.70	47.25
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	IntegratedDevelopment of Tourist facilities at Mantalai-Sudh-mahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	97.82	19.56
42.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag-Kishtwar-Pahalgam - Daksum - Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.39	44.52
43.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.93	19.38
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit Srawasti, Kushinagar, &Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97	19.99
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh	69.45	13.89
46.	Andaman and NicobarIslands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island- Neil Island-Havelock	42.19	8.44

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Island-Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman and Nicobar under Coastal thematic circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.		
47.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamamallapuram Rameshwaram Manpadu Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.92	19.98
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti-Ahar-Aligharh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi- Mirzapur-Gorakpur- Kairana-Doamriyagunj-Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh)	76.00	15.20
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit II (Bijnor- Meerut-Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat- Banda-Ghazipur- Salempur-Ghosi- Balia-Ambedkar Nagar-Aligarh-Fatehpur-Deoria- Mahoba-Sonbhadra-Chandauli- Mishrikh-Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	62.96	12.59
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of HeritageCircuit (Kalinjar Fort (Banda)- Marhar Dham (SantKabir Nagar)-ChauriChaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)-Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	41.51	8.30
51.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit-Construction of Cultural Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar	98.73	19.75
52.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur - Majuli Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan scheme	98.35	19.67
53.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	IntegratedDevelopment of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan scheme	99.76	19.95
54.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl -Rawpuichhip Khawhphawp Lengpui -	99.07	44.63

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Durtlang -Chatlang-Sakawrh-muituaitlangMuthee Beratlawng - Tuirial Airfield - Hmuifang under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme		
55.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Churu(SalasarBalaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghat ke Balaji, Bandhe ke Balaji)-Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)-Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)-Bharatpur (Kaman Region)-Dholpur (Muchkund) -Mehandipur Balaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan scheme	93.90	18.78
56.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage circuit: Vadnagar- Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.81	44.91
Year 2017-18					
57.	Bihar	Rural Circuit	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa Chandrahia Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	44.65	8.93
58.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek -Don Paula - Colva -Benaulim in Goa under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.35	19.87
59.	Gujarat	Buddhist circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit: Junagadh- Gir-Somnath- Bharuch-Kutch- Bhavnagar-Rajkot- Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan scheme	35.99	7.20
60.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	66.35	13.27
61.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	40.68	8.14

1	2	3	4	5	6
62.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort)-Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)- Alwar (Bala Quila)-SawaiMadhopur (Ranthambore Fort and Khandar Fort)-Jhalawar (Gagron Fort)-Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) Jaisalmer (JaisalmerFort) Hanumangarh(Kalibangan,Bhatner Fort and Gogamedi)- Jalore (Jalore Fort)-Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra)-Dholpur (Bagh-i-Nilofar and Purani Chawni)-Nagaur(Meera Bai Temple) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.60	19.92
63.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park- Paigah Tombs-Hayat Bakshi Mosque-Raymond's Tomb in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.42	19.88
64.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Development Hill & Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49	10.70
65.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar Dam-Mandleshwar Dam-Omkareshwar Dam-Indira Sagar Dam-Tawa Dam-Bargi Dam- Bheda Ghat-Bansagar Dam- Ken River under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.62	19.92
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	133.31	23.53
67.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda-Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda-Amravati- Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	52.34	10.47
			Grand Total till date	5648.03	2148.17

Inclusion of Buddhist Circuit of Odisha Under Swadesh Darshan Scheme

370. SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH:
SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that Odisha has huge Buddhist potential and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Archaeological Survey of India in its exploration and excavation has found more than two hundred sites across the State and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to include the Dhauli-Ratnagiri-Lalitgiri-Udayagiri-Langudi Buddhist Circuit of Odisha under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (c) Buddhist Circuit has been identified as one of the fifteen thematic circuits for development under Swadesh Darshan Scheme-Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits. All places associated with the Buddhist heritage in the country including Dhauli-Ratnagiri-Lalitgiri-Udayagiri-Langudi in Odisha are covered under the Buddhist Circuit.

The details of sites explored/excavated in Odisha by Archaeological Survey of India are as under:

Excavation:

Year	Name of Site
1996-97	Excavation at Barabati Fort, Cuttack
1998-99	Excavation at Ratnagiri Buddhist Site, Ratnagiri, Jajpur
2001-02	Excavation at Udayagiri, Jajpur and Haripurgarh, Mayurbhanj
2015-16	Excavations at Sua Barei in district Puri

Exploration: In the recent exploration conducted in Odisha by Excavation Branch of Archaeological Survey of India in all 203 villages have been explored out of which 30 have yielded relics having archaeological remains, pottery, etc.

Declaration of Teerth Sthal

371. SHRI BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the recent decision of the UP Government declaring certain sites in the State as 'Teerth Sthal' for development of religious tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the assistance proposed to be provided to Uttar Pradesh in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has identified/ proposes to identify more such sites which can be developed for promotion of religious tourism; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (b) As per the information provided by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, no scheme to declare various sites as 'Teerth Sthal' or religious sites has been promulgated by the State Government.

(c) and (d) The development, promotion, and identification of new tourism destinations is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/ UT Administrations for various tourism projects subject to submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines.

[Translation]

Medical Benefit to EPF Members

372. SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governmernt is proposing a scheme or likely to formulate a scheme to provide medical benefits to the employees covered under Employees' Provident Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of workers attached with Employees' Provident Fund Organisation along with the number of workers out of them getting ESI facilities in the country, State/UT-wise; and

(d) whether the Government has formulated/ proposes to formulate any policy to provide ESI facilities to all the EPFO attached workers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) A pilot scheme to extend medical benefits to Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 pensioners through Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) hospitals is under examination of the Government.

(c) The details of total number of Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) accounts are given in the enclosed Statement. Data in respect of Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) members getting ESIC facilities is not maintained by EPFO.

(d) No, Madam. At present, no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Statement

Number of Accounts in Employees' Provident Fund - State/UT-wise as on 31-03-2017

State/UT	Un-exempted	Exempted	Total
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34932	1	34933
Andhira Pradesh	3678246	77033	3755279
Assam Including Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Na.Galanid, Sikkim, Tripura, & Meghalaya	919952	25241	945193
Bihar	1210808	24901	1235709
Chandigarh	3141712	18618	3160330
Chhattisgarh	1497119	50004	1547123
Delhi	14887564	659142	15546706
Goa	1303786	12919	1316705
Gujarat Including Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	14965561	294498	15260059
Haryana	13675494	366092	14041586
Himachal Pradesh	1328323	34181	1362504
Jharkhand	1782764	215173	1997937
Karnataka	20172762	2324623	22497385
Kerala Including Lakshadweep	2930697	42991	2973688
Madhya Pradesh	4315997	87754	4403751
Maharashtra	35830640	2586446	38417086
Odisha	2842554	82898	2925452
Punjab	2987623	63720	3051343
Rajasthan	4739045	184445	4923490
Tamil Nadu Including Puducherry	23056290	596799	23653089
Telangana	10193992	498239	10692231
Uttar Pradesh	8078977	270237	8349214
Uttrakhand	2637513	77271	2714784
West Bengal	7923925	662358	8586283
Total	1134136276	9255584	193391860

[English]

Setting up of Heritage Hotels and Resorts

373. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Tourism is working in collaboration with the State Governments, Ministry of Civil Aviation and the Railway Ministry to enhance the infrastructural (particularly transport) facilities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry of Tourism has chalked out a plan for setting up Heritage Hotels and resorts and

Culinary institutes across the nation to complement Tourism infrastructure in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism work in collaboration with State Governments/UT Administrations and various central Ministries like Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Civil Aviation for development of infrastructure including transport.

Ministry of Tourism has taken various steps to boost tourism infrastructure in the country. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tourism has no scheme for setting up of Heritage Hotels and Resorts in the country.

The Ministry of Tourism (MoT) has sanctioned the setting up of the Indian Culinary Institute (ICI) at Tirupati, with its Northern Regional Centre at Noida.

Statement

Various steps taken by the Ministry of Tourism to boost tourism infrastructure in the country.

(i) Ministry of Tourism in collaboration with Ministry of Railways has identified 26 railway stations for joint development of tourist amenities based on the popularity of stations from the tourism point of view.

In addition, Ministry of Tourism had mooted the idea of having glass top coaches on picturesque routes for an enhanced experience to tourists. Two coaches have been rolled on the Vishakpatanam - Araku Valley and Mumbai-Goa (Konkan Railway) Route. A third coach will be rolled out in Banihal-Barmullah sector, Jammu and Kashmir shortly.

Ministry of Tourism has fully funded and sanctioned to Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd for three stations in the State of Goa.

(ii) Completion of Terminal Building at Leh Airport:-

Ministry of Tourism has coordinated with Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA), State Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir and Indian Air Force (IAF) for making land available for the project of terminal building at Leh Airport.

(iii) Regional air connectivity to major/potential tourist destinations.

Ministry of Tourism is continuously perusing Ministry of Civil Aviation for revival of unserved and under-served airports/airstrips and RCS-UDAN for developing Pan India thematic circuits.

Stampede at Taj Mahal

374. SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN:
DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a stampede has occurred at the mausoleum's east entry gate at Taj Mahal recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore along with the number of people who got injured due to stampede;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to avoid such incidents in future;

(d) whether the Government has also introduced a new ticket price system in Taj Mahal and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has restricted daily visitors in Taj Mahal and whether this cap is also applicable on foreign tourists and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to protect the world heritage monument of Taj Mahal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) No, Madam.

(d) A preliminary notification for new ticket price at Taj Mahal has been notified on 21.12.2017. As per the notification the rates are as follows:

	Cashless	Cash
Citizen of India and visitors from SAARC and BIMSTEC countries	Rs.35/- per head	Rs.40/- per head
Other nationals	Rs.550/- per head	Rs.600/- per head
Other nationals (for additional facilities)	Rs.800/-per head	Rs.850/-per head

(e) No, Madam.

(f) The conservation and preservation works are being taken up as per approved program and availability of funds. The security management is being done by Central Industrial Security Force.

[Translation]

Untrained Teachers

375. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the untrained teachers at primary education level across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the details of registered and unregistered teachers under the 'Swayam' and 'Swayam Prabha' schemes, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Right to Education Act, 2009 has been amended to extend the period of training of untrained in-service elementary teachers to 31st March, 2019. All untrained in-service elementary teachers are required to acquire minimum qualifications as laid down by the academic authority by 31st March, 2019. The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has been entrusted with the task of conducting the training of untrained in-service elementary teachers. The details of untrained teachers with confirmed admissions at NIOS Portal is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Three courses have been uploaded at 'Swayam' Portal so far by NIOS for the Diploma in Elementary Education (D.El.Ed.) course being conducted for training of untrained in-service teachers. The details of Registration at 'Swayam' Portal as on 31.1.2018 is enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement

NIOS- D.El.Ed.-Training of Untrained In-Service Teachers Registration Details (State wise)

State Code	State Name	Ttal Registered Confirmed
1	2	3
35	Andaman and Nicobar (AN)	112
28	Andhra Pradesh (AP)	5387
12	Arunachal Pradesh (AR)	4495
18	Assam (AS)	133509
10	Bihar (BR)	280046
04	Chandigarh (CH)	417
22	Chhattisgarh (CG)	59119
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (DN)	348
25	Daman and Diu (DIU)	126
07	Delhi (DL)	621
30	Goa (GA)	873
24	Gujarat (GJ)	14401
06	Haryana (HR)	3225
02	Himachal Pradesh (HP)	8912
01	Jammu and Kashmir (JK)	3054
20	Jharkhand (JH)	69695
29	Karnataka (KA)	3343
32	Kerala (KL)	661
23	Madhya Pradesh (MP)	163649

1	2	3
27	Maharashtra (MH)	6991
14	Manipur (MN)	25166
17	Meghalaya (ML)	26941
15	Mizoram (MZ)	7316
13	Nagaland (NL)	5560
21	Odisha (OD)	55522
34	Puducherry (PY)	303
03	Punjab (PB)	9688
08	Rajasthan (RJ)	35627
11	Sikkim (SK)	4393
33	Tamil Nadu (TN)	25456
36	Telangana (TS)	15379
16	Tripura (TR)	8850
09	Uttar Pradesh (UP)	174250
05	Uttarakhand (UK)	37035
19	West Bengal (WB)	173397
	Total	1363867

Statement-II

D El Ed: Registration Status on Swayam Portal as on 31 Jan, 2018

		D.El.Ed. 501: Elementary Education in India: A Socio-Cultural Perspective	D.El.Ed. 502: Pedagogic Processes in Elementary Schools	D.El.Ed. 503: Learning Languages at Elementary Level
1	2	3	4	5
I	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	70	71	71
2	Andhra Pradesh	1511	1123	1123
3	Arunachal Pradesh	960	835	825
4	Assam	67720	58205	57288
5	Bihar	100488	79730	78620
6	Chandigarh	430	320	308
7	Chhattisgarh	12388	9759	9728
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	204	164	157
9	Daman and Diu	25	14	13
10	Delhi	399	304	296
11	Goa	464	401	389
12	Gujarat	6661	5446	5308
13	Haryana	1098	839	827
14	Himachal Pradesh	3538	2636	2630
15	Jammu and Kashmir	88	59	64
16	Jharkhand	27188	22222	21899
17	Karnataka	1395	1091	1042
18	Kerala	434	333	328
19	Lakshadweep	16	13	14
20	Madhya Pradesh	47178	39345	39359
21	Maharashtra	3176	2685	2645
22	Manipur	10469	9398	9243
23	Meghalaya	18869	18429	18441
24	Mizoram	4992	4759	4760
25	Nagaland	1508	1290	1264
26	NULL	122434	90261	85314
27	Odisha	23394	19222	18900
28	Puducherry	196	171	162
29	Punjab	2776	2136	2103
30	Rajasthan	12234	9053	9044
31	Sikkim	2895	2657	2634
32	Tamil Nadu	16697	14547	14484
33	Telangana	3737	2979	2896
34	Tripura	6641	6189	6148
35	Uttar Pradesh	54705	43676	43564
36	Uttarakhand	18821	15076	14920
37	West Bengal	136169	123503	121809
Total Enrollment per course		711968	588941	578620

[English]

Setting up of LNG Terminal

376. SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:
SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:
DR. RATNA DE (NAG):

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up LNG Terminals at large scale in the entire country particularly in Ambedkar Nagar and Hooghly in near future and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government also proposes to set up a LNG pumps at large scale in the country particularly in Delhi and National Capital Region in near future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the details of plan out lay and funding pattern thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) At present, Government has no proposal to set up Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Terminal in Ambedkar Nagar and Hoogly.

(b) and (c) As per the available information, Government has not received any proposal/ application for setting up of LNG pumps in Delhi and National Capital Region in near future. However, Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) grants authorization for setting of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) & Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) pumps in the country. They have received proposal from Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) for setting up of Liquefied Compressed Natural Gas (LCNG) & LNG Dispensing facilities in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala. Recently, PNGRB has received one more proposal for setting up of LCNG Retail Outlets across various States of India from H-Energy Private Limited. These proposals will be processed on finalization of the internal guidelines for grant of No Objection Certificate (NOC).

Relaxation of FDI Norms

377. MOHAMMED FAIZAL:
SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA:
SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently relaxed the norms for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in some key sectors including retail and construction sectors and if so, the details thereof, sector wise;

(b) whether the FDI norms in various sectors would make it a much more attractive destination for overseas investors;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the provisions and guidelines fixed for the foreign investors along with objectives behind the decision and the FDI inflow expected therefrom, sector-wise;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the likely impact on the Indian industries and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether various think tanks and Indian industries have opposed this decision and if so, the details thereof along with the preventive steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Madam. The recent amendments to the relevant provisions ot me Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2017 are detailed in Press Note 1(2018) dated 23.01.2018 (Statement)

(b) and (c) FDI policy reforms have been carried out so as to provide ease of doing business in the country by simplifying the FDI policy provisions across sectors. The amendments are expected to make India more attractive investment destination and thereby attract larger volume of foreign investment into the country. Nonetheless, FDI inflows in a sector cannot be anticipated as FDI is largely a matter of private business decisions. FDI inflows depend on a host of factors such as availability of natural resource, market size, infrastructure, political and general investment climate as well as macro-economic stability and investment decision of foreign investors.

(d) These measures are expected to increase FDI, which complements and supplements domestic investment. Domestic companies are benefited through FDI, by way of enhanced access to supplementary capital and state-of-art-technologies; exposure to global managerial practices and opportunities of integration into global markets resulting into accelerated domestic growth of the whole country.

(e) No communication opposing this decision has been received by this Department. Moreover, FDI Policy on different sectors are formulated/ reviewed after intensive consultations with stakeholders including Ministries/ Departments concerned, apex industry chambers and other organizations.

Statement

Copy of the Press Note regarding FDI Policy
Government of India
Ministry of Commerce & Industry
Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion
FDI Policy Section
Press Note No. 1 (2018 Series)

Subject: Review of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy on various sectors

The Government of India has reviewed the extant FDI policy on various sectors and made following amendments in the Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2017 (FDI Policy), effective from August 28, 2017, and as amended from time to time.

2. Prohibition of restrictive conditions regarding audit firms

Para 5.2 (h) of FDI Policy is replaced with the following:

Wherever the foreign investor wishes to specify a particular auditor/audit firm having international network for the Indian investee company, then audit of such investee companies should be carried out as joint audit wherein one of the auditors should not be part of the same network.

Existing Para 5.2 (h) shall be renumbered as 5.2 (i)

3. Foreign investment into an Indian company engaged only in the activity of investing in the capital of other Indian company/ies

(A) Para 3.8.3.1 of FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

Foreign Investment in Investing Companies registered as Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFC) with the Reserve Bank of India, being overall regulated, would be under 100% automatic route.

(B) Para 3.8.3.2 of FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

Foreign Investment in Core Investment Companies (CICs) and other investing companies, engaged in the activity of investing in the capital of other Indian company/ies/LLP, is permitted under Government approval route. CICs will have to additionally follow RBI's regulatory framework for CICs.

4. Competent Authority for FDI proposals examining countries of concern

Para 4.1.1 (ix) of FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

Sl. No.	Activity/sector	Administrative Ministry/Department
1	2	3
(ix) (a)	Applications involving investments from Countries of Concern falling under automatic route sectors/activities, requiring security clearance as per the extant FEMA 20, FDI Policy and security guidelines, as amended from time to time	Department of Industrial- Policy and Promotion
(ix) (b)	Cases pertaining to Government approval route sectors/activities requiring security	Nodal Administrative Ministries/ Departments

1	2	3
	clearance as per the extant FEMA 20, FDI Policy and security guidelines, as amended from time to time	

5. Civil Aviation

A. Note (iii) at Para 5.2.9 of FDI Policy which presently reads that "the policy mentioned at para (c) above is not applicable to M/s Air India Ltd.", stands deleted.

B. Following new clause (d) is added to Other Conditions laid down at Para 5.2.9 of FDI Policy:

(d) In addition to the above conditions, foreign investment in M/s Air India Ltd. shall be subject to the following conditions:

(i) Foreign investment(s) in M/s Air India Ltd., including that of foreign airline(s), shall not exceed 49% either directly or indirectly.

(ii) Substantial ownership and effective control of M/s Air India Ltd. shall continue to be vested in Indian Nationals.

6. Construction Development: Townships, Housing, Built-up Infrastructure and Real Estate Broking:

Following new clause (vi) is added after Note (v) at Para 5.2.10.2 of FDI Policy: Para 5.2.10.2 Note (vi):

Notwithstanding anything contained in Para 5.2.10 above, it is clarified that real-estate broking service does not amount to real estate business and 100% foreign investment is allowed in the activity under automatic route.

7. Single Brand Product Retail Trading

Para 5.2.15.3 of FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

Sector/Activity	% of Equity/ FDI Cap	Entry Route
Single Brand product retail trading	100%	Automatic

(1) Foreign Investment in Single Brand product retai trading is aimed at attracting investments in production and marketing, improving the availability of such goods for the consumer, encouraging increased sourcing of goods from India, and enhancing competitiveness of Indian enterprises through access to global designs, technologies and management practices.

(2) FDI in Single Brand product retail trading would be subject to the following conditions:

(a) Products to be sold should be of a 'Single Brand' only.

(b) Products should be sold under the same brand internationally i.e. products should be sold under the same brand in one or more countries other than India.

(c) 'Single Brand' product-retail trading would cover only products which are branded during manufacturing.

(d) A non-resident entity or entities, whether owner of the brand or otherwise, shall be permitted to undertake 'single brand' product retail trading in the country for the specific brand, either directly by the brand owner or through a legally tenable agreement executed between the Indian entity undertaking single brand retail trading and the brand owner.

(e) In respect of proposals involving foreign investment beyond 51%, sourcing of 30% of the value of goods purchased, will be done from India, preferably from MSMEs, village and cottage industries, artisans and craftsmen, in all sectors. The quantum of domestic sourcing will be self-certified by the company, to be subsequently checked, by statutory auditors, from the duly certified accounts which the company will be required to maintain. This procurement requirement would have to be met, in the first instance, as an average of five years' total value of the goods purchased, beginning 1st April of the year of the commencement of the business i.e. opening of the first store. Thereafter, it would have to be met on an annual basis. For the purpose of ascertaining the sourcing requirement, the relevant entity would be the company, incorporated in India, which is the recipient of foreign investment for the purpose of carrying out single-brand product retail trading.

(f) Subject to the conditions mentioned in this Para, a single brand retail trading entity operating through brick and mortar stores, is permitted to undertake retail trading through e-commerce.

(g) Single brand retail trading entity would be permitted to set off its incremental sourcing of goods from India for global operations during initial 5 years, beginning 1st April of the year of the opening of first store, against the mandatory sourcing requirement of 30% of purchases from India. For this purpose, incremental sourcing will mean the increase in terms of value of such global sourcing from India for that single brand (in INR terms) in a particular financial year from India over the preceding financial year, by the non-resident entities undertaking single brand retail trading, either directly or through their group companies. After completion of this 5 years period, the SBRT entity shall be required to meet the 30% sourcing norms directly towards its India's operation, on an annual basis.

Note:

(i) Conditions mentioned at Para 5.2.15.3 (2) (b) & 5.2.15.3 (2) (d) will not be applicable for undertaking SBRT of Indian brands.

(ii) Indian brands should be owned and controlled by resident Indian citizens and/or companies which are owned and controlled by resident Indian citizens. (iii)Sourcing norms will not be applicable up to three years from commencement of the business i.e. opening of the first store for entities undertaking single brand retail trading of products having 'state-of-art' and 'cutting-edge' technology and where local sourcing is not possible. Thereafter, provisions of Para 5.2.15.3 (2) (e) will be applicable. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, DIPP, with representatives from NITI Aayog, concerned Administrative Ministry and independent technical expert(s) on the subject will examine the claim of applicants on the issue of the products being in the nature of 'state-of-art' and 'cutting-edge' technology where local sourcing is not possible and give recommendations for such relaxation.

8. Power Exchanges

Para 5.2.24.2 regarding "Other Conditions" for foreign investment Power Exchange sector/activity the present clause (i) "FII/FPI purchases shall be restricted to secondary market only;" stands deleted.

9. Pharmaceuticals

(A) Definition of "Medical Device" as contained at Para 5.2.27.3 Note (ii) of FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

Medical device means -

(a) any instrument, apparatus, appliance, implant, material or other article, whether used alone or in combination, including the software, intended by its manufacturer to be used specially for human beings or animals for one or more of the specific purposes of -

(i) diagnosis, prevention, monitoring, treatment or alleviation of any disease or disorder;

(ii) diagnosis, monitoring, treatment, alleviation or assistance for, any injury or disability;

(iii) investigation, replacement or modification or support of the anatomy or of a physiological process;

(iv) supporting or sustaining life;

(v) disinfection of medical devices;

(vi) control of conception, and which does not achieve primary intended action in or on the human body or animals by any pharmacological or immunological or metabolic means, but which may be assisted in its intended function by such means;

(b) an accessory to such an instrument, apparatus, appliance, material or other article;

(c) in-vitro diagnostic device which is a reagent, reagent product, calibrator, control material, kit, instrument, apparatus, equipment or system, whether used alone or in combination thereof intended to be used for examination and providing information for medical or diagnostic purposes by means of examination of specimens derived from the human bodies or animals.

(B) Para 5.2.27.3 Note (iii) of FDI Policy which presently reads that "the definition of medical device at Note (ii) above would be subject to the amendment in Drugs and Cosmetics Act", is deleted.

10. Para 6(iv) of Annexure-3 of FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

Issue of equity shares for sectors requiring Government approval under the FDI policy is allowed under the Government route for the following:

(I) import of capital goods/ machinery/ equipment (excluding second-hand machinery), subject to compliance with the following conditions:

(a) Any import of capital goods/machinery etc., made by a resident in India, has to be in accordance with the Export/Import Policy issued by Government of India/as defined by DGFT/FEMA provisions relating to imports.

(b) The application clearly indicating the beneficial ownership and identity of the Importer Company as well as overseas entity.

(c) Applications complete in all respects, for conversions of import payables for capital goods into FDI being made within 180 days from the date of shipment of goods.

(II) pre-operative/pre-incorporation expenses (including payments of rent etc.), subject to compliance with the following conditions:

(a) Submission of FIRC for remittance of funds by the overseas promoters for the expenditure incurred.

(b) Verification and certification of the pre-incorporation/ pre-operative expenses by the statutory auditor.

(c) Payments should be made by the foreign investor to the company directly or through the bank account opened by the foreign investor as provided under FEMA Regulations.

(d) The applications, complete in all respects, for capitalization being made within the period of 180 days from the date of incorporation of the company.

General conditions:

(i) All requests for conversion should be accompanied by a special resolution of the company.

(ii) Government's approval would be subject to pricing guidelines of RBI and appropriate tax clearance.

(iii) For sectors under automatic route, issue of equity shares against import of capital goods/ machinery/ equipment (excluding second-hand machinery) and pre-operative/pre-incorporation expenses (including payments of rent etc.) is permitted under automatic route subject to compliance with respective conditions mentioned above, and reporting to RBI in form FC-GPR as per procedure prescribed under the FDI policy.

11. The above decision will take effect from the date of FEMA notification.

(Rajiv Aggarwal)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

D/o IPP File No.: 5/2/2018-FDI Policy, dated 23rd January, 2018

Copy forwarded to:

1.	Press Information Officer, Press Information Bureau- for giving wide publicity to the above Press Note.	For suitably incorporating the policy changes in Foreign Exchange Management - (Transfer or issue of security by a person resident outside India) Regulations, 2000 and the relevant schedules thereof.
2.	Joint Secretary (I&C), Department of Economic Affairs, North Block, New Delhi	
3	Reserve Bank of India, Foreign Exchange Department, Mumbai	

4. NIC Section in the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion- for uploading the Press Note on DIPP's website.

5. Hindi Section, DIPP- for providing Hindi version.

Import of Toys

378. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the new norms/ guidelines for import of toys by the toy-makers;

(b) whether the Government has given a timeline for the adoption of the said guidelines;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken to promote toy-makers in the country; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Government for export of toys?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R.

CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Government notified the new norms/ guidelines for import of toys on 1.09.2017 with immediate effect. These guidelines are in the nature of standards which are primarily for safety reasons. As per revised norms, import of Toys (all items under EXIM Codes 95030010, 95030020, 95030030 and 95030090) shall be permitted freely when accompanied by the following certificates:

(i) A certificate that the toys being imported conform to the standards prescribed by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS):

(a) IS: 9873 (Part 1) - Safety of toys; Part - 1 Safety aspects related to mechanical and physical properties'(Third Revision).

(b) IS:9873 (Part 2) - Safety of Toys; Part - 2 Flammability (Third Revision)

(c) IS: 9873 (Part 3) - Safety of Toys; Part - 3 Migration of certain elements (Second Revision)

(d) IS: 9873 (Part 4) Safety of Toys; Part-4 Swings, Slides and similar activities Toys for indoor and outdoor family domestic use.

(e) IS: 9873 (Part 7) - Safety of Toys; Part - 7 Requirements and test methods for finger paints.

(f) IS: 9873 (Part 9) - Safety of Toys; Part - 9 Certain phthalates esters in toys and Children's products.

(g) IS: 15644 - Safety of Electric Toys.

(ii) A Certificate that the toys being imported conform to the standards prescribed in IS: 9873 Part - 1, Part - 2, Part - 3, Part - 4, Part - 7, Part - 9 and 15644:2006.

(iii) A Certificate of Conformance from the manufacturer that representative sample of the toys being imported have been tested by an independent laboratory which is accredited by National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL), India and found to meet the specifications indicated above. The Certificate would also link the toys in the consignment to the period of manufacture indicated in the Certificate of Conformity.

(c) Subsequent to the Notification laying down the new norms for import of toys, National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL)/ Quality Control of India (QCI) has organised series of Awareness Programs on NABL Accreditation covering Toys Notification issued by DGFT across the country (in 16 different cities), which covered more than 400 participants from accredited / potential laboratories, during 16.12.2017 to 29.12.2017. Purpose of these awareness programs was to encourage laboratories (accredited / potential) to come forward for the accreditation of toys testing.

Further, Ministry of Micro Small Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been promoting & developing MSME Sector as a whole including Toy Industries through various schemes & programmes in the area of Designing, Market assistance, Technology up gradation, Credit facilitation and Cluster/Infrastructural Development.

(d) The Government's Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) recognizes the contribution of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in exports and supports the MSMEs by offering specific incentives such as Interest Equalization scheme, under which all exporters who are MSMEs across all ITC (HS) codes are granted 3% rate subvention for pre and post shipment Rupee Export Credit with effect from 1st April, 2015 for five years.

Further, the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) under the FTP incentivizes exports of all notified products manufactured/ produced in India including toys by granting duty credit scrips at the rate of 2-7% of the FOB value of exported goods.

Under the Niryat Bandhu Scheme, MSME clusters are also being targeted for imparting training/seminars regarding issues of international trade.

[Translation]

Funds Released Under PRASAD Scheme

379. SHRI RAM CHARAN BOHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the pilgrim places selected under National Mission for Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spirituality Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) scheme in various States of the country;

(b) whether pilgrimage places of Rajasthan have been included under this scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total funds released for above pilgrimage places during the last three years and the works undertaken from such funds, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (d) Ministry of Tourism has selected 25 destinations under its Scheme "Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD)" {now "Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASKAD)"}. These destinations are Amaravati, Srisailam and Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh), Kamakhya (Assam), Patna and Gaya (Bihar), Dwarka and Somnath (Gujarat), Hazratbal and Katra (Jammu and Kashmir), Deogarh (Jharkhand), Guruvayoor (Kerala), Omkareshwar (Madhya Pradesh), Trimbakeshwar (Maharashtra) Puri (Odisha), Amritsar (Punjab), Ajmer (Rajasthan), Kanchipuram and Vellankani (Tamil Nadu), Varanasi, Ayodhya and Mathura (Uttar Pradesh), Badrinath and Kedarnath (Uttarakhand) and Belur (West Bengal).

Total 22 projects have been approved with estimated expenditure of Rs.625.10 crore and an amount of Rs.235.16 crore has been released for these projects in various states including Rajasthan till date. Details of these projects, the works undertaken and the funds released during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The State/UT-wise details of Projects Sanctioned for Development in the Country under PRASHAD Schemes

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released Till Date
1	2	3	4	5
Year 2014-15				
1.	Bihar	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	4.27	2.14
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	14.93	6.77
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	9.36	1.76
4.	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree JagannathDham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	50.00	10.00
Year 2015-16				
5.	Punjab	Development of Karunasagar Valmiki Sthal At Amritsar	6.45	5.11
6.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	40.44	19.41
7.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple And Pilgrimage Destination In And Around Guwahati	33.98	16.99
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	28.36	22.69

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	41.54	33.23
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi	20.40	10.20
11.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	34.78	17.39
Year 2016-17				
12.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	26.23	5.25
13.	Tamilnadu	Development of Kanchipuram	16.48	3.30
14.	Tamilnadu	Development of Vellankani	5.60	1.12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal,	42.02	19.93
16.	West Bengal	Development of Belur	30.03	23.39
17.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	46.14	9.23
18.	Gujarat	Development of pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	37.44	7.49
Year 2017-18				
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	40.67	8.13
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailam Temple in the State of Andhra Pradesh under the PRASAD Scheme	47.45	9.49
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of River cruise	10.71	2.14
22.	Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar	37.81	Administrative approval issued on 30.01.2018
		Grand Total Till Date	625.10	235.16

Number of Students going Abroad

380. SHRI HARI MANJHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the number of students going abroad for higher education has increased during the fast three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has analysed the reasons behind this tendency; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Studies abroad is a matter of individual will and choice Even though Ministry of Human Resource Development is not maintaining the information regarding the number of Indian students going abroad, Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) has informed that around 5,86,183 (estimated) Indian students are currently studying in-different foreign countries as on 28th December, 2017. The year-wise break-up of number of students studying in foreign countries is not available. However, countsy wise break-up of number of Indian students studying in 91 foreign countries as has been prepared by MEA on the basis of information collected and collated from different Indian Missions and Posts is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) There are no restrictions on Cross-Border Students Mobility and such mobility can be owing to variety of reasons such as affordabilrty, access to bank loans, exposure to foreign societies, aptitude for particular branch of studies, inability to gain admission to top Indian Institutes due to capacity limitations etc.

The Central Government, University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) are taking various initiatives to improve quality of higher education in the country. One of the latest initiatives is the declaration of Educational Institutions as Institutions of Eminence (ioE) to provide world class education to the Indian Students within the country. The Government has approved the Regulatory Architecture in the form of UGC(Declaration of Government Institutions as Institutions of Eminence) Guidelines, 2017 for public Institutions and UGC (institutions of Eminence Deemed to he Universities) Regulations, 2017 for private Institutions for setting up / upgrading of 20 institutions (10 from public sector & 10 from private sector) as world class teaching and research institutions known as Institutions of Eminence for which applications have been received. These institutions will provide world class education to Indian Students at an affordable rate, which may bring down the number of students going abroad.

Statement

Indian Students abroad

Sl. No.		List of estimated Indian students pursuing studies in foreign Universities (based on inputs received from Indian Missions/Posts abroad as on 28.12.2017)
1	2	3
1	Antigua & Barbuda	40
2	Armenia	1100
3	Australia	84010
4	Austria	300
5	Azerbaijan	15
6	Bahrain	27200
7	Bangladesh	3610
8	Belarus	461
9	Barbados	116
10	Belgium	603
11	Bosnia Herzegovina	2
12	Brazil	24
13	Brunei Darussalam	25
14	Bulgaria	297
15	Canada	100000
16	Chile	40
17	China	18171
18	Cuba (Dominican Republic)	7
19	Curacao	279
20	Cyprus	2790
21	Czech Republic	400
22	Denmark	274
23	Egypt	150
24	Estonia	138
25	Finland	779
26	France	6000
27	France (Reunion Is.)	3
28	Georgia	3000
29	Germany	13740
30	Greece	1
31	Guyana	170
32	Hong Kong	350
33	Hungary	650
34	Iceland	10
35	Indonesia	17

1	2	3
36	Iran	1000
37	Ireland	2300
38	Israel	550
39	Italy	2000
40	Japan	1015
41	Jordan	11
42	Kazakhstan	3350
43	Korea (Republic of)	1183
44	Kuwait	79
45	Kyrgyzstan	7000
46	Latvia	1850
47	Lebanon	4
48	Libya	9
49	Lithuania	850
50	Malaysia	1900
51	Mauritius	500
52	Mexico	100
53	Moldova	104
54	Mongolia	1
55	Nepal	2000
56	Netherlands	2500
57	New Zealand	30000
58	Niger	5
59	Norway	250
60	Oman	3000
61	Panama (Costa Rica, Nicaragua, & Columbia)	22
62	Philippines	8500
63	Poland	2500
64	Portugal	75
65	Romania	220
66	Russian Federation	6500
67	Rwanda	20
68	Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	810
69	Serbia	1
70	Slovenia	42
71	Singapore	2435
72	Slovakia	25
73	South Africa	180
74	Spain	650
75	Sri Lanka	16
76	St. Lucia	231
77	St. Kitts and Nevis	10
78	Sudan	15
79	South Sudan	268
80	Sweden	3200
81	Switzerland	1555
82	Tajikistan	850
83	Tanzania	2
84	Thailand	297
85	Turkey	57
86	Ukraine	9000
87	United Arab Emirates (Dubai)	500
88	United Kingdom (2015-16)	14830
89	United State of America	206708
90	Uzbekistan	50
91	Venezuala (including in Curacao, Sint Maartin and Aruba)	281
	Total	586183

Skill Development at Block Levels

381. SHRI RAMESH BIDHURI:
SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether in comparison to other countries, India has very small percentage of skill workforce and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the number of skilled labourers out of total labourers is very less in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any action plan to set up training centres at district and block levels in rural regions for skilled labour training and encouraging youngsters in these centres and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether foreign investment is decreasing in absence of skilled work force and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) As compared to developed countries, where the percentage of skilled workforce is between 60% and 90% of the total workforce, India has 4.69% of workforce with formal vocational skills. In order to increase the percentage of skilled work force, currently, over 40 Skill Development Programmes (SDPs) are being implemented by over 18 Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan-India basis with an objective to provide skilling to one crore people (60 lakh under Fresh Short Term Training and 40 lakh under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)) over the four years (2016-2020) with an outlay of Rs. 12,000 crore. PMKVY enables large number of prospective youth for taking Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training partner/training centers. Under PMKVY, as on 01.02.2018, 44.13 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained (29.91 lakh STT + 7.82 lakh RPL) / undergoing training (6.4 lakh appx.) under Short Term Training and Recognition of Prior Learning.

Under the PMKVY scheme, skill development training is being imparted through 7549 accredited and affiliated centres located at districts and block levels in the country.

(d) Skill India programmes is preparing high skill work force and it is in turn leveraging Make in India programme of the Government of India which aims to promote foreign investment in the country.

[English]

Mandatory NCERT Books

382. SHRI B. SRIRAMULU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has made NCERT books mandatory in all its affiliated schools and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the schools thereto;

(b) whether the CBSE has tied up with private players for use of digital education and smart board technology in schools and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken / being taken by the Government to control schools from charging extra money in the form of high commission from private publishers to prescribe their expensive textbooks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) No Madam.

(c) In so far as the schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) are concerned, CBSE has advised schools to provide textbooks published by NCERT on MRP vide circular no. CBSE/AFF/ CIRCULAR/ 16a/2017/1335026 dated 18.12.2017. This circular can be accessed on the website http://cbse.nic.in/ newsite/cir2017.html.

[Translation]

Sanskrit Colleges

883. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sanskirt colleges in the country and whether there is shortage of teachers in these colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Sanskrit language has been made mandatory in all secondary and middle level schools of the country and whether adequate number of Sanskrit teachers are available in all these Government schools;

(d) if so, the total number of Sanskrit teachers in the country and the details regarding the availability and shortage of Sanskrit teachers, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve the number of teachers as well as promotion of the language in these colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) As per All India Survey on Higher Education, there are 807 Sanskrit Colleges and 3495 teachers in the country. The figures of total sanctioned posts and current vacancies are not centrally maintained in MHRD.

(c) to (e) Sanskrit has not been made mandatory in schools. The recruitment and service conditions of teachers are primarily in the domain of State Govts and UT Administrations. The Central Government provides assistance to State Govts/UT Administrations for additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil: Teacher ratio. The Central Government in various meetings of State Education Secretaries, Conferences, Joint Review Missions etc., advises the State Govts/UT Administrations for timely teacher recruitment and deployments.

Identification of Tourist Spots

384. SHRI NIHAL CHAND: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to identify and develop additional tourist spots in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to develop Kalibanga and Laila Majnu Ki Mazar in Rajasthan as tourist spots and is taking any steps to promote tourism in that area; and

(c) whether in future the Government is likely to consider developing border areas such as Gram Naggi, Lakha-Hakam and Hindu-Malkot and other places in the country as tourist spots in order to help improve the standard of living of people residing in that area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) The Ministry of Tourism has launched two schemes i.e., Swadesh Darshan - Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits and PRASHAD- National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive in 2014-15 for development of tourism infrastructure in the country.

Under Swadesh Darshan scheme fifteen thematic circuits have been identified for development namely; North-East Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Heritage Circuit, Sufi Circuit and Tirthankar Circuit.

Under PRASHAD scheme, 25 sites of religious significance have been identified for development in the country, namely Amaravati, Tirupati & Srisailam (Andhra Pradesh), Ayodhya, Mathura & Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Dwarka & Somnath (Gujarat), Gaya & Patna (Bihar), Kanchipuram & Vellankani (Tamil Nadu), Amritsar (Punjab), Ajmer (Rajasthan), Deoghar (Jharkhand), Belur (West Bengal), Guruvayoor (Kerala), Hazratbal & Katra (Jammu and Kashmir), Kamakhya (Assam), Kedarnath & Badrinath (Uttarakhand), Puri (Odisha), Trimbakeshwar (Maharashtra), Omkareshwar (Madhya Pradesh).

(b) The projects under the scheme for development are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilization certificates, submission of suitable Detailed Project Report (DPR) and adherence to the scheme guidelines. Based on proposals received from the Government of Rajasthan, Ministry has sanctioned funds to the tune of Rs.43.37 lakhs for Development of Kalibanga in Rajasthan under Heritage Circuit project.

(c) Under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, Ministry has sanctioned projects for Development of tourist facilities in border areas at Suchetgarh (Jammu and Kashmir), Akaura (Tripura) and Moreh (Manipur). One of the major aims of Swadesh Darshan Scheme is to create employment opportunities for locals which in turn would lead to increase sources of income, improved living standards and overall development of the area.

[English]

Funds Allocated to various PSUs

385. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the major schemes that aim at improving the functioning of various PSUs under the Ministry;

(b) whether the Government has done any evaluation of such PSUs and their working;

(c) if so, the details and the findings thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the allocations made to each PSU during the last 5 years along with the details of amount spent, unspent along with the reasons for unspent allocations during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Madam. There is no PSU under the Ministry of Culture and hence there is no scheme in the Ministry of Culture aimed at improving the functioning of PSUs.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

Ghost Trainees and Franchisee Centres

386. SHRI NINONG ERING: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ghost trainees that have been enrolled in skill development centres under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY);

(b) the data of non-existent ghost franchisee centres which had been listed under the PMKVY;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to recover money from the ghost stakeholders; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure transparency in the PMKVY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (d) Under PMKVY 2016-20, the enrolments of candidates are verified with Aadhar in order to eliminate the possibilities of fake enrolments. However, there have been cases where PMKVY 2016-20 guidelines were not followed, such as:

- Candidates with different name than enrolled are found at the center
- No candidates with the enrolled name are found at the center
- The enrolled candidates confirm that they have not been trained under PMKVY
- Any other fraudulent method to enroll candidates in PMKVY who have not undergone PMKVY training

The provisions for penalty grid guide the action that needs to be taken against training centers that do not follow PMKVY guidelines. NSDC, implementing agency of PMKVY under MSDE, has suspended training centers for noncompliance of PMKVY guidelines on multiple parameters including but not limited to above cases, the list of which is published on PMKVY official website. Further, in case a training centre is suspended due to noncompliance of PMKVY guidelines, the recovery of financial disbursement for the ongoing batches is made as per the penalty grid approved by MSDE.

Under PMKVY 2016-20, focus on continuous monitoring for tracking effective functioning of skill centre has been envisaged. Under this self-audit reporting, call validations, surprise visits and monitoring through the Skills Development Management System (SDMS) have been adopted which ensures transparency. Additionally, other interventions also made towards promotion of digitalization of PMKVY like free skill course content, Direct benefit transfer, Aadhaar linkages, biometric attendance of candidates etc.. Scheme encourages social media platform (facebook and twitter), digital channel for mobilization of candidates for Kaushal mela and Rozgar mela for its resounding success with full transparency.

Foreign Markets for Luxury Goods

387. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of types of products which the Government plans to export or which are proposed to be exported as part of the luxury goods to markets like China, Latin America and Russia;

(b) whether the Government is planning to provide some benefits to industries producing these products; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) For export purposes, there is no separate classification as such for luxury goods. At present, there is no specific policy or scheme for promoting export of goods to markets in China, Latin America and Russia. However, the Government is providing benefits to exported merchandise under the Merchandise Exports to India Scheme to all notified products under the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20. The benefits under this Scheme are available to around 7950 tariff lines and are not geography specific at present. These benefits are at the rates ranging from 2% to 7% of the realized FOB value of exported goods.

Indo-US Meeting on IP

388. SHRI DHARAMVIR GANDHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the USA and India High Level Working Group on IP met in 2017;

(b) if so, the details of the issues raised by the US in the working Group and issues mentioned by the Indian delegation in the working group; and

(c) the main outcome or decision taken in the said meeting of the High Level working Group?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Working Group on Intellectual Property (IP) met in 2017 under the aegis of India-US Trade Policy Forum (TPF). The issues raised by the two sides pertained to copyright, trade secrets, patents, trademarks, genetic resources, traditional knowledge and Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL). The U.S. side inter alia, raised the issues of guidelines for examination of Computer Related Inventions (CRI) patent applications, protection of trade secrets, functioning of Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB) and the WIPO Copyright Internet Treaties. The Indian side inter alia, raised the issues of inclusion of TKDL as part of PCT Minimum documentation and blocking of copyright infringing websites. The steps undertaken by the Government of India to strengthen the administration of IPRs in India, such as augmentation of manpower, clearing the backlog in Patent and Trademark applications and IPR awareness programmes, were also highlighted during the meeting. Both sides reiterated the goal of providing their respective populations, especially the vulnerable sections, with access to quality healthcare. The two sides also agreed to a workshop on Copyright issues, as also the need to work together to tackle the problem of online piracy.

[Translation]

Accountability in Education

389. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
SHRI RAM DAS C. TADAS:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking any steps to ensure quality, equality, access, accountability in the education sector and to make it cost effective;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is also implementing any scheme for the promotion of physical education in schools besides Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat, Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat and Sugamya Bharat; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, effective from 1st April, 2010, mandates that every child of the age of six to fourteen years shall have the right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till the completion of his or her elementary education. In order to focus on quality education, the Central RTE Rules have been amended on 20th February, 2017 to include reference to class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes. The Learning Outcomes for each class in Languages

(Hindi, English and Urdu), Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Science and Social Science up to the elementary stage have, accordingly, been finalized and shared with all States and UTs. These would serve as a guideline for States and UTs to ensure that all children acquire the appropriate learning level.

A National Achievement Survey based on these Learning Outcomes was conducted on 13th November, 2017 for around 22 lakh students from around 1,10,000 schools across 700 districts of India. The detailed district-wise results would serve as a tool to understand what exactly the child should be learning in various classes, how to teach this through activities and how to measure and ensure that children have reached the required level.

The RTE Act, 2009 was amended in 2017 to ensure that all teachers acquire the minimum qualifications prescribed under the Act by 31st March, 2019 to reinforce the Government's emphasis on improvement of quality of elementary education. Around 13 lakh in-service untrained teachers have registered under the online training course offered by National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS).

The Government of India is currently implementing the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA) and Mid-Day Meal (MDM) for the universalization of elementary education and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) programme for the universalization of secondary education. Under SSA, the State Governments and UT Administrations are supported on several interventions to improve teaching standards, including regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, recruitment of additional teachers for improving pupil-teacher ratios, academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centres, and teacher and school grants for development of appropriate teaching-learning materials, etc. Additionally, the Central Government supports States/ UTs on early grade reading, writing & comprehension, and early Mathematics programmes through a sub-programme namely 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat' (PBBB) in classes I and II. Further the Government has launched Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan (RAA) programme on 09.07.2015, inter alia, as a sub-component of SSA and RMSA to motivate and engage children of the age group from 6-18 years in Science, Mathematics and Technology through observation, experimentation, inference drawing, model building, etc. both through inside and outside classroom activities.

In order to provide quality education to students at the secondary level, various interventions are funded under the RMSA including a provision for: (i) additional teachers to improve Pupil Teacher Ratio, (ii) induction and in-service training for Principals, Teachers, Master Trainers and Key Resource Persons, (iii) Maths and Science kits, (iv) Lab equipments, (v) Special teaching for learning enhancement, (vi) ICT facilities in schools, (vii) introduction of vocational education component at the secondary level.

RMSA and SSA also provide a number of incentives to encourage enrolment and retention of children in schools. These include enhancing access to primary, upper primary & secondary schools, strengthening school infrastructure like school building, additional classrooms, laboratories, libraries, arts & craft rooms, toilets, drinking water facilities etc., improving the teachers pupil ratio as well as strategies for gender positive textbooks, gender sensitization of teachers and educational administrators and ICT enabled education. SSA programme also provide for free textbooks and two sets of uniform for children at elementary level.

SSA has provided 2.06 lakh primary and 1.61 lakh upper primary schools for ensuring universal provisioning of schooling facilities. Preference for opening of school is given to tribal areas, and areas with high concentration of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and minority population. In addition, 3703 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, which are residential schools for girls at upper primary level, have also been sanctioned to the States for improving access to marginalised girls particularly out of school, either drop out or never enrolled. Under SSA, provisions have also been made for residential schools/ hostels and transportation/escort facility for children living in sparsely populated areas, children living in areas where schools cannot be opened due to unavailability of land and children in need of care and protection. RMSA has a component for setting up of Girls Hostels for girl students in the age group of 14-18 years studying in classes IX to XII and belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST), Other Backward Class (OBC), Minority communities and Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. The scheme envisages setting up of hostels with lodging and boarding facilities with the capacity of 100 girls in each of the 3451 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) in the areas nearing concentration of above target groups so that the girl students are not denied the opportunity to continue their study due to societal factors. As on date, out of 3451 EBBs, 2549 girl's hostels have been approved and 1352 girl's hostels are functional with a total enrollment of 1,19,623 girls students.

To ensure effective utilization of funds under these Schemes, there are robust monitoring systems in place to review the physical and financial progress of approved interventions through monthly/quarterly reports, annual audit by independent Chartered Accountants empanelled with the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, a regular CAG audit, a system of concurrent financial reviews, as well as regular internal audit and regular Review Meetings with all States/UTs.

(c) and (d): Section 29 of the RTE Act, 2009 lays down a curriculum which promotes, among others, all round development of the child and development of physical and mental abilities to the fullest extent. The Schedule to the RTE Act lays down the norms and standards for a school building which includes a playground and equipment for sports and games. It also provides for engagement of part-time instructors for Health and Physical Education at upper primary level where enrolment oi children is more than hundred, which is supported under SSA.

The Central Government supports States and UTs for creation and augmentation of infrastructure facilities in government elementary and secondary schools under the SSA and RMSA programmes. To address the issue of shortage of playgrounds in schools, an advisory has been issued that schools that do not have playgrounds, may make adequate arrangements in an adjoining playground, municipal park etc., for children to play outdoor games and other physical activities. Under SSA, annual school grant is provided to government and government aided schools for replacement of non-functional school equipment and for other recurring costs such as consumables, play material, games and sports equipment etc. RMSA programme encourages the States/UTs to focus on sports, culture activities, activity based learning, exposure to life skills with respect to health, nutrition etc. The annual school giant of Rs. 50,000/- per school provided under the scheme has provision among other components, for sports equipment. The construction of play fields; which can be used by school children, is also provided under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS).

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has also included provision ol playgrounds in its Affiliation Bye laws. There is an inbuilt system for creating sports facilities for students in Kendriya Vidyalayas. As and when a building for Kendriya Vidyalaya is constructed, a provision is kept for developing sports infrastructure/ playgrounds as per the local need and the land availability. Also, in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, play facilities such as Running Track, playfield, Basketball field, Kho-Kho etc. are provided.

National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005, adopted as the curriculum under the RTE Act, 2009, recommends health and physical education as a compulsory subject area from Classes I to X and as an optional subject at Senior Secondary Stage (Classes XI and XII). All States have either adopted or adapted their curriculum as per NCF.

Utilization of Funds under Skill Development Schemes

390. SHRI LALLU SINGH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount spent during the last three years by the Government under Skill Development Schemes, State and year-wise;

(b) the details of youth trained till date during the last three years under these schemes, State and year-wise;

(c) the number of trained youths who have got employment till date; and

(d) the time by which the rest of the youths are likely to get employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing its flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan-India basis to cover the prospective youths. PMKVY enables large number of prospective youths for taking Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training partner/training centers. PMKVY 2016-20 has two components known as Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation

(NSDC) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) being implemented by State Skill Development Missions of the States/ UTs popularly known as State- Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20).

Under PMKVY 2015-16, an amount of Rs. 1335 was allocated, however, there was no state specific budget allocation.

Under CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-20, as on 31.01.2018, an amount of Rs. 1495 Cr. has been allocated. Further, under PMKVY 2016-20, 25% of the funds and corresponding physical targets of PMKVY 2016-20 has been allocated to the States for the implementation of scheme through State Skill Development Missions. The state-wise details of funds approved and sanctioned/ released under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, as on 31.01.2018, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) Under PMKVY, since inception, as on 01.02.2018, 44.13 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained (29.91 lakh STT + 7.82 lakh RPL) / undergoing training (6.4 lakh appx.) under Short Term Training and Recognition of Prior Learning.

Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2015-16, it was not mandatory for Training providers to report employment data. However, as per the data reported on Skill Development Management System (SDMS), out of total 19.8 lakh trained candidates under PMKVY 2015-16, 2.6 lakh candidates have been provided with the placement offers.

Under PMKVY 2016-20, which started from 2nd October 2016 onwards, placement tracking is mandatory. The placement data is reported within 90 days of certification of trained candidate. As per data reported on SDMS, as on 01.02.2018, out of 11.8 lakh trained candidates under PMKVY 2016-20, 7.9 lakh candidates are certified. Out of the certified candidates, 2.8 lakh candidates have been placed in various sectors across the country.

Statement

State-wise details of funds approved and sanctioned/released under CSSM component of PMKVY 2018-20, as on 31.01.2018

Sl. No.	State Name	Physical Targets Approval (2016-20)	Funds Approved (2016-20)	Funds Released by MSDE
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Punjab	55,028	80,69,30,592	26,39,52,000
2.	Uttar Pradesh	1,42,552	2,09,04,00,000	52,26,00,000
3.	Chhattisgarh	48,532	71,16,73,248	13,19,76,000
4.	Rajasthan	64,526	94,62,15,130	14,19,35,789
5.	Madhya Pradesh	84,058	1,23,26,26,512	21,46,66,296
6.	Tripura	36,875	54,07,35,000	8,37,68,100
7.	Andhra Pradesh	64,608	94,74,11,712	11,84,26,464
8.	Tamil Nadu	1,40,880	2,06,58,64,320	34,43,10,720
9.	Puducherry	10,619	15,57,17,016	2,59,55,280
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	29,510	43,27,34,640	7,21,32,216
11.	Karnataka	94,164	1,38,08,20,896	21,43,95,135
12.	Bihar	89,664	1,38,05,74,540	36,81,62,449
13.	Uttarakhand	48,236	74,26,99,339	20,32,43,040

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Himachal Pradesh	49,499	76,21,46,003	21,55,60,800
15.	Manipur	32,472	49,99,77,879	24,99,88,939
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,108	6,32,51,698	2,10,78,767
17.	Chandigarh	10,288	15,84,06,394	U/ Process
18.	Gujarat	77,824	1,19,82,71,693	35,94,93,826
19.	Haryana	56,036	86,27,97,499	21,56,99,375
20.	Odisha	58,046	89,37,45,871	5,82,01,416
21.	Telangana	59,611	91,78,42,489	4,81,87,539
22.	West Bengal	1,23,550	1,90,23,24,060	7,98,97,611
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	47,302	72,83,18,354	4,81,77,839
24.	Jharkhand	57,668	88,79,25,730	6,21,52,645
25.	Nagaland	33,021	50,84,30,941	3,55,90,166
26.	Assam	47,258	72,76,40,878	7,76,01,888
27.	Sikkim	4,900	7,54,46,280	U/Process
28.	Daman and Diu	4,000	6,15,88,800	2,00,16,360
29.	Kerala	71,450	1,10,01,29,940	4,62,05,457
30.	Meghalaya	33,642	51,79,92,602	2,68,37,320
31.	Maharashtra	1,67,127	2,57,32,87,845	18,01,30,149
32.	Delhi	81,000	1,24,71,73,200	U/ Process
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4,000	6,15,88,800	1,10,85,984
34.	Goa	46,951	72,29,13,937	2,24,75,447
35.	Mizoram	36,671	56,46,30,721	2,28,63,456
	Grand Total	20,15,676	30,47,02,17,087	4,50,67,68,473

[English]

Import of Solar Cells

391. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of solar cells/ photovoltaic cells and other photocells imported from China during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether India does not have enough manufacturing capacity currently for solar cells and modules to meet the full demand;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to minimize import of solar cells/photovoltaic cells and other photocells from China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The details of quantity and value of imports of solar cells/photovoltaic cells and other photocells imported from China during the last three years and the current year is as under:

Years	85414011 (solar cells/ photovoltaic cells)		85414019 (other photocells)	
	Quantity (Lakh Nos.)	Value (US$ Million)	Quantity (Lakh Nos.)	Value (US$ Million)
2014-15	1135.62	603.34	31.16	43.39
2015-16	1630.24	1960.26	44.64	49.96
2016-17	2810.61	2817.34	97.68	86.63
2017-18 (Apr-Oct, 17)*	2251.3	1869.56	43.85	46.87

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (* Provisional)

(b) to (d) In order to reduce India's dependence on imports, Solar PV manufacturing in the country is being promoted by the Government of India through Special Incentive Package Scheme (SIPS)/ Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. The scheme provides for mainly:

i. 20-25% subsidy for investments in capital expenditure for setting up of electronic manufacturing facility.

ii. Reimbursement of Countervailing Duty (CVD)/ Excise Duty for capital equipment for the units outside Special Economic Zone (SEZ).

The incentives are available for several categories of electronic products and product components including Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) (Polysilicon, Ingots and/ or Wafers, Cells, Modules/Panels). Units across the value chain starting from raw materials to assembly, testing, and packaging of these product categories are included.

In addition, the solar power projects being implemented by the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and those rooftop solar projects implemented with central financial assistance are mandated to source their requirement from domestic sources.

Stress among Students

392. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Government in consultation with State Government to frame proper guidelines to abolish stress among students arising out stiff competition in employment, rising expectation of parents and highly commercialization of education field; and

(b) whether Government intends to introduce spiritual matters and Gandhian literature and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Government have been taking various steps such as peer assisted learning, special languages classes for week students in order to ease the academic stress. In addition, institutions conduct Workshops/Seminars on Happiness and Wellness, regular sessions on Yoga, induction programs, extracurricular activities including sports and cultural activities and appointment of Student Counselors for overall personality development and distressing students.

(b) The model curriculum prepared by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) is outcome based and Universal Human Values, culture & spirituality have been also made part of the model curriculum. Moreover, the Government has set up 137 nos. Gandhian Centres in various Universities/ Colleges/ Institutes under the scheme of Epoch Making Social Thinker of India.

[Translation]

BPCL Petrol Pumps

393. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the location-wise details of the petrol pumps of various oil companies particularly Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited in the country including Thane district of Maharashtra that had been provided land on lease and after the expiry of the lease the said petrol pumps are still running there and rent has not been paid along with the action taken by the Government in this regard, location/ company-wise;

(b) whether complaints have been received against the petrol pumps which are being run illegally even after the expiry of lease of land and land owners were not paid rent during the lease period and if so, the details thereof along with action taken by the Government against such irregularities, company/location-wise;

(c) whether the Government/oil companies have received alleged complaints regarding illegal transfer without obtaining No Objection Certificate and sale of petrol pumps of various oil companies particularly of BPCL located in Thane district of Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with action taken by the Government/oil companies in this regard, complaint/ location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Setting up of Retail Outlet (RO) sales network by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) is a continuous process to ensure availability of transport fuel like petrol and diesel in the interest of motoring public as well as small scale industries, agriculturists etc.

OMCs have been leasing / de-leasing retail outlet sites on an ongoing basis as a part of their normal business. OMCs receive complaints/representations from land owners for release of land either after expiry of lease period or during the lease period itself citing various reasons.

The lease of the Retail outlet land is renewed by mutual agreement between OMCs and tta land lords upon expiry of the lease period. In cases of disagreement, OMCs may not be in a position to renew the lease immediately after the expiry of lease. In such cases, OMCs operate the Petrol pumps even after expiry of the lease of land and rentals are paid as per the previous lease agreement. In some cases the land lords refuse to accept the rentals and insist on vacation of the site or higher rentals, file Court cases, etc. These pending lease payments are settled subsequently after mutual agreement / Court verdict.

The OMC-wise number of petrol pump being operated by after expiry of lease and where rents are not being paid are as under:

Oil Marketing Company	Number of Locations
IOCL	227
BPCL	349
HPCL	263

(c) and (d) Complaints regarding illegal transfer without obtaining No Objection Certificate and sale of Petrol Pumps are investigated by OMCs and once the case of Benami operation has been established, punitive action for contravention of Dealership agreement provision is taken, which includes termination of the Dealership.

As per available information, BPCL and HPCL have not received any complaints regarding transfer of RO dealership without obtaining NOC in Thane district of Maharashtra. However, IOCL is in receipt of a complaint against M/s Vasai Auto Care, Dist. Thane which is under investigation.

[English]

Tribes in Country

394. DR. MAMTAZ SANGHAMITA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the tribes in country, State-wise;

(b) whether the tribes have their own culture and fine art especially dance, songs and visual art and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is taking special initiative to promote and preserve their culture and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government is aware that there is any section in the Department of Information and Culture for performing art of tribals and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) State / UT wise details of Scheduled Tribes in the country are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Different tribes in the country have their own distinct art and culture. However, such details are not centrally maintained.

With a view to preserve tribal art and culture in the country, the Ministry is implementing a Scheme 'Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs), under which financial assistance is provided to TRIs set up by different State Governments for carrying out various activities to preserve and promote tribal culture across the country through research and documentation, maintenance and preservation of art & artifacts, setting up of tribal museum, exchange visits for the tribals to other parts of the State, organizing tribal festivals, etc. During the current year the budget of TRI Scheme has been enhanced from Rs.21.00 Crore in 2016-17 to Rs. 80.00 Crore in 2017-18.

Further, Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sanghrayala (IGRMS) Bhopal, under Ministry of Culture, has also taken up several initiatives for promotion and preservation of tribal culture. It organizes workshops for live demonstration of art and crafts of tribal communities, programmes of live performances of tribal music by inviting them from their respective regions and also depute them to other parts of country for the same purpose, 'do & learn' museum education programme by inviting tribal artists to impart training of their traditional craft to various participants as also carry out field documentation of various regional fairs and festivals in different tribal areas of the country.

(d) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and Ministry of Culture have informed that there is no such section.

Statement

Tribes in Country

S.No.	State / Union Territory wise list of Scheduled Tribes in India
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	
1.	Andh, Sadhu Andh
2.	Bagata
3.	Bhil
4.	Chenchu
5.	Gadabas, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kallayi Gadaba, Parangi Gadaba, Kathera Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba
6.	Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond, Koitur
7.	Goudu (in the Agency tracts)
8.	Hill Reddis
9.	Jatapus
10.	Kammara
11.	Kattunayakan
12.	Kolam, Kolawar
13.	Konda Dhoras, Kubi
14.	Konda Kapus
15.	Kondareddis
16.	Kondhs, Kodi, Kodhu, Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs, Yenity Kondhs, Kuvinga
17.	Kotia, Bentho Oriya, Bartika, Dulia, Holva, Sanrona, Sidhopaiko
18.	Koya, Doli Koya, Gutta Koya, Kammara Koya, Musara Koya,Oddi Koya, Pattidi Koya, Rajah, Rasha Koya, Lingadhari Koya (ordinary), Kottu Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya
19.	Kulia
20.	Malis
21.	Manna Dhora
22.	Mukha Dhora, Nooka Dhora
23.	Nayaks (in the Agency tracts)
24.	Pardhan
25.	Porja, Parangiperja
26.	Reddi Dhoras
27.	Rona, Rena
28.	Savaras, Kapu Savaras, Maliya Savaras, Khutto Savaras
29.	Sugalis, Lambadis, Banjara
30.	Valmiki (Scheduled Areas of Vishakhapatnam, Srikakulam, Vijayanagram, East Godavari and West Godavari districts)
31.	Yenadis, Chella Yenadi, Kappala Yenadi, Manchi Yenadi, Reddi Yenadi
32.	Yerukulas, Koracha, Dabba Yerukula, Kunchapuri Yerukula, Uppu Yerukula
33.	Nakkala, Kurvikaran
34.	Dhulia, Paiko, Putiya (in the districts of Vishakhapatnam and Vijayanagaram)
Arunachal Pradesh	
All tribes in the State including:	

1	2
1.	Abor
2.	Aka
3.	Apatani
4.	Nyishi
5.	Galo
6.	Khampti
7.	Khowa
8.	Mishmi, Idu, Taroan
9.	Momba
10.	Any Naga tribes
11.	Sherdukpen
12.	Singpho
13.	Hrusso
14.	Tagin
15.	Khamba
16.	Adi
Assam	
I.	In the autonomous Districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills.
1.	Chakma
2.	Dimasa, Kachari
3.	Garo
4.	Hajong
5.	Hmar
6.	Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnar, War, Bhoi, Lyngngam
7.	Any Kuki tribes, including: -
(i)	Biate, Biete
(ii)	Changsan
(iii)	Chongloi
(iv)	Doungel
(v)	Gamalhou
(vi)	Gangte
(vii)	Guite
(viii)	Hanneng
(ix)	Haokip, Haupit
(x)	Haolai
(xi)	Hengna
(xii)	Hongsungh
(xiii)	Hrangkhwal, Rangkhol
(xiv)	Jongbe
(xv)	Khawchung
(xvi)	Khawathlang, Khothalong
(xvii)	Khelma
(xviii)	Kholhou
(xix)	Kipgen
(xx)	Kuki
(xxi)	Lengthang
(xxii)	Lhangum
(xxiii)	Lhoujem
(xxiv)	Lhouvun
(xxv)	Lupheng
(xxvi)	Mangjel
(xxvii)	Misao
(xxviii)	Riang
(xxix)	Sairhem
(xxx)	Selnam
(xxxi)	Singson
(xxxii)	Sitlhou
(xxxiii)	Sukte
(xxxiv)	Thado
(xxxv)	Thangngeu
(xxxvi)	Uibuh
(xxxvii)	Vaiphei

1	2
8.	Lakher
9.	Man (Tai speaking)
10.	Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes
11.	Karbi
12.	Any Naga tribes
13.	Pawi
14.	Syntheng
15.	Lalung
II.	In the State of Assam including the Bodo land territorial Areas District and excluding the autonomous districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills:
1.	Barmans in Cachar
2.	Boro, Borokachari
3.	Deori
4.	Hojai
5.	Kachari, Sonwal
6.	Lalung
7.	Mech
8.	Miri
9.	Rabha
10.	Dimasa
11.	Hajong
12.	Singhpho
13.	Khampti
14.	Garo
Bihar	
1.	Asur, Agaria
2.	Baiga
3.	Banjara
4.	Bathud
5.	Bedia

1	2
6.	Omitted
7.	Binjhia
8.	Birhor
9.	Birjia
10.	Chero
11.	Chik Baraik
12.	Gond
13.	Gorait
14.	Ho
15.	Karmali
16.	Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Hill Kharia
17.	Kharwar
18.	Khond
19.	Kisan, Nagesia
20.	Kora, Mudi-Kora
21.	Korwa
22.	Lohara, Lohra
23.	Mahli
24.	Mal Paharia, Kumarbhag Paharia
25.	Munda, Patar
26.	Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)
27.	Parhaiya
28.	Santal
29.	Sauria Paharia
30.	Savar
31.	Kawar
32.	Kol
33.	Tharu
Chhattisgarh	
1.	Agariya
2.	Andh

1	2
3.	Baiga
4.	Bhaina
5.	Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Bhumiya, Bharia, Paliha, Pando
6.	Bhattra
7.	Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia
8.	Bhil Mina
9.	Bhunjia
10.	Biar, Biyar
11.	Binjhwar
12.	Birhul, Birhor
13.	Damor, Damaria
14.	Dhanwar
15.	Gadaba, Gadba
16.	Gond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Abujh Maria, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koliabhuta, Koliabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar, Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Madia, Maria, Mana, Mannewar, Moghya, Mogia, Monghya, Mudia, Muria, Nagarchi, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari Jhareka, Thatia, Thotya, Wade Maria, Vade Maria, Daroi
17.	Halba, Halbi
18.	Kamar
19.	Karku
20.	Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chhatri
21.	Khairwar, Kondar
22.	Kharia
23.	Kondh, Khond, Kandh
24.	Kol
25.	Kolam
26.	Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul Bondhi, Bondeya
27.	Korwa, Hill Korwa, Kodaku
28.	Majhi
29.	Majhwar
30.	Mawasi
31.	Munda
32.	Nagesia, Nagasia
33.	Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad
34.	Pao
35.	Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti
36.	Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phans Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia [In (i) Bastar, Dantewara, Kanker, Raigarh, Jashpurnagar, Surguja and Koria districts, and (ii) Katghora, Pali, Kartala and Korba tahsils of Korba district, (iii) Bilaspur, Pendra, Kota and Takhatpur tahsils of Bilaspur district, (iv) Durg, Patan Gunderdehi, Dhamdha, Balod, Gurur and Dondilohara tahsils of Durg district, (v) Chowki, Manpur and Mohala Revenue Inspector Circles of Rajnandgaon district, (vi) Mahasamund Saraipali and Basna tahsils of Mahasamund district, (vii) Bindra-Navagarh Rajim and Deobhog tahsils of Raipur district, and (viii) Dhamtari, Kurud and Sihava tahsils of Dhamtari district
37.	Parja
38.	Sahariya, Saharia, Seharia, Sehria, Sosia, Sor
39.	Saonta, Saunta
40.	Saur
41.	Sawar, Sawara
42.	Sonr
Goa	
1.	Dhodia
2.	Dubla (Halpati)

1	2
3.	Naikda (Talavia)
4.	Siddi (Nayaka)
5.	Varli
6.	Kunbi
7.	Gawda
8.	Velip
Gujarat	
1.	Barda
2.	Bavacha, Bamcha
3.	Bharwad (in the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir)
4.	Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave.
5.	Charan (in the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir)
6.	Chaudhri (in Surat and Valsad districts)
7.	Chodhara
8.	Dhanka,Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi
9.	Dhodia, Dhodi
10.	Dubla, Talavia, Halpati
11.	Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi
12.	Gond, Rajgond
13.	Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari
14.	Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
15.	Omitted
16.	Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha
17.	Kunbi (in the Dangs district)
18.	Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka
19.	Padhar
20.	Omitted
21.	Pardhi, Advichincher, Phanse Pardhi (excluding Amreli, Bhavanagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Rajkot and Surendranagar districts)
22.	Patelia
23.	Pomla
24.	Rabari (in the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir)
25.	Rathawa
26.	Siddi, Siddi-Badshan (in Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot and Surendranagar districts)
27.	Omitted
28.	Varli
29.	Vitola, Kotwalia, Barodia
30.	Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia
31.	Tadvi Bhil, Bawra,Vasave,
32.	Padvi.
Himachal Pradesh	
1.	Bhot, Bodh
2.	Gaddi
3.	Gujjar
4.	Jad, Lamba, Khampa
5.	Kanaura, Kinnara
6.	Lahaula
7.	Pangwala
8.	Swangla
9.	Beta, Beda
10.	Domba, Gara, Zoba
Jammu and Kashmir	
1.	Balti
2.	Beda
3.	Bot, Boto

1	2
4.	Brokpa, Drokpa, Dard, Shin
5.	Changpa
6.	Garra
7.	Mon
8.	Purigpa
9.	Gujjar
10.	Bakarwal
11.	Gaddi
12.	Sippi
Jharkhand	
1.	Asur, Agaria
2.	Baiga
3.	Banjara
4.	Bathudi
5.	Bedia
6.	Binjhia
7.	Birhor
8.	Birjia
9.	Chero
10.	Chik Baraik
11.	Gond
12.	Gorait
13.	Ho
14.	Karmali
15.	Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Hill Kharia
16.	Kharwar
17.	Khond
18.	Kisan, Nagesia
19.	Kora, Mudi-Kora
20.	Korwa
21.	Lohra
22.	Mahli
23.	Mal Paharia, Kumarbhag Paharia
24.	Munda, Patar
25.	Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)
26.	Parhaiya
27.	Santhal
28.	Sauria Paharia
29.	Savar
30.	Bhumij
31.	Kawar
32.	Kol
Karnataka	
1.	Adiyan
2.	Barda
3.	Bavacha, Bamcha
4.	Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave
5.	Chenchu, Chenchwar
6.	Chodhara
7.	Dubla, Talavia, Halpati
8.	Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi, Valvi
9.	Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond
10.	Gowdalu
11.	Hakkipikki
12.	Hasalaru
13.	Irular
14.	Iruliga
15.	Jenu Kuruba
16.	Kadu Kuruba
17.	Kammara (in South Kanara district and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district)

1	2
18.	Kaniyan, Kanyan (in Kollegal taluk of Mysore district)
19.	Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari
20.	Kattunayakan
21.	Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
22.	Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha
23.	Konda Kapus
24.	Koraga
25.	Kota
26.	Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya
27.	Kudiya, Melakudi
28.	Kuruba (in Coorg district)
29.	Kurumans
30.	Maha Malasar
31.	Malaikudi
32.	Malasar
33.	Malayekandi
34.	Maleru
35.	Maratha (in Coorg district)
36.	Marati (in south Kanara district)
37.	Meda, Medara, Medari, Gauriga, Burud
38.	Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka, Naik, Nayak, Beda, Bedar, and Valmiki.
39.	Palliyan
40.	Paniyan
41.	Pardhi, Advichincher, Phanse Pardhi, Haranshikari
42.	Patelia
43.	Rathawa
44.	Sholaga

1	2
45.	Soligaru
46.	Toda
47.	Varli
48.	Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia
49.	Yerava
50.	Siddi (in Uttar Kannada district)
Kerala	
1.	Adiyan
2.	Arandan, Aranadan
3.	Eravallan
4.	Hill Pulaya, Mala Pulayan, Kurumba Pulayan, Karavazhi Pulayan, Pamba Pulayan
5.	Irular, Irulan
6.	Kadar, Wayanad Kadar
7.	Omitted
8.	Kanikaran, Kanikkar
9.	Kattunayakan
10.	Kochuvelan
11.	Omitted
12.	Omitted
13.	Koraga
14.	Omitted
15.	Kudiya, Melakudi
16.	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan
17.	Kurumans, Mullu Kuruman, Mulla Kuruman, Mala Kuruman
18.	Kurumbas, Kurumbar, Kurumban
19.	Maha Malasar
20.	Malai Arayan, Mala Arayan
21.	Malai Pandaram
22.	Malai Vedan, Malavedan

1	2
23.	Malakkuravan
24.	Malasar
25.	Malayan, Nattu Malayan, Konga Malayan (excluding the areas comprising the Kasargode, Connanore, Wayanad and Kozhikode districts)
26.	Malayarayar
27.	Mannan
28.	Marati (of the Hosdurg and Kasargod Taluks of Kasargod District)
29.	Muthuvan, Mudugar, Muduvan
30.	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan
31.	Omitted
32.	Omitted
33.	Paniyan
34.	Ulladan, Ullatan
35.	Uraly
36.	Mala Vettuvan (in Kasargode and Kannur districts)
37.	Ten Kurumban, Jenu Kurumban
38.	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Moopan
39.	Cholanaickan
40.	Mavilan
41.	Karimpalan
42.	Vetta Kuruman
43.	Mala Panickar
Madhya Pradesh	
1.	Agariya
2.	Andh
3.	Baiga
4.	Bhaina
5.	Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Bhumiya, Bharia, Paliha, Pando
6.	Bhattra
7.	Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia
8.	Bhil Mina
9.	Bhunjia
10.	Biar, Biyar
11.	Binjhwar
12.	Birhul, Birhor
13.	Damor, Damaria
14.	Dhanwar
15.	Gadaba, Gadba
16.	Gond; Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koliabhuta, Koliabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar, Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Madia, Maria, Mana, Mannewar, Moghya, Mogia, Monghya, Mudia, Muria, Nagarchi, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari Jhareka, Thatia, Thotya, Wade Maria, Vade Maria, Daroi
17.	Halba, Halbi
18.	Kamar
19.	Karku
20.	Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri
21.	(Omitted)
22.	Khairwar, Kondar
23.	Kharia
24.	Kondh, Khond, Kandh
25.	Kol
26.	Kolam
27.	Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul Bondhi, Bondeya
28.	Korwa, Kodaku
29.	Majhi

1	2
30.	Majhwar
31.	Mawasi
32.	Omitted
33.	Munda
34.	Nagesia, Nagasia
35.	Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad
36.	Panika [in (i) Chhatarpur, Panna, Rewa, Satna, Shahdol, Umaria, Sidhi and Tikamgarh districts, and (ii) Sevda and Datia Tahsils of Datia district]
37.	Pao
38.	Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti
39.	Omitted
40.	Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phans Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia [In (i) Chhindwara, Mandla, Dindori and Seoni districts, (ii) Baihar Tahsil of Balaghat District, (iii) Betul, Bhainsdehi and Shahpur tahsils of Betul district, (iv) Patan tahsil and Sihora and Majholi blocks of Jabalpur district, (v) Katni (Murwara) and Vijaya Raghogarh tahsils and Bahoriband and Dhemerkheda blocks of Katni district, (vi) Hoshangabad, Babai, Sohagpur, Pipariya and Bankhedi tahsils and Kesla block of Hoshangabad district, (vii) Narsinghpur district, and (viii) Harsud Tahsil of Khandwa district]
41.	Parja
42.	Sahariya, Saharia, Seharia, Sehria, Sosia, Sor
43.	Saonta, Saunta
44.	Saur
45.	Sawar, Sawara
46.	Sonr

Maharashtra

1	2
1.	Andh
2.	Baiga
3.	Barda
4.	Bavacha, Bamcha
5.	Bhaina
6.	Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Pando
7.	Bhattra
8.	Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave
9.	Bhunjia
10.	Binjhwar
11.	Birhul, Birhor
12.	Omitted
13.	Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi
14.	Dhanwar
15.	Dhodia
16.	Dubla, Talavia, Halpati
17.	Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi
18.	Gond, Rajgond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koilabhuta, Koilabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar, Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Madia, Maria, Mana, Mannewar, Moghya, Mogia, Monghya, Mudia, Muria, Nagarchi, Naikpod, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari Jhareka, Thatia, Thotya, Wade Maria, Vade Maria.
19.	Halba, Halbi
20.	Kamar
21.	Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Kathkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari
22.	Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri
23.	Khairwar
24.	Kharia

1	2
25.	Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
26.	Kol
27.	Kolam, Mannervarlu
28.	Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha
29.	Koli Mahadev, Dongar Koli
30.	Koli Malhar
31.	Kondh, Khond, Kandh
32.	Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul, Bondhi, Bondeya
33.	Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya
34.	Nagesia, Nagasia
35.	Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka
36.	Oraon, Dhangad
37.	Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti
38.	Pardhi, Advichincher, Phans Pardhi, Phanse Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia
39.	Parja
40.	Patelia
41.	Pomla
42.	Rathawa
43.	Sawar, Sawara
44.	Thakur, Thakar, Ka Thakur, Ka Thakar, Ma Thakur, Ma Thakar
45.	Omitted
46.	Varli
47.	Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia
Manipur	
1.	Aimol
2.	Anal
3.	Angami
4.	Chiru
5.	Chothe
6.	Gangte
7.	Hmar
8.	Kabui, Inpui, Rongmei
9.	Kacha Naga, Liangmai, Zeme
10.	Koirao, Thangal
11.	Koireng
12.	Kom
13.	Lamgang
14.	Mao
15.	Maram
16.	Maring
17.	Any Mizo (Lushai) Tribes
18.	Monsang
19.	Moyon
20.	Paite
21.	Purum
22.	Ralte
23.	Sema
24.	Simte
25.	Suhte
26.	Tangkhul
27.	Thadou
28.	Vaiphei
29.	Zou
30.	Poumai Naga
31.	Tarao
32.	Kharam
33.	Any Kuki tribes.
34.	Mate

1	2
Meghalaya	
1.	Chakma
2.	Dimasa, Kachari
3.	Garo
4.	Hajong
5.	Hmar
6.	Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnar, War, Bhoi, Lyngngam
7.	Any Kuki tribes, including:-
i.	Biate, Biete
ii.	Changsan
iii.	Chongloi
iv.	Doungel
v.	Gamalhou
vi.	Gangte
vii.	Guite
viii.	Hanneng
ix.	Haokip, Haupit
x.	Haolai
xi.	Hengna
xii.	Hongsungh
xiii.	Hrangkhwal, Rangkhol
xiv.	Jongbe
xv.	Khawchung
xvi.	Khawathlang, Khothalong
xvii.	Khelma
xviii.	Kholhou
xix.	Kipgen
xx.	Kuki
xxi.	Lengthang
xxii.	Lhangum
xxiii.	Lhoujem
xxiv.	Lhouvun
xxv.	Lupheng
xxvi.	Mangjel
xxvii.	Misao
xxviii.	Riang
xxix.	Sairhem
xxx.	Selnam xxxi. Singson
xxxii.	Sitlhou
xxxiii.	Sukte
xxxiv.	Thado
xxxv.	Thangngeu
xxxvi.	Uibuh
xxxvii.	Vaiphei
8.	Lakher
9.	Man (Tai Speaking)
10.	Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes
11.	Mikir
12.	Any Naga tribes
13.	Pawi
14.	Synteng
15.	Boro Kacharis
16.	Koch
17.	Raba, Rava
Mizoram	
1.	Chakma
2.	Dimasa (Kachari)
3.	Garo
4.	Hajong
5.	Hmar
6.	Khasi and Jaintia, (Including Khasi, Synteng or Pnar, War, Bhoi or Lyngngam)

1	2
7.	Any Kuki tribes, including: -
(i)	Baite or Beite
(ii)	Changsan
(iii)	Chongloi
(iv)	Doungel
(v)	Gamalhou
(vi)	Gangte
(vii)	Guite
(viii)	Hanneng
(ix)	Haokip or Haupit
(x)	Haolai
(xi)	Hengna
(xii)	Hongsungh
(xiii)	Hrangkhwal or Rangkhol
(xiv)	Jongbe
(xv)	Khawchung
(xvi)	Khawathlang or Khothalong
(xvii)	Khelma
(xviii)	Kholhou
(xix)	Kipgen
(xx)	Kuki
(xxi)	Lengthang
(xxii)	Lhangum
(xxiii)	Lhoujem
(xxiv)	Lhouvun
(xxv)	Lupheng
(xxvi)	Mangjel
(xxvii)	Missao
(xxviii)	Riang
(xxix)	Sairhem
(xxx)	Selnam
(xxxi)	Singson
(xxxii)	Sitlhou
(xxxiii)	Sukte
(xxxiv)	Thado
(xxxv)	Thangngeu
(xxxvi)	Uibuh
(xxxvii)	Vaiphei
8.	Lakher
9.	Man (Tai-speaking)
10.	Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes
11.	Mikir
12.	Any Naga tribes.
13.	Pawi
14.	Synteng.
15.	Paite
Nagaland	
1.	Naga
2.	Kuki
3.	Kachari
4.	Mikir
5.	Garo
Odisha	
1.	Bagata, Bhakta
2.	Baiga
3.	Banjara, Banjari
4.	Bathudi, Bathuri
5.	Bhottada, Dhotada Bhotra, Bhatra, Bhattara, Bhotora, Bhatara
6.	Bhuiya, Bhuyan
7.	Bhumia
8.	Bhumij, Teli Bhumij, Haladipokhria Bhumij, Haladi

1	2
	Pokharia Bhumija, Desi Bhumij, Desia Bhumij, Tamaria Bhumij
9.	Bhunjia
10.	Binjhal, Binjhwar
11.	Binjhia, Binjhoa
12.	Birhor
13.	Bondo Poraja, Bonda Paroja, Banda Paroja
14.	Chenchu
15.	Dal
16.	Desua Bhumij
17.	Dharua, Dhuruba, Dhurva
18.	Didayi, Didai Paroja, Didai
19.	Gadaba, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba, Ollara Gadaba, Parenga Gadaba, Sano Gadaba
20.	Gandia
21.	Ghara
22.	Gond, Gondo, Rajgond, Maria Gond, Dhur Gond
23.	Ho
24.	Holva
25.	Jatapu
26.	Juang
27.	Kandha Gauda
28.	Kawar, Kanwar
29.	Kharia, Kharian Berga Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Erenga Kharia, Munda Kharia,Oraon Kharia, Khadia, Pahari Kharia
30.	Kharwar
31.	Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, Sitha Kandha Kondh, Kui, Buda Kondh, Bura Kandha, Desia Kandha, Dungaria Kondh, Kutia Kandha, Kandha Gauda, Muli Kondh, Malua Kondh, Pengo Kandha, Raja Kondh, Raj Khond
32.	Kisan, Nagesar, Nagesia
33.	Kol
34.	Kolah Loharas, Kol Loharas
35.	Kolha
36.	Koli, Malhar
37.	Kondadora
38.	Kora, Khaira, Khayara
39.	Korua
40.	Kotia
41.	Koya, Gumba Koya, Koitur Koya, Kamar Koya, Musara Koya
42.	Kulis
43.	Lodha, Nodh, Nodha, Lodh
44.	Madia
45.	Mahali
46.	Mankidi
47.	Mankirdia, Mankria, Mankidi
48.	Matya, Matia
49.	Mirdhas, Kuda, Koda
50.	Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis, Nagabanshi Munda, Oriya Munda
51.	Mundari
52.	Omanatya, Omanatyo, Amanatya
53.	Oraon, Dhangar, Uran
54.	Parenga
55.	Paroja, Parja, Bodo Paroja, Barong Jhodia Paroja, Chhelia Paroja, Jhodia Paroja, Konda Paroja, Paraja, Ponga Paroja, Sodia Paroja, Sano Paroja, Solia Paroja
56.	Pentia
57.	Rajuar
58.	Santal

1	2
59.	Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara, Arsi Saora, Based Saora, Bhima Saora, Bhimma Saora, Chumura Saora, Jara Savar, Jadu Saora, Jati Saora, Juari Saora, Kampu Saora, Kampa Soura, Kapo Saora, Kindal Saora, Kumbi Kancher Saora, Kalapithia Saora, Kirat Saora, Lanjia Saora, Lamba Lanjia Saora, Luara Saora, Luar Saora, Laria Savar, Malia Saora, Malla Saora, Uriya Saora, Raika Saora, Sudda Saora, Sarda Saora, Tankala Saora, Patro Saora, Vesu Saora
60.	Shabar, Lodha
61.	Sounti
62.	Tharua, Tharua Birdhani
Rajasthan	
1.	Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave
2.	Bhil Mina
3.	Damor, Damaria
4.	Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi
5.	Garasia (excluding Rajput Garasia)
6.	Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari
7.	Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
8.	Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha
9.	Mina
10.	Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka
11.	Patelia
12.	Seharia, Sehria, Sahariya.
Sikkim	
1.	Bhutia (including Chumbipa, Dopthapa, Dukpa, Kagatey, Sherpa, Tibetan, Tromopa, Yolmo)
2.	Lepcha
3.	Limboo
4.	Tamang
Tamil Nadu	
1.	Adiyan
2.	Aranadan
3.	Eravallan
4.	Irular
5.	Kadar
6.	Kammara (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
7.	Kanikaran, Kanikkar (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah and Ambasamudram taluks of Tirunelveli district)
8.	Kaniyan, Kanyan
9.	Kattunayakan
10.	Kochu Velan
11.	Konda Kapus
12.	Kondareddis
13.	Koraga
14.	Kota (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
15.	Kudiya, Melakudi
16.	Kurichchan
17.	Kurumbas (in the Nilgiris district)
18.	Kurumans
19.	Maha Malasar
20.	Malai Arayan
21.	Malai Pandaram
22.	Malai Vedan
23.	Malakkuravan
24.	Malasar
25.	Malayali (in Dharmapuri, North Arcot, Pudukottai, Salem, South Arcot and Tiruchirapalli districts)
26.	Malayekandi

1	2
27.	Mannan
28.	Mudugar, Muduvan
29.	Muthuvan
30.	Palleyan
31.	Palliyan
32.	Palliyar
33.	Paniyan
34.	Sholaga
35.	Toda (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district)
36.	Uraly
Telangana	
1.	Andh, Sadhu Andh
2.	Bagata
3.	Bhil
4.	Chenchu
5.	Gadabas, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kallayi Gadaba, Parangi Gadaba, Kathera Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba
6.	Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond, Koitur
7.	Goudu (in the Agency tracts)
8.	Hill Reddis
9.	Jatapus
10.	Kammara
11.	Kattunayakan
12.	Kolam, Kolawar
13.	Konda Dhoras, Kubi
14.	Konda Kapus
15.	Kondareddis
16.	Kondhs, Kodi, Kodhu, Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs, Yenity Kondhs, Kuvinga
17.	Kotia, Bentho Oriya, Bartika, Dulia, Holva, Sanrona, Sidhopaiko
18.	Koya, Doli Koya, Gutta Koya, Kammara Koya, Musara Koya,Oddi Koya, Pattidi Koya, Rajah, Rasha Koya, Lingadhari Koya (ordinary), Kottu Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya
19.	Kulia
20.	Manna Dhora
21.	Mukha Dhora, Nooka Dhora
22.	Nayaks (in the Agency tracts)
23.	Pardhan
24.	Porja, Parangiperja
25.	Reddi Dhoras
26.	Rona, Rena
27.	Savaras, Kapu Savaras, Maliya Savaras, Khutto Savaras
28.	Sugalis, Lambadis, Banjara
29.	Thoti (in Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizam abad and Warangal districts)
30.	Yenadis, Chella Yenadi, Kappala Yenadi, Manchi Yenadi, Reddi Yenadi
31.	Yerukulas, Koracha, Dabba Yerukula, Kunchapuri Yerukula, Uppu Yerukula
32.	Nakkala, Kurvikaran
Tripura	
1.	Bhil
2.	Bhutia
3.	Chaimal
4.	Chakma
5.	Garoo
6.	Halam, Bengshel, Dub, Kaipeng, Kalai, Karbong, Lengui, Mussum, Rupini, Sukuchep, Thangchep
7.	Jamatia

1	2
8.	Khasia
9.	Kuki, including the following sub-tribes:- (i) Balte (ii) Belalhut (iii) Chhalya (iv) Fun (v) Hajango (vi) Jangtei (vii) Khareng (viii) Khephong (ix) Kuntei (x) Laifang (xi) Lentei (xii) Mizel (xiii) Namte (xiv) Paitu, Paite (xv) Rangchan (xvi) Rangkhole (xvii) Thangluya
10.	Lepcha
11.	Lushai
12.	Mag
13.	Munda, Kaur
14.	Noatia, Murashing
15.	Orang
16.	Riang
17.	Santal
18.	Tripura, Tripuri, Tippera
19.	Uchai.
Uttarakhand	
1.	Bhotia
2.	Buksa
3.	Jaunsari
4.	Raji
5.	Tharu
Uttar Pradesh	
1.	Bhotia
2.	Buksa
3.	Jaunsari
4.	Raji
5.	Tharu
6.	Gond, Dhuria, Nayak, Ojha, Pathari, Raj Gond (in the districts of Mehrajganj, Sidharth Nagar, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Mau, Azamgarh, Jonpur, Balia, Gazipur, Varanasi, Mirzapur and Sonbadra)
7.	Kharwar, Khairwar (in the districts of Deoria, Balia, Ghazipur, Varanasi and Sonbhadra)
8.	Saharya (in the district of Lalitpur)
9.	Parahiya (in the district of Sonbhadra)
10.	Baiga (in the district of Sonbhadra)
11.	Pankha, Panika (in the districts of Sonbhadra and Mirzapur)
12.	Agariya (in the district of Sonbhadra)
13.	Patari (in the district of Sonbhadra)
14.	Chero (in the districts of Sonbhadra and Varanasi)
15.	Bhuiya, Bhuinya (in the district of Sonbhadra)
West Bengal	
1.	Asur
2.	Baiga
3.	Bedia, Bediya
4.	Bhumij
5.	Bhutia, Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan, Yolmo
6.	Birhor
7.	Birjia
8.	Chakma
9.	Chero
10.	Chik Baraik
12.	Gond
13.	Gorait
14.	Hajang
15.	Ho
16.	Karmali
17.	Kharwar
18.	Khond
19.	Kisan
20.	Kora

1	2
21.	Korwa
22.	Lepcha
23.	Lodha, Kheria, Kharia
24.	Lohara, Lohra.
25.	Magh
26.	Mahali
27.	Mahli
28.	Mal Pahariya
29.	Mech
30.	Mru
31.	Munda
32.	Nagesia
33.	Oraon
34.	Parhaiya
35.	Rabha
36.	Santal
37.	Sauria Paharia
38.	Savar
39.	Limbu (Subba)
40.	Taman
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	
1.	Andamanese, Chariar, Chari, Kora, Tabo, Bo, Yere, Kede, Bea, Balawa, Bojigiyab, Juwai, Kol
2.	Jarawas
3.	Nicobarese
4.	Onges
5.	Sentinelese
6.	Shom Pens
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	
1.	Dhodia
2.	Dubla including Halpati
3.	Kathodi
4.	Kokna
5.	Koli Dhor including Kolgha
6.	Naikda or Nayaka
7.	Varli
Daman and Diu	
Throughout the Union territory:	
1.	Dhodia
2.	Dubla (Halpati)
3.	Naikda (Talavia)
4.	Siddi (Nayaka)
5.	Varli.
Lakshadweep	
Throughout the Union territory: -	
	Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in those islands. 'Provided that the children who are born to inhabitants of Lakshadweep in any other place in the mainland of India shall be deemed to be inhabitants born in the islands if such children settle permanently in the islands'. Explanation: The term "settle permanently" shall have the same meaning as defined under Clause 3(I)(d) of the Lakshadweep Panchayat Regulation, 1994.
Puducherry	
	Irular (including Villi and Vettaikaran).

Upgradation of Religious Places

395. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to include some important religious and tourist places in the country particularly in Bihar under its direct supervision;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such projects sanctioned and expenditure incurred by the Government for upgradation of such places in the country particularly in Bihar during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tourism, under the schemes viz., Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) and Swadesh Darshan (SD) Scheme - "Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourist Circuit" provides Central Financial Assistance for infrastructure development and beautification of religious and tourist places in the country. However, Development and maintenance of religious and tourist places etc. is the responsibility of the respective State Governments.

Details about the projects sanctioned under these schemes for various states including the state of Bihar, during preceding three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

It may be seen that following projects have been sanctioned for the state of Bihar under these schemes:

(i) Projects under PRASHAD scheme:

- Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar at approved cost of Rs.4.27 crore.
- Development of Patna Sahib at approved cost of Rs.41.54 crore.

(ii) Projects under Swadesh Darshan scheme:

- Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali- Arrah- Masad-Patna-Rajgir- Pawapuri- Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar at approved cost of Rs.52.39 crore.
- Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj -Dharmshala- Deoghar under Spiritual circuit in Bihar at approved cost of Rs.52.35 crore.
- Development of Buddhist circuit- Construction of Cultural Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar at approved cost of Rs.98.73 crore.
- Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa - Chandrahia -Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme at approved cost of Rs.44.65 crore.
- Development of Mandar Hill & Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme at approved cost of Rs.53.49 crore.

Statement

The State/UT-wise details of projects sanctioned for development in the country under PRASHAD and Swadesh Darshan Scheme

1. PRASHAD Scheme (Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released Till Date
1	2	3	4	5
Year 2014-15				
1.	Bihar	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	4.27	2.14
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	14.93	6.77
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	9.36	1.76
4.	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree JagannathDham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	50.00	10.00

1	2	3	4	5
Year 2015-16				
5.	Punjab	Development of KarunaSagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.45	5.11
6.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	40.44	19.41
7.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	33.98	16.99
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	28.36	22.69
9.	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	41.54	33.23
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi	20.40	10.20
11.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	34.78	17.39
Year 2016-17				
12.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	26.23	5.25
13.	Tamilnadu	Development of Kanchipuram	16.48	3.30
14.	Tamilnadu	Development of Vellankani	5.60	1.12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal,	42.02	19.93
16.	West Bengal	Development of Belur	30.03	23.39
17.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	9.23	
18.	Gujarat	Development of pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	37.44	7.49
Year 2017-18				
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	40.67	8.13
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailam Temple in the State of Andhra Pradesh under the PRASAD Scheme	47.45	9.49
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of River cruise	10.71	2.14
22.	Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar	37.81	Administrative approval issued on 30.01.2018
		Grand Total Till Date	625.10	235.16

2. Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6
Year 2014-15					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East India Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong- Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh.	49.77	36.18

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal & Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83	55.86
			Total of 2014-15	119.6	92.04
Year 2015-16					
3.	Manipur	North-East India Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang- Khongjom-Moreh.	89.66	61.32
4.	Sikkim	North-East India Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry) Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo- Gangtok-Phodong- Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen- Thangu-Gurudongmer-Mangan- Gangtok-TuminLingee-Singtam (exit) in Sikkim.	98.05	71.57
5.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	80.37	64.30
6.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96	46.99
7.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima- Wokha, Nagaland	97.36	72.05
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna- Mukundpur-Sanjay- Dubri-Bandhavgarh- Kanha-Mukki- Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22	46.11
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	59.70	44.30
10.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	IntegratedDevelopment of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62	45.81

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon- Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	99.22	49.61
12.	Mizoram	North East India Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram	94.91	75.92
13.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas- Probitora-Nameri- Kaziranga-Dibru- Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67	43.05
14.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Coastal Circuit)	85.28	38.43
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	North EastIndiaCircuit	IntegratedDevelopment of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14	74.27
16.	Tripura	North EastIndiaCircuit	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala - Sipahijala -Melaghar - Udaipur -Amarpur- Tirthamukh-Mandirghat-Dumboor- Narikel Kunja-Gandachara-Ambassa in Tripura	99.59	49.79
17.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur- Digha-Shankarpur- Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakkhlai -Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39	42.69
18.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur- Kunkuri-Mainpat- Ambikapur-MaheshpurRatanpur- Kurdar-Sarodadadar Gangrel-Kondagaon Nathyanawagaon-Jagdalpur Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.94	45.01
19.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17	12.79
			Total of 2015-16	1512.25	884.01

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year 2016-17					
20.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99	72.56
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	IntegratedDevelopment of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97	41.48
22.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	IntegratedDevelopment of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram- Tadvai-Damaravi- Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	84.40	38.37
23.	Meghalaya	North EastIndiaCircuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13	44.61
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94	14.99
25.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99	20.00
26.	Karnataka	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Dist, Uttar Kannada Dist& Udupi Dist in Karnataka.	95.67	19.13
27.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit - Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple - Shri Gopinath Temple -Shri Bungshi-bodoh Temple - Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80	24.24
28.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad- Rajkot-Porbandar - Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48	18.70
29.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of TourismInfra-structures at places related to	97.35	19.47

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.		
30.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	IntegratedDevelopment of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara(Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45	41.78
31.	Sikkim	North EastIndiacircuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam-Maka- Temi-Bermoik Tokel- Phongia-Namchi -Jorthang-Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin- Jorethang-Melii (Exit) in Sikkim.	95.32	19.06
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior - Orchha -Khajuraho - Chanderi - Bhimbetka - Mandu) Madhya Pradesh	99.77	19.95
33.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula- Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala	92.44	44.75
34.	Bihar	Spiritual circuit	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah- Masad- Patna-Rajgir- Pawapuri-Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.39	24.06
35.	Bihar	Spiritual circuit	IntegratedDevelopment of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj Dharmshala- Deoghar under Spiritual circuit in Bihar.	52.35	24.05
36.	Odisha	Coastal circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal circuit in Odisha.	76.49	15.30
37.	Nagaland	Tribal circuit	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67	49.83
38.	Uttarakhand	Heritage circuit	IntegratedDevelopment of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region KatarmalJogeshwar-Baijnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94	16.39
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-	96.38	44.78

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in Jammu and Kashmir.		
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for Jammu and Kashmir	98.70	47.25
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	IntegratedDevelopment of Tourist facilities at Mantalai-Sudh-mahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	97.82	19.56
42.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	IntegratedDevelopment of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag-Kishtwar-Pahalgam - Daksum - Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.39	44.52
43.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	IntegratedDevelopment of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.93	19.38
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit Srawasti, Kushinagar, &Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97	19.99
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh	69.45	13.89
46.	Andaman & NicobarIslands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island- Neil Island-Havelock Island-Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman and Nicobar under Coastal thematic circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	42.19	8.44
47.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamamallapuram Rameshwaram Manpadu Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.92	19.98

1	2	3	4	5	6
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti-Ahar-Aligharh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi- Mirzapur-Gorakpur- Kairana-Doamriyagunj-Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh)	76.00	15.20
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit II (Bijnor- Meerut-Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat- Banda-Ghazipur- Salempur-Ghosi- Balia-Ambedkar Nagar-Aligarh-Fatehpur-Deoria- Mahoba-Sonbhadra-Chandauli- Mishrikh-Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	62.96	12.59
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of HeritageCircuit (Kalinjar Fort (Banda)- MarharDham (SantKabir Nagar)-ChauriChaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)-Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	41.51	8.30
51.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit-Construction of Cultural Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar	98.73	19.75
52.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur - Majuli Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan scheme	98.35	19.67
53.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	IntegratedDevelopment of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan scheme	99.76	19.95
54.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl -Rawpuichhip Khawhphawp Lengpui - Durtlang -Chatlang-Sakawrh-muituaitlangMuthee Beratlawng - Tuirial Airfield - Hmuifang under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.07	44.63
55.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Churu(SalasarBalaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghat ke Balaji, Bandhe ke Balaji)-	93.90	18.78

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)-Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)-Bharatpur (Kaman Region)-Dholpur (Muchkund) -Mehandipur Balaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan scheme		
56.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage circuit: Vadnagar- Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.81	44.91
			Total of 2016-17	3191.38	1010.29
Year 2017-18					
57.	Bihar	Rural Circuit	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa Chandrahia Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	44.65	8.93
58.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek -Don Paula -Colva -Benaulim in Goa under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.35	19.87
59.	Gujarat	Buddhist circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit: Junagadh- Gir-Somnath- Bharuch-Kutch- Bhavnagar-Rajkot- Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan scheme	35.99	7.20
60.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	66.35	13.27
61.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	40.68	8.14
62.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort)-Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)- Alwar (Bala Quila)-SawaiMadhopur (Ranthambore Fort and Khandar Fort)-Jhalawar (Gagron Fort)-Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) Jaisalmer (JaisalmerFort) Hanumangarh(Kalibangan,Bhatner Fort	99.60	19.92

1	2	3	4	5	6
			and Gogamedi)- Jalore (Jalore Fort)- Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra)- Dholpur (Bagh-i-Nilofar and Purani Chawni)-Nagaur(Meera Bai Temple) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.		
63.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park- Paigah Tombs-Hayat Bakshi Mosque-Raymond's Tomb in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.42	19.88
64.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Development Hill & Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49	10.70
65.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar Dam-Mandleshwar Dam-Omkareshwar Dam-Indira Sagar Dam-Tawa Dam-Bargi Dam- Bheda Ghat-Bansagar Dam- Ken River under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.62	19.92
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	133.31	23.53
67.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda-Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda-Amravati- Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	52.34	10.47
			Total of 2017-18	824.8	161.83
			Grand Total till date	5648.03	2148.17

Review of NCERT Books

396. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) proposes to review its books written over a decade;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its aims and objectives;

(c) the time by which the said work is likely to be completed;

(d) whether the NCERT has sought suggestions from teachers, experts and writers in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government also proposes periodic review of books from private publishers prescribed by affiliated schools and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has undertaken a review of all of its textbooks, which were developed as a follow-up of the National Curriculum Framework, 2005. The review broadly pertained to rectification of factual errors, if any, and updation of data.

(d) NCERT invited suggestions from teachers online. Suggestions of approximately 700 teachers, which were found relevant for the review exercise, have been incorporated.

(e) No, Madam.

ASER Report

397. SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the key findings of the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER);

(b) whether the Government has accepted the findings of the ASER Report;

(e) if so, the details of action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) whether the Government is considering instituting a periodic survey on the same pattern to reach a wider audience and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Achievement surveys are released in the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) by a non-governmental organization. It is a household survey limited to rural areas of the country. During 2017, 28,323 students in the age group of 14-18 years from 23,863 households in 26 rural districts across 24 states were assessed. Some of the sahent findings of the ASER-2017 report include inter-alia, that, Overall, 86% of youth in the 14-18 age group are still within the formal education system, either in school or in college, 75% of children in the 14 to 18 age group can read basic text fluently in their own language and that the usage of mobile phone among those surveyed rises significantly with age. Further, 53% of all 14 year-olds in the sample can read English sentences. For 18 year-old youth, this figure is closer to 60%. of those who can read English sentences, 79% can say the meaning of the sentence. Also, 76% of surveyed youth could count money correctly and 56% could add weights correctly in kilograms and for those with basic arithmetic skills this figure was close to 90% and 76%, respectively. However, the report points out that only 43% student are able to do a 3-digit by 1-digit division correctly.

The Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development was not associated with this ASER 2017 survey.

(d) National Achievement Survey (NAS) was conducted on 13th November, 2017 through which the learning levels of around 22 lakh students of Classes III, V and VIII from 1.10 lakh schools across 700 districts in all 36 States and UTs were assessed. It has now been decided to conduct NAS biennially. Students of Classes III and V were assessed on Reading Comprehension, Mathematics and Environmental Studies and Class VIII students were assessed on Language, Maths, Science and Social Science. This competency based assessment was based on the Learning Outcomes developed by the NCERT. Along with the test items, questionnaires pertaining to students, teachers and schools were also used. District report cards (provisional) for NAS 2017 have been released by this Department and are available on MHRD website. Further, it has been decided to conduct NAS for class X on 5th February, 2018.

Through NAS it is for the first time that the teachers have a tool to understand what exactly the child should be learning in various classes, how to teach this through activities and how to measure and ensure that children have reached the required level.

Development of Tourism Infrastructure in Bihar

398. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds sanctioned by the Government and amount utilised for development of tourism infrastructure in Bihar during the last three years, scheme-wise and year-wise;

(b) the total number of tourist sites for which development works have been done during the last three years in Bihar;

(c) the details of the number of foreign tourist arrivals in Bihar during the said period; and

(d) whether the Government has prepared any comprehensive roadmap to develop tourism infrastructure especially in States like Bihar having abundant tourism potential and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) The projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism under its Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD (National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive) Schemes for infrastructure development of various tourism destinations in Bihar are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The number of Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) to the state of Bihar in the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 were 829508, 923737 and 1010531. The number of FTVs to the State of Bihar in the year 2017 is not available yet.

(d) The Ministry of Tourism launched the Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD Schemes in the year 2014-15 with a vision to develop theme-based tourist circuits to enrich tourist experience and beautify and improve the amenities and infrastructure at identified pilgrimage and heritage destinations. The Ministry provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/ Union Territory (UT) Administrations for creation of tourism infrastructure on receipt of proposals for tourism projects subject to adherence of existing scheme guidelines, availability of funds and liquidation of utilisation certificates for funds released earlier.

Statement

The projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism to the State of Bihar under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Thematic Circuit	Year of sanction	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
1	Spiritual circuit	2016-17	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah- Masad-Patna- Rajgir- Pawapuri-Champapuri	52.39
2	Spiritual Circuit	2016-17	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj -Dharmshala- Deoghar	52.35
3	Buddhist Circuit	2016-17	Development of Buddhist circuit- Construction of Cultural Centre at Bodhgaya	98.73
4	Rural Circuit	2017-18	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa Chandrahia - Turkaulia	44.65
5	Spiritual Circuit	2017-18	Development of Mandar Development Hill & Ang Pradesh	53.49
			Total	301.61

The projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism to the State of Bihar under the PRASHAD Scheme are as below:

Sl. No.	Year of sanction	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2014-15	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya	4.27
2	2015-16	Development at Patna Sahib	41.54
		Total	45.81

BS-VI Fuel

399. SHRI BALKA SUMAN:
SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA:
SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a high level committee to frame fuel economy rules for tractors to moderate their diesel consumption that constitutes nearly 7.7 per cent of India's annual diesel use and if so, the details thereof along with the time frame given to the Committee to submit their report;

(b) whether the Government proposes to introduce Bharat Stage-VI (BS-VI) fuel in Delhi by 1 April 2018 to combat vehicular emissions issue and if so, the details thereof along with the time by which BS-VI are likely to be introduced in the National Capital Region;

(c) whether BS-VI fuel would be available for all kinds of vehicles including heavy duty vehicles and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure availability of adequate amount of BS-VI complaint fuel;

(d) whether it would be beneficial to use BS-VI fuel in the current fleet of automobiles that are not compliant to use such fuel and if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the BS-VI compliant automobiles would be available and the efforts being made to fast-track their entry into the market; and

(e) whether Automobile Companies have expressed their difficulties in complying with BS-VI norms from 1st April 2018 as it gives them only 4-5 months to prepare for the same and if so, the details thereof along with action plan prepared by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Government has constituted a Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas on 29.11.2017 inter-alia to develop roadmap for fuel efficiency norms of tractors in India. The tenure of the Committee is 15 months. The Committee consists of Officers from Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Department of Heavy Industries, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Automotive Research Association of India, Tractor Manufacturers Association, Petroleum Conservation Research Association and Central Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institute.

(b) and (c) Government has decided to implement BS-VI auto fuel norms to all kind of vehicles in the entire country w.e.f. 01.04.2020. Considering the serious pollution level in Delhi, Government has also decided to prepone the supply of BS-VI in NCT of Delhi w.e.f. 01.04.2018. The projects undertaken by Oil refineries to produce and supply BS-VI auto fuel are being monitored regularly by their management and Ministry.

(d) and (e) While BS-VI auto fuel standards will be implemented in the entire country w.e.f. 01.04.2020, as per assessment made by R&D wing of IOCL, usage of BS-VI auto fuels in the non BS-VI compliant fleet of automobiles would also reduce the emissions to some extent.

[Translation]

Agreement with Japan

400. SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA: Will theMinister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to State:

(a) whether India has entered into any agreement with Japan for sending skilled labour to that country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up a centre to provide high class training for getting employment abroad and if so, the number of centres proposed to be opened along with the capacity thereof; and

(d) the total number trainees trained and provided with employment abroad by the Government during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has signed a Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) with the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan on 17tfi October, 2017 at Tokyo, Japan. The purpose of this MoC is to transfer technical skills from Japan to India by way of "Technical Intern Training Programe (TITP)".

(c) Government of India is keen to bridge the global shortage of labour force in the coming years by reaping the demographic dividend of young Indian labour force. To meet this objective, Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship under the "Skill India" Mission is setting up India International Skill Centres (IISCs) to provide skill trainings and certification benchmarked to International Standards.The 1st IISC Pilot Centre became operational in March, 2017.

(d) Currently, in the pilot phase there are 13 IISCs operational with a total of 444 students enrolled so far for training in 19 batches. 182 candidates have cleared assessments and 7 candidates have received confirmed job offers from overseas employers.

Setting up of Non-Pollutant Industries

401. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:
SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up non-pollutant industries in the country including Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the States are not able to set up non-pollutant industries/units and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to remove bottlenecks and hindrances coming in way of setting up of the above said industries/units in the States and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The primary responsibility of industrial development rests with the State Governments and Union Territories. While the State/Union Territory Government's policy is to promote industries following pollution control norms, it is the private sector that sets up the industry.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Inclusion of Scheduled Tribes

402. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN:
SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:
KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:
SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals from State Governments for inclusion of various communities in the list of STs;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise including Kerala;

(c) whether the Government refers the proposals received from the States/UTs to the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) and Registrar General of India (RGI) for their recommendation and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether ST people have often complained of harassment allegedly by State Government officials in getting caste and domicile certificates and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard, State-wise; and

(e) the details of the action taken by the Government to conduct study regarding the caste and their social, educational and other backwards in the society, so as to include them in the list of scheduled tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Government has received proposals from various State Governments for inclusion of various communities in the list of STs; Details of number of proposals received by Government from States / UTs, including Kerala for inclusion of various communities in the list of STs are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Government of India on 15.6.1999 (as further amended on 25.6.2002), has laid down modalities for deciding claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in Orders specifying lists of Scheduled Tribes (STs). According to these approved guidelines, only those claims that have been agreed to by the concerned State Government / UT Administration, the Registrar General of India and the National Commission for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes (now National Commission for STs) will be taken up for consideration. Whenever representations are received in the Ministry for inclusion / exclusion of any community in/from the list of Scheduled Tribes of a State/ UT, the Ministry forwards that representation to the concerned State Government/ U.T. Administration for recommendation as required under Article 342 of the Constitution. If the concerned State Government/UT recommends the proposal, then the same is sent to the Registrar General of India (RGI). The RGI, if satisfied with the recommendation of the State Government/UT, recommends the proposal to the Central Government. Thereafter, the Government refers the proposal to the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes for their recommendation. If the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes also recommends the case, the matter is processed for the decision of the Cabinet. Thereafter, the matter is put up before the Parliament in the form of a Bill to amend the Presidential Order. Cases for inclusion / exclusion which the State Government or the RGI or the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes does not support, are rejected.

The proposals / recommendations received from State Governments / UT Administrations for inclusion of tribes/communities in the list of STs have been processed as per above mentioned extant modalities and forwarded to Registrar General of India (RGI) and thereafter to National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST). As such, the proposals are at various stages of processing.

(d) Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal Ministry for notification of a community as Scheduled Tribe under Article 342 of the Constitution. The list of Scheduled Tribes is State / UT specific. Concerned State Governments / UT Administrations are responsible for issuance of Scheduled Tribes (ST) certificates and verification of social status. Complaints received by Ministry of Tribal Affairs regarding issuance of ST certificate are forwarded to the concerned State Government / UT Administration for taking necessary action. Details of such complaints received are not maintained centrally. In pursuance of the judgement dated 2-9-1994 of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Kumari Madhuri Patil V/s Additional Commissioner, Tribal Development, Maharashtra (Civil Appeal No. 5854 of 1994), the Supreme Court has given directions regarding streamlining the procedure for issuance and verification of social status certificates. The instructions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court have been conveyed to all States/UTs for compliance.

(e) The Ministry considers the proposals for inclusion of communities in list of Scheduled Tribes as per approved modalities mentioned at (c) above and does not conduct any separate study for this purpose.

Statement

Details regarding number of proposals received and under process for inclusion of various communities in the list of STs.

Sl. No.	States / UTs	Number of Proposals
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
3	Assam	8
4.	Bihar	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	27
6	Goa	1
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
8.	Jharkhand	9
9.	Karnataka	9
10.	Kerala	3
11.	Madhya Pradesh	7
12	Manipur	1
13.	Odisha	16
14.	Punjab	1
15.	Sikkim	1
16.	Tamil Nadu	8
17	Tripura	1
18.	Uttarakhand	1
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2
20.	West Bengal	3
21.	Puducherry	1

Comprehensive Legislation on Social Security

403. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to have a comprehensive legislation on social security of working class;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has consulted/ proposes to consult the various stakeholders in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The Second National Commission on Labour has recommended that the existing Labour Laws should be broadly grouped into four or five Labour Codes on functional basis. Accordingly, the Ministry has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codies on Wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security & Welfare; and Safety and Working Conditions respectively, by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws. Ministry of Labour and Employment, has prepared a preliminary draft on Labour Code on Social Security, 2017 by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the 15 existing Central Labour Laws and placed on the website of the Ministry on 16.03.2017, Inviting comments of the public/stakeholders. Now, the provisions of the Code on Social Security 2017 are at pre-legislatlve consultative stage.

[Translation]

Development of Rural Industries under PMEGP

404. SHRI AJAY NISHAD:

SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL):

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated/sanctioned and number of jobs created there from during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra;

(c) whether the Government provides assistance under the PMEGP for promotion of plants and herbs-based rural industries, if so, the details thereof including the number of villages benefitted therefrom during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government to boost rural employment generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) which is a major credit-linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth. Any individual above 18 years of age is eligible. For setting up of projects costing above Rs.10 lakh in the manufacturing sector and above Rs. 5 lakh in the business /service sector, the beneficiaries should possess at least VIII standard pass educational qualification. General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25 % of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled caste/scheduled tribe/OBC /minorities/women, ex-serviceman, physically handicapped, NER, Hill and Border areas etc. the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of projects is Rs. 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakh in the service sector. Benefit can be availed under PMEGP for setting up of new units only.

The State-wise details of funds allocated/sanctioned and number of jobs created therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year (31.12.2017) are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The Government provides assistance under the PMEGP for promotion of value addition of plants and herbs-based rural industries under the category of Forest Based Industries (FBI) and Agro Based Food Processing Industries (ABFPI) in all districts of all State/UTs. The State/UT-wise details of number of villages benefitted therefrom during the said period is not available, however the State/ UT- wise no of projects set up under Forest Based Industries(FBI) and Agro Based Food Processing Industries (ABFPI) during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The other following steps have been taken by the Government to boost rural employment generation under PMEGP scheme in the country.

- Publicity is being made through print and electronic media about PMEGP scheme for the benefit of Rural and Urban areas.
- Awareness camps at District level and State level are being organized in order to propagate the PMEGP scheme for the development of micro industries.
- Exhibitions are also conducted at district/state/zone and national level for providing marketing support to the entrepreneurs/units.
- For speedy completion of EDP training, EDP training conducted through Departmental Training Centres as well as RSETIs/RUDSETIs as per MOU executed between KVIC & MCR.
- Further, the incubates under ASPIRE-LBIs/ Tool Room and Technology centers /MSME-DIs under Ministry of MSME, NSIC/NIMSME /RSETI/MSBUD/ II or other Institution / agency approved by Ministry would be eligible for assistance under PMEGP on priority basis and without undergoing EDP training, if the EDP component is already included in the curriculum of the LBIs/Tool Room/Training Centers etc.
- Special drive has been initiated to meet the target of SC/ST backlog and target.

Statement-I

The funds allocated, used to promote the work of rural artisans and the number of artisans benefited under PMEGP during the last three years andcurrent year (as on 22.01.2018)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18 (as on 22.01.2018)		
		Margin Money allocated (Rs. in lakh)	Margin Money utilized (Rs. in lakhs)	Employ-ment generated	Margin Money allocated (Rs. in lakh)	Margin Money utilized (Rs. in lakhs)	Employ-ment generated	Margin Money allocated (Rs. in lakh)	Margin Money utilized (Rs. in lakhs)	Employ-ment generated	Margin Money allocated (Rs. in lakh)	Margin Money utilized (Rs. in lakhs)	Employ-ment generated
1	2	4	7	8	4	7	8	4	7	8	9	10	11
1. North Zone													
1	Jammu and Kashmir	2919.50	3274.63	11025	4006 80	3781.19	12115	1541.26	2621.40	11691	3272.84	3960.67	16744
2	Himachal Pradesh	1687.45	2237.73	6352	1721.57	1767.26	5134	1970.11	2185.27	6916	1785.19	1196.43	4120
3	Punjab	2711.49	3190.88	6438	3026.80	2902.97	7762	2004.09	3181.60	9858	3272.84	2577.3	7848
4	UT. Chandigarh	287.99	61.46	160	90.00	87.72	323	100.00	82.84	376	100.00	61.92	240
5	Haryana	2716.36	3012.98	7024	3747.40	3112.09	7232	3371.31	3383.53	11016	3272.84	2581.72	8280
6	Delhi	1061.04	189.24	1584	257.35	254.05	2048	300.00	182.41	952	300.00	74.59	432
7	Rajasthan	5369.78	5249,62	15002	4188.14	4384.07	14537	3500,99	4641.60	13408	4909.26	3051.56	7344
II Central Zone													
8	Uttarakhand	1882.35	2153.32	7889	1909.93	1740.86	6161	1140.93	2122.33	9890	1933.95	1542.98	6784
9	Uttar Pradesh	13339.41	16937.53	48604	17535.32	14456.87	43059	12981.52	14271.05	36315	11157.41	10843.4	28432
10	Chhattisgarh	3474.41	2045.68	5821	4303.80	2829.38	9496	4493.30	4070.73	12856	4016.67	1796.36	5840
11	Madhya Pradesh	8182.74	9241.70	21896	7729.40	8117.17	16497	8527.32	8346.06	15520	7587.04	4153.9	7696
III. N.E.Zone													
12	Sikkim	541.34	33.52	54	227.38	186.11	397	86.48	35.93	201	200.00	24.56	168 %
13	Arunachal Pradesh	1793.42	1004.99	2871	200.08	38.85	104	500.00	440.34	1984	500.00	206.74	1128
14	Nagaland	1563.64	878.59	2407	1255.83	1392.81	4998	2083.90	2007.48	7783	1728.96	2363.25	6744

1	2	4	7	8	4	7	8	4	7	8	9	10	11
15	Manipur	1403.65	1600.76	829	2855.92	1213.98	2715	1822.73	2162.78	8419	1434.32	771.49	2768:
16	Mizoram	1043.39	807.98	6736	924.99	1026.35	9072	648.39	491.96	3400	1245.66	146.22	1072
17	Tripura	985.02	1333.65	6333	2748.26	945.84	5355	2268.97	3734.66	17961	1283.75	1055.67	4808
18	Meghalaya	1184 79	971.14	3680	125062	1056.12	4824	286.35	407.89	2632	1720.32	84.33	408
19	Assam	5388.75	5397.01	15535	4969.87	2869.74	9026	5003.18	4910.36	31498	5351.99	1481.92	12720
IV. East Zone													
20	Bihar	8277.14	4111.32	9240	7118.59	6588.55	19624	6909.77	8336.51	25872	5653 09	3296.64	9088
21	West Bengal	4396.32	6010.11	24646	4765.49	3400.65	12746	5680.30	6270.32	26604	2975.31	2985.58	8376
22	Jharkhand	4547.06	2871.29	8495	3462.64	3559.74	12873	2165.73	2654.35	10400	3570.37	1119.94	3864
23	Odisha	5621.47	3945.89	10211	6282.00	5736.32	17629	7201.65	6848.96	20392	4462.97	3463.81	12056
24	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	593.09	92.32	790	158.00	65.11	293	100.00	193.46	1398	100.00	180.32	1160
V. West Zone													
25	Gujarat	4346.72	6200.52	18107	6536.16	6339.73	14960	7398.46	7561.61	11629	4909.26	9348.18	10944
26	Maharashtra	6299.38	7843.81	28311	9718.42	5285.03	20161	2111.30	6001.36	17799	5355.56	5619.54	17240
27	Goa	466.91	141.76	406	159.40	165.43	500	371.62	191.44	660	297.53	108.42	264
VI. South Zone													
28	Andhra Pradesh	2667.87	3492.11	12220	4496.85	2262.37	7740	4336.58	4916.08	14148	1933.95	3896.26	9464
29	Telangana	1954.44	1889.35	6604	2094.00	2217.57	7761	2004.86	2561.72	6445	4611.73	2637.06	5256
30	Karnataka	4512.99	6479.10	21825	10846.89	5898.01	17284	7941.62	11609.56	30286	4462.97	4921.42	10696
31	Lakshadweep	704.68	28.61	93	90.00	0.00	0	50.00	0.00	0	100.00	0	0
32	Kerala	2306.51	2679.28	9738	2731.60	2720.48	9653	3946.06	3350.68	13068	2082.72	1563.43	3640
33	Tamilnadu	4974.91	6733.89	36190	7110.80	5497.54	20836	5291.23	8213.92	25764	4760.50	6211.75	15464
34	Puducherry	100.00	112.10	386	100.00	106.37	447	150.00	103.65	699	100.00	53.4	208
	Grand Total	109306.00	112253.87	357502	128620.30	102006.33	323362	108290.01	128093.84	407840	100449.00	83380.76	231296

Statement-II

No of projects set up under ABFPI and FBI under PMEGP during last three years

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		ABFPI	FBI	ABFPI	FBI	ABFPI	FBI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. North Zone							
1	Jammu and Kashmir	134	37	160	49	143	43
2	Himachal Pradesh	91	43	76	25	93	24
3	Punjab	118	46	124	49	149	53
4	U.T. Chandigarh	3	0	0	0	0	0
5	Haryana	129	81	130	38	145	83
6	Delhi	8	9	10	5	14	8
7	Rajasthan	257	113	321	104	226	24
II Central Zone							
8	Uttarakhand	209	56	252	66	225	22
9	Uttar Pradesh	1584	152	1612	94	1293	93
10	Chhattisgarh	109	20	125	42	188	17
11	Madhya Pradesh	665	73	537	22	606	41
III. N.E. Zone							
12	Sikkim	4	4	8	2	1	1
13	Arunachal Pradesh	74	54	4	2	34	19
14	Nagaland	68	47	82	33	175	45
15	Manipur	82	37	52	29	194	41
16	Mizoram	27	7	45	14	37	15
17	Tripura	50	10	38	19	128	61
18	Meghalaya	108	63	150	31	76	17
19	Assam	800	164	589	102	891	161
IV. East Zone							
20	Bihar	634	277	895	399	820	62
21	West Bengal	611	291	306	143	606	207
22	Jharkhand	279	29	339	30	240	16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23	Odisha	327	55	474	43	433	72
24	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	0	5	2	7	0
V. West Zone							
25	Gujarat	153	30	205	34	153	28
26	Maharashtra	594	116	411	59	397	51
27	Goa	0	6	1	8	7	31
VI. South Zone							
28	Andhra Pradesh	140	55	95	22	190	28
29	Telangana	84	13	74	12	53	9
30	Karnataka	624	139	301	183	635	372
31	Lakshadweep	7	0	0	0	0	0
32	Kerala	175	54	173	44	237	36
33	Tamilnadu	611	105	460	133	541	108
34	Puducherry	3	2	11	1	7	6
	Grand Total	8772	2188	8065	1839	8944	1766

[English]

Girls Enrolment

405. SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI INNOCENT:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of girls enrolled in primary schools from various socio-economic groups like Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs and minorities in rural and urban areas during the last three years, State/UT-wise including the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that at primary level, the girls, enrolment ratio and gender parity index have slightly increased and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of current enrolment rate of girls at secondary level along with the drop out rate of girls and boys at secondary level in the country;

(d) the details of States that are continuously lagging behind in increasing the percentage of girls enrolment;

(e) the action taken by the Government in this regard and the schemes/measures/incentives implemented/initiated for enhancing girls' participation and ensuring their preservation in education; and

(f) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to reduce the gender disparity in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The girls enrolled in primary schools from various socio-economic groups like Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs and Muslim minorities in rural and urban areas during the last three years, State/UT-wise including the State of Madhya Pradesh is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The Girls' Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Gender Parity Index (GPI) of the Country at Primary Level for the last 3 years are mentioned below:

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Girl's Enrolment Ratio (GER)	102.65	101.43	100.69
Gender Parity Index (GPI)	1.03	1.03	1.03

(c) As per Unified District Information System (U-DISE) 2015-16 Report, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of girls at secondary Level is 80.97 for the country whereas the average annual drop-out rate of girls and boys at secondary level in the country are 16.88 and 17.21 respectively.

(d) Based on U-DISE Report, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Assam, Sikkim, Maharashtra and Uttarakhand are the states, which are continuously lagging behind in increasing the percentage of girls' enrolment. Percentage of Girls' Enrolment in these States during the last 3 years are given below:

Percentage of Girls Enrolment in School Education

State Name	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Madhya Pradesh	47.83	47.45	47.20
Andhra Pradesh	48.78	48.49	48.41
Manipur	49.57	49.42	49.27
Meghalaya	51.42	51.24	51.16
Assam	50.47	50.44	50.28
Sikkim	50.29	50.20	50.13
Maharashtra	46.56	46.54	46.48
Uttarakhand	47.71	47.71	47.69

(e) and (f) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) are programmes for universalisation of elementary and secondary education respectively, which have targeted interventions for girls. SSA strategies for promotion of girls' education include *inter-alia,* opening of schools in the neighbourhood to make access easier for girls, appointment of additional teachers including women teachers, free textbooks, free uniforms, separate toilets for girls, teachers' sensitization programmes to promote girls participation, gender sensitive teaching-learning materials including textbooks. In addition, the Kasturba Gandhi BalikaVidyalayas (KGBVs) have been opened in educationally backward blocks where the female rural literacy rate is below the national average, to provide residential upper primary schools for girls from SC/ST/ OBC/Muslim and BPL families.

The RMSA provides for strengthening of secondary schools and opening of new schools, additional teachers, residential quarters for teachers in remote/hilly areas, girls hostels in educationally backward blocks, gender sensitization of teachers and separate toilet blocks for girls, girls activity room in schools etc.

The National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE) seeks to reduce drop-outs and promote enrolment of girls especially those belonging to SC/ST communities, by providing funds for a fixed deposit at class IX level. In addition, exemption from paying tuition fee in Kendriya Vidyalayas and 33% reservation for girls in Navodaya Vidyalayas have also been implemented.

Statement

State-wise Enrolment of Girls belonging to General Category at Primary Level

State Name	All Area			Rural Area			Urban Area		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11598	11257	10766	7487	6858	5638	4111	4399	5128
Andhra Pradesh	829720	428602	366480	368343	253833	218653	461377	174769	147827
Arunachal Pradesh	26124	25897	25351	19031	19015	18538	7093	6882	6813

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	1048069	1051851	961749	978409	973641	876395	69660	78210	85354
Bihar	978733	1021792	1039619	894038	916566	928456	84583	105226	111163
Chandigarh	41046	40373	39249	4499	5597	5069	36547	34776	34180
Chhattisgarh	98985	101410	100854	41469	40557	39350	57480	60852	61504
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6317	6627	6901	2103	2402	2715	4214	4225	4186
Daman and Diu	4527	4758	4857	2757	2853	2903	1770	1905	1954
Delhi	704623	730164	737581	8591	9678	16166	696032	720486	721415
Goa	48257	49076	49576	26920	27689	28274	21337	21387	21302
Gujarat	672299	660972	664442	279449	268130	266879	392850	392842	397563
Haryana	453736	454730	443612	255340	248048	232864	198396	206682	210748
Himachal Pradesh	151020	150399	149252	127557	126292	124794	23463	24107	24458
Jammu and Kashmir	391080	391563	398218	294385	292584	299675	96695	98979	98543
Jharkhand	214725	202582	206641	121532	113672	117134	93193	88910	89507
Karnataka	399622	364945	251976	132048	119701	83208	267574	245244	168763
Kerala	282077	283271	273815	209408	212104	196122	72658	71167	77693
Lakshadweep	1	4	12	1	4	12	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	680203	607362	581887	340042	287544	269537	340161	319818	312350
Maharashtra	1927913	1935913	1929465	774878	771287	766105	1152998	1164626	1163360
Manipur	56150	48893	46494	38639	33074	30813	17511	15819	15681
Meghalaya	16785	18466	18940	13486	15027	15207	3299	3439	3733
Mizoram	394	732	1011	57	280	489	337	452	522
Nagaland	12317	13163	10190	4969	5402	4796	7348	7761	5394
Odisha	273091	263264	271625	170280	159566	159790	102811	103698	111835
Puducherry	3022	4540	3461	897	1572	838	2125	2968	2623
Punjab	548016	548923	524889	282788	273494	250831	265155	275429	274058
Rajasthan	605754	581637	592795	340987	317853	324758	264736	263784	268037
Sikkim	6318	5142	4645	4560	3370	3006	1758	1772	1639
Tamil Nadu	111149	103970	94572	36614	34878	31399	74535	69092	63173
Telangana	-	374927	408824	-	88701	85183	-	286226	323641
Tripura	48911	47021	46319	35592	33727	32868	13319	13294	13451

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Uttar Pradesh	2529278	2408464	2262933	1902517	1821447	1682577	626524	587017	580356
Uttarakhand	231700	228177	224076	178218	171283	166453	53389	56894	57623
West Bengal	2295142	2188440	2181424	1835302	1743690	1730432	459714	444745	450992
All India	15708702	15359307	14934501	9733193	9401419	9017927	5974753	5957882	5916569

Source: U-DISENIEPA

State-wise Enrolment of Girls belonging to OBC at Primary Level

State Name	All Area			Rural Area			Urban Area		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2739	2934	3185	2347	2516	2484	392	418	701
Andhra Pradesh	1639496	888581	860208	1149618	627717	594795	489878	260864	265413
Arunachaf Pradesh	597	721	788	387	389	421	210	332	367
Assam	492996	502599	475858	458890	466470	440145	34106	36129	35713
Bihar	4853440	4939348	5201870	4547336	4609341	4845105	305531	330007	356765
Chandigarh	691	759	744	105	106	82	586	653	662
Chhattisgarh	633479	630724	612246	504156	494689	478150	129197	135960	134096
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	477	401	526	283	227	272	194	174	254
Daman and Diu	2802	2636	2577	1740	1567	1486	1062	1069	1091
Delhi	49509	46055	47018	2604	2684	2668	46905	43371	44350
Goa	4780	4798	4538	3029	3151	2986	1751	1647	1552
Gujarat	1387147	1345108	1316029	1006431	962782	932538	380716	382326	383491
Haryana	405029	399288	354388	319655	308388	263708	85374	90900	90680
Himachal Pradesh	36091	35826	35719	33309	33042	32888	2782	2784	2831
Jammu and Kashmir	49948	55530	51811	45718	50419	47127	4230	5111	4684
Jharkhand	1015690	994218	991730	898309	875383	871961	117381	118835	119769
Karnataka	1486771	1530210	1647686	951236	953790	987337	535527	576420	660269
Kerala	800545	794881	805778	628685	621201	611498	171828	173680	194280
Lakshadweep	14	23	27	12	20	27	2	3	0
Madhya Pradesh	1920997	1750141	1634119	1372337	1239704	1142022	548660	510437	492097

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Maharashtra	1604433	1587713	1558284	1043903	1027260	1005274	560514	560453	553010
Manipur	42981	41163	42132	27896	27458	27581	15085	13705	14551
Meghalaya	1980	1640	1821	1449	1074	1339	531	566	482
Mizoram	376	70	223	251	11	80	125	59	143
Nagaland	334	467	1661	224	404	808	110	63	853
Odisha	717795	709036	689295	651087	640387	618208	66708	68649	71087
Puducherry	38433	37130	37681	15863	14820	15222	22570	22310	22459
Punjab	159684	164732	166105	111363	111408	107178	48310	53324	58927
Rajasthan	1898655	1844205	1859897	1535650	1469578	1480807	362984	374627	379090
Sikkim	13647	12619	11406	11933	10888	9595	1714	1731	1811
Tamil Nadu	1962286	1964620	1980987	1129623	1125174	1144787	832663	839446	836200
Telangana		717741	712736	-	474885	458942	-	242856	253794
Tripura	31528	30881	30137	25227	24285	23576	6301	6596	6561
Uttar Pradesh	6487946	6496205	6455410	5644924	5618353	5554154	842242	877852	901256
Jharakhand	150645	156864	158175	114553	119678	120150	36080	37186	38025
West Bengal	419394	431358	459393	383772	393434	419289	35614	37914	40104
All India	28313355	28121225	28212188	22623905	22312683	22244690	5687863	5808457	5967418

Source: U-DISE NIEPA

State-wise Enrolment of Girls belonging to SC at Primary Level

State Name	All Area			Rural Area			Urban Area		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	662887	375798	345963	507521	297592	274229	155366	78206	71734
Arunachal Pradesh	633	444	851	407	245	491	226	199	360
Assam	168964	168738	152051	142950	141898	125932	26014	26840	26119
Bihar	1458383	1475391	1601659	1377336	1386281	1505774	80849	89110	95885
Chandigarh	3844	3742	3514	517	577	471	3327	3165	3043
Chhattisgarh	215550	207942	202097	172968	165300	160020	42555	42621	42077

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	319	428	407	159	216	151	160	212	256
Daman and Diu	255	255	252	115	126	112	140	129	140
Delhi	92288	93929	91756	3234	3326	2956	89054	90603	88800
Goa	882	822	754	395	350	387	487	472	367
Gujarat	198141	189431	179629	122060	115430	107825	76081	74001	71804
Haryana	290271	282360	263830	221159	211982	195282	69112	70378	68548
Himachal Pradesh	81994	79135	76881	76421	73623	71185	5573	5512	5696
Jammu And Kashmir	47577	47489	46660	39703	39553	38759	7874	7936	7901
Jharkhand	341875	334473	335397	296777	290897	291963	45098	43573	43434
Karnataka	496342	501983	510557	351736	355005	356579	144606	146978	153976
Kerala	106956	104664	105119	88946	87158	84894	18007	17506	20225
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	780701	697868	650074	569128	510123	469391	211573	187745	180683
Maharashtra	654486	640731	623328	365602	356257	346693	288870	284474	276635
Manipur	7352	7600	7583	4523	4734	4418	2829	2866	3165
Meghalaya	3122	2932	2564	2240	2015	1617	882	917	947
Mizoram	258	273	307	99	122	84	159	151	223
Nagaland	1300	117	2691	382	79	830	918	38	1861
Odisha	393626	386364	370455	347686	339913	323951	45940	46451	46504
Puducherry	9819	9669	9492	6197	6018	5877	3622	3651	3615
Punjab	454776	450410	438074	356748	347139	325947	98025	103271	112127
Rajasthan	789822	755745	782116	642910	610552	628398	146899	145193	153718
Sikkim	2896	2579	2389	2420	2152	1951	476	427	438
Tamil Nadu	681757	682652	680408	461883	460413	457092	219874	222239	223316
Telangana	-	259194	256433	-	185723	178622	-	73471	77811
Tripura	33871	33082	32146	26641	25420	24633	7230	7662	7513
Uttar Pradesh	3493444	3587693	3520726	3034237	3092656	3041100	458975	495037	479626
Uttarakhand	129972	129675	128597	111181	109226	107383	18769	20449	21214
West Bengal	1111268	1072081	1041650	984452	945507	918956	126814	126572	122694
All India	12715631	12585689	12466415	10318733	10167608	10053958	2396384	2418055	2412455

Source: U-DISE NIEPA

State-wise Enrolment of Girls belonging to ST at Primary Level

State Name	All Area			Rural Area			Urban Area		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1319	1369	1459	1223	1228	1275	96	141	184
Andhra Pradesh	369001	151635	135694	317039	131421	118648	51962	20214	17046
Arunachal Pradesh	82835	82590	81054	66222	65312	63143	16609	17278	17911
Assam	283087	285312	254706	266607	267981	236851	16480	17331	17855
Bihar	140061	144120	151951	133501	136432	143689	6543	7688	8262
Chandigarh	69	71	65	0	0	0	69	71	65
Chhattisgarh	483107	470994	449353	446603	434351	413339	36350	36537	36014
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9592	9053	9156	8844	8326	8463	748	727	693
Daman and Diu	704	657	702	551	530	555	153	127	147
Delhi	3038	3270	3332	42	62	25	2996	3208	3307
Goa	5010	4802	4536	4206	3971	3809	804	831	727
Gujarat	511892	501435	492941	468360	459261	450893	43510	42174	42048
Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	15972	15585	15324	15047	14794	14426	925	791	898
Jammu And Kashmir	94462	98442	100340	88652	92495	94100	5810	5947	6240
Jharkhand	672791	653710	645442	628978	609235	602236	43813	44459	43206
Karnataka	206889	205859	208517	165193	163971	166480	41696	41888	42037
Kerala	21153	22034	21656	19966	20466	19210	1187	1568	2446
Lakshadweep	2251	2191	2102	1678	1725	1655	573	466	447
Madhya Pradesh	1186039	1059929	970021	1095312	981044	898286	90727	78885	71735
Maharashtra	607138	597868	595752	536075	527992	526375	71039	69876	69377
Manipur	90549	77776	74339	86802	74205	71000	3747	3571	3339
Meghalaya	242608	246174	249873	215564	219041	222667	27044	27133	27206
Mizoram	71133	68867	68554	39528	40449	40455	31605	28418	28099
Nagaland	126114	103890	101719	90035	72550	71973	36079	31340	29746
Odisha	681298	679810	655528	650016	643340	618600	31282	36470	36928
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Punjab	554	149	168	423	129	108	131	20	60
Rajasthan	613391	590277	610208	578322	553938	570816	35069	36339	39392
Sikkim	12390	11174	10168	10704	9588	8639	1686	1586	1529
Tamil Nadu	51802	51544	49339	43321	42843	40919	8481	8701	8420
Telangana	-	193480	190079	-	164235	157462	-	29245	32617
Tripura	75172	72306	70720	73220	70208	68625	1952	2098	2095
Uttar Pradesh	94310	95183	95672	89105	90589	90171	5205	4594	5501
Uttarakhand	16066	15125	15305	14456	13743	13703	1595	1382	1602
West Bengal	323532	309132	300669	307276	293521	285362	16250	15604	15307
All India	7095329	6825813	6636444	6462871	6208976	6023958	632216	616708	612486

Source: U-DISE NIEPA

State-wise Enrolment of Girls belonging to Muslim Minority at Primary Level

State Name	All Area			Rural Area			Urban Area		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1391	1399	1407	784	791	675	607	608	732
Andhra Pradesh	368653	146638	138821	140911	72609	66624	227742	74029	72197
Arunachal Pradesh	1191	1202	1485	665	649	903	526	553	582
Assam	813954	798699	719652	780249	763832	684678	33705	34867	34974
Bihar	1188291	1256886	1371782	1100979	1158710	1261542	87224	98176	110240
Chandigarh	2340	2408	2433	325	462	454	2015	1946	1979
Chhattisgarh	20420	22066	21899	7421	7553	7544	12991	14513	14355
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	536	601	642	143	182	203	393	419	439
Daman and Diu	805	805	817	248	230	225	557	575	592
Delhi	142046	143511	145403	1381	1539	2719	140665	141972	142684
Goa	6568	6668	6986	3131	3052	3160	3437	3616	3826
Gujarat	251477	245386	243978	111317	108519	105519	140160	136867	138459
Haryana	126542	122818	95018	111280	106248	79403	15262	16570	15615
Himachal Pradesh	5944	5470	5638	5271	4770	4810	673	700	828

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jammu And Kashmir	397781	406866	410185	326469	332511	338818	71312	74355	71367
Jharkhand	296323	283333	277548	252404	245018	239520	43919	38315	38028
Karnataka	380698	381340	402399	153281	153297	156159	227417	228043	246239
Kerala	417698	409654	417034	339269	334748	327628	78429	74906	89406
Lakshadweep	2189	2205	2116	1616	1736	1669	573	469	447
Madhya Pradesh	241589	222715	216454	91132	80257	78355	150457	142458	138099
Maharashtra	681197	677659	669038	188243	186149	182713	492941	491510	486325
Manipur	17927	17161	17473	12099	11656	11415	5828	5505	6058
Meghalaya	9179	9033	9264	8639	8292	8730	540	741	534
Mizoram	352	348	634	192	207	447	160	141	187
Nagaland	2691	3420	4719	1498	1845	2674	1193	1575	2045
Odisha	35927	36547	33556	24278	23848	22013	11649	12699	11543
Puducherry	3758	3822	3732	959	904	1074	2799	2918	2658
Punjab	24898	27078	28306	14410	15144	15112	10488	11934	13194
Rajasthan	356224	315228	339119	202478	169656	185918	153746	145572	153201
Sikkim	696	581	531	390	324	304	306	257	227
Tamil Nadu	173703	168483	166074	56445	54555	53162	117258	113928	112912
Telangana	-	229603	237747	-	60554	55696	-	169049	182051
Tripura	25204	24999	22820	22148	21768	19685	3056	3231	3135
Uttar Pradesh	1855107	1746320	1631862	1435432	1371799	1265429	419495	374474	366433
Uttarakhand	80999	86748	86625	57382	59761	60590	23617	26987	26035
West Bengal	1391731	1388534	1406037	1256667	1254651	1270418	135063	133882	135619
All India	9326029	9196234	9139234	6709536	6617826	6515988	2616203	2578360	2623245

Source: U-DISE NIEPA

Schemes for MSMES

406. KUNWAR BHARATENDRA SINGH:
SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to encourage development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) projects in the country and if so, the details thereof including the schemes being undertaken in the States and subsidies being provided to the MSME projects;

(b) whether the Government has convened a meeting with State representatives in Delhi recently to discuss for cluster development programmes and if so, the details and the outcome thereof and the details of the proposals received and considered for implementation under this programme, State /UT-wise; and

(c) the quantum of funds allocated for this purpose and the quantum of funds released so far to each State, State /UT-wise including Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Government of India (GoI) implements various schemes including provisioning of subsidies as per respective scheme guidelines for encouraging development of MSME projects in the States. The list of schemes is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The Steering Committee Meeting under the Chairmanship of Secretary (MSME) is held periodically to take decision on the proposals received from State Governments under Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP). The last meeting was held on 22.11.17 at New Delhi in which:

(i) In-principle approvals were accorded to 10 proposals as per details given below:

Name of State/UT	Andhra Pradesh	Chhattisgarh	Pondicherry	West Bengal
Nos.	1	4	1	4

(ii) Final approvals were accorded to 08 proposals as per details given below:

Name of State/UT	Jammu and Kashmir	Madhya Pradesh	Punjab	Rajasthan	West Bengal	Kerala
Nos.	1	1	1	3	1	1

(iii) Time limit for implementation was extended for 05 projects as per details given below:

Name of State/UT	Kerala	West Bengal	Karnataka	Odisha
Nos.	2	1	1	1

(c) The quantum of funds allocated for Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) in the Budget was Rs. 135.00 crore in 2016-17 and is Rs. 184.00 crore in 2017-18. A Statement-II showing the quantum of funds released State-wise and particularly Tamil Nadu during 2016-17 & 2017-18 (upto 31.12.17) under MSE-CDP is enclosed.

Statement-I

Various Schemes of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

1. Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme and Other Credit Support Schemes
    - (i) Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme(PMEGP)
    - (ii) Performance and Credit Rating Scheme
    - (iii) Credit Guarantee Trust Fund for Micro & Small Enterprises (CGTMSE)
    - (iv) Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC)
2. Development of Khadi, Village and Coir Industries
    - (i) Science and Technology Scheme
    - (ii) Market Promotion & Development Scheme (MPDA)
    - (iii) Revamped Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)
    - (iv) Coir Udyami Yojana (CUY)
    - (v) Coir Vikas Yojana (CVY)
        - a. Skill Upgradation & Mahila Coir Yojana (MCY)
        - b. Development of Production Infrastructure (DPI)
        - c. Domestic Market Promotion Scheme
        - d. Export Market Promotion
        - e. Trade and Industry Related Functional Support Services (TIRFSS)
3. Technology Upgradation and Quality Certification
    - (i) Financial Support to MSMEs in ZED Certification Scheme
    - (ii) A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry & Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE)
    - (iii) National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP)
        - a. Credit Linked Capital Subsidy for Technology Upgradation
        - b. ISO 9000/ISO 14001 Certification Reimbursement

    c. Marketing Support/Assistance to MSMEs (Bar Code)
    d. Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness for MSMEs
    e. Design Clinic for Design Expertise to MSMEs
    f. Technology and Quality Upgradation Support to MSMEs
    g. Entrepreneurial and Managerial Development of SMEs through Incubators
    h. Enabling Manufacturing Sector to be Competitive through QMS&QTT
    i. Building Awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

4. Marketing Promotion Schemes
    - (i) International Cooperation
    - (ii) Marketing Assistance Scheme
    - (iii) Marketing Assistance & Technology Upgradation (MATU)
    - (iv) MSME Market Development Assistance (MDA)
5. Entrepreneurship and skill Development Programme
    - (i) Assistance to Training Institutions (ATI)
6. Infrastructure Development Programme
    - (i) Micro & Small enterprises Cluster Development (MSE-CDP)

Detailed information is available at www.msme.gov.in, www.dcmsme.gov.in

Statement-II

State wise statement of funds sanctioned / released under MSE-CDP from 2016-17 and current financial year 2017-18 (up to 31.12.2017).

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State /UTs	Funds sanctioned / released	
		2016-17	2017-18 (Upto 31.12.17)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.55	2.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00
3	Assam	4.74	2.31
4	Bihar	0.00	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	2.00	0.00
6	Goa	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	0.76	1.06
8	Haryana	9.10	9.19
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1.11	4.91
11	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00
12	Karnataka	11.68	16.92
13	Kerala	3.60	10.13
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	10.35
15	Maharashtra	37.63	22.01
16	Manipur	11.83	8.46
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00
18	Mizoram	0.00	0.00
19	Nagaland	2.50	0.00
20	Odisha	1.50	0.00
21	Punjab	4.02	0.00
22	Rajasthan	3.95	0.83
23	Sikkim	0.00	0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	16.09	27.39
25	Telangana	0.00	2.36
26	Tripura	3.00	7.88
27	Uttar Pradesh	3.80	7.00
28	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00
29	West Bengal	0.54	5.51
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00
31	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
33	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
34	Delhi	0.00	0.00
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
36	Puducherry	0.00	0.00
	Misc.	0.28	0.00
	Total	121.68	138.31

[Translation]

Distance Learning Engineering Course

407. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether engineering degrees of distance learning course issued by the deemed universities since 2001 have been cancelled by the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the number of students of these universities who have obtained degrees between 2001 and 2017-18, affected from this decision;

(c) whether the Government is likely to take action against the people responsible for running distance learning course through deemed universities;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to formulate any action plan to restrain all deemed universities conducting fake courses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its Judgment Order dated 03.11.2017 in Civil Appeal No. in Civil Appeal Nos. 17869-17870/2017 has suspended all the degrees in Engineering awarded by four Deemed to be Universities namely Institute of Advanced Studies in Education (IASE), Sardarshahr, Rajasthan; Janardan Rai Nagar Rajasthan Vidyapeeth QRNRV), Udaipur, Rajasthan; Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation (NMRF), Salem, Tamil Nadu; and Allahabad Agricultural Institute (AAI), Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh (now known as Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture, Technology & Sciences) during the Academic Sessions 2001-2005. The Court directed the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) to devise the modalities to conduct an appropriate test / tests for those students who were admitted in these Institutions during the Academic Sessions 2001-2005. The options may be given to the concerned students for appearing in the test. The students will be given two opportunities to qualify the Test.

Further, Hon'ble Court vide its judgment dated 22.01.2018 held that all such candidates, who wish to appear at the Test to be conducted by AICTE in May-June 2018, can retain the degrees in question and all the advantages flowing there from till one month after the declaration of the result of such test or till 31.07.2018 whichever is earlier. If the candidates pass in such first attempt, they would be entitled to retain all the advantages. But if they fail or choose not to appear, the directions in the judgment shall apply, in that the degrees and all advantages shall stand suspended and withdrawn. They will undoubtedly be entitled to appear on the second occasion in terms of the judgment but this exception shall not apply for such second attempt. However, the degrees obtained from these Deemed to be Universities after the Academic Sessions 2001-2005 have been cancelled.

(b) No such data is maintained by the Central Government.

(c) Pursuant to the direction of Hon'ble Court, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been requested by this Ministry to carry out thorough investigation against the concerned Institutions / officials so that appropriate action may be taken against the Institutions / Officials concerned.

(d) and (e) As per direction of the Hon'ble Court, this Ministry has constituted a Committee to examine the entire issues of distance education imparted by Higher Educational Institutions especially pertaining to technical education and its allied fields and also to suggest a road map for strengthening and setting up of oversight and regulatory mechanism for the above issues. The Committee has also been asked to suggest oversight mechanism to regulate the Deemed to be Universities.

Promotion of Cultural Traditions, Folk Arts and Literature

408. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALII (PATIL):
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme to promote the cultural traditions, arts, literature, folk arts and songs of rural and tribal areas of the country including Maharashtra and Gujarat which are on the verge of extinction in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the centrally sponsored schemes being implemented by the Government to promote folk artists and to conserve folk songs;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study in this regard and if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof;

(c) the State-wise details of the amount allocated/ spent in this regard including Maharashtra and Gujarat and the number of persons benefited therefrom; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up regional offices, cultural centres/ auditoriums/museums to promote and conserve various cultural folk arts, literature and traditions in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) To promote cultural traditions, arts, literature, folk arts and songs of rural and tribal areas of the country including Maharashtra and Gujarat, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. These ZCCs organize various cultural activities and programmes during the year and the folk artists from all over India are engaged to perform in these activities and programmes.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government of India has initiated action for setting up of cultural sub-centres of these ZCCs in their member States as per agreed terms and conditions that include land free of cost and also their matching fund contribution. These cultural centres would be under the administrative control and supervision of the respective ZCCs. At present, no proposal for setting up of Regional Office/Cultural Centre in any member State of ZCC has been finalized.

[English]

Protection of Monuments

409. DR. BHAGIRATH PRASAD: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the protected monuments which are of the period of BC in India;

(b) the schemes being implemented by the Government to protect these monuments and develop the ambiance commensurate with historicity of these places; and

(c) the status of such monuments in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The list is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The Archaeological Survey of India undertakes regular conservation, preservation and upkeep of protected monuments as per the approved conservation programme and availability of funds.

(c) The protected monuments in Madhya Pradesh of BC period are being maintained as per archaeological norms and the conservation programs are undertaken as and when required.

Statement

List of Centrally Protected Monuments/Sites under Archaeological Survey of India (State-Wise) which belong to BC Period

Sl. No. 1	Name of Monument/Site belong to BC period 2	Locality 3	District 4
1.	Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Large dolmen of Rockey hillock	Kalyandurg	Anantapur
2.	Parsurameswara temple	Gudimallam	Chittoor
3.	Buddhist Remains	Kodavali	E.Godavari
4.	Ruined Buddhist Stupa and other remains	Amaravati	Guntur
5.	Fort in ruins	Dharanikota	Guntur
6.	Ruined Buddhist Stupa	Bhattiprolu	Guntur
7.	Buddhist remains of stupa on the hill	Jaggaiahpet	Krishna
8.	Ashokan inscription	Jonnagiri	Kurnool
9.	The Ashokan inscription	Rajulamandagiri	Kurnool
10.	Ancient site	Pusalapadu	Prakasam
11.	Ancient Buddhist site	Kalingapatnam	Srikakulam
12.	Buddhist Rock-cut cave	Guntupalle	W.Godavari
2.	Maharashtra		
13.	Ancient site and Remains at Daimabad	Daimabad Village Ladgaon	Ahmednagar
14.	Jarasangh Nagri	Jorwe	Ahmednagar
15.	Ancient site locally known as Ladmod	Newasa	Ahmednagar
16.	Ancient site /Mound	Paithan	Aurangabad
17.	Ancient Mound and monuments known as 'Pawar's Gadhi'.	Bahal	Jalgaon
18.	Ancient site and remains	Tekwada	Jalgaon
19.	Archaeological Sites & Remains	Bhokardan	Jalna
20.	Ancient site and remains	Prakash	Nandurbar
21.	Old Matichi Gadhi	Nasik	Nasik
22.	Pitalkhora Caves	Pitalkhora	Aurangabad
23.	Ajanta Caves	Ajanta	Aurangabad
24.	Mound locally knows as Burud Rajacha Kot	Nalasopara,	Palghar
25.	Ancient Stupa at Elephanta Island	Gharapuri	Raigad

1	2	3	4
26.	Cave and inscriptions	Bhaja	Pune
27.	Cave and inscriptions	Karla	Pune
28.	Kondiote (Kondivate or Mahakali) caves	Mumbai Suburban	Mumbai Suburban
29.	Kanheri caves	Mumbai Suburban	Mumbai Suburban
30.	Thanala Caves	Raigad	Raigad
31.	Ancient mound on which the modern temple of Jagannath stands	Pauni	Bhandara
32.	Mounds known as Hardulala-ki-Tekri	Pauni	Bhandara
33.	Cromlech known as 'Tilota' (Frying pan)	Pimpalgaon (Sadak)	Bhandara
34.	Stone Circle	Arsoda	Gadchiroli
35.	Group of twenty Cromlechs or Kistvaens	Chamorshi	Gadchiroli
36.	Rock Caves	Jharapapra	Gadchiroli
37.	Stone Circle	Ghorar	Nagpur
38.	Stone Circle	Junapani	Nagpur
39.	Stone Circle	Nildho	Nagpur
40.	Stone Circle	Takalghat	Nagpur
3.	Odisha		
41.	Ruins of Buddhist Temples and Images	Lalitagiri	Lalitagiri
42.	Ashokan Rock Edict	Jaugada	Jaugada
43.	Rock Inscription	Vikramkhol	Vikramkhol
44.	Ancient Site, Asurgarh Fort	Asurgarh	Asurgarh
45.	Asokan Rock Edict and Sculpure of elephant	Dhauli	Dhauli
46.	Ancient Remains inside and outside the ramparts	Sisupalgarh	Sisupalgarh
47.	Pre-historic Site	Baidyapur	Mayurbanj
48.	Pre-historic Site	Kuliana	Mayurbanj
49.	Pre-historic Site	Kuchai	Mayurbanj
4.	Tamil Nadu		
50.	Alagarmalai cavern with Panchapandava beds midway between Alagarmalai and Kidanpatti	Alagarkoil	Madurai
51.	Panchapandavar bed, Jain statues and Brahmi and Vatteluttu inscriptions on the Panchapandavarmalai	Kilaiyur and Kilavalavu	Madurai

1	2	3	4
52.	Rock cut beds under natural rock shelter in Amanamalai or Samanarmalai	Melakkuilkudi	Madurai
53.	Cave in Sitharmalai	Mettupatti	Madurai
54.	Cavern with Panchapandava beds on western slope of the hills and similar beds behind the Sikkandar mosque on the top	Tirupparankunram	Madurai
55.	Cavern on the western side of the Kudumiamalai temple hill	Kudumiyamalai	Pudukkottai
56.	Natural cavern with stone beds and Brahmi and old Tamil inscriptions called Eladipattam	Sittannavasal	Pudukkottai
5.	Uttarakhand		
57.	Ashoken Rock Inscription	Kalsi	Dehradun
6.	Rajasthan		
58.	Ancient site and remains together with adjacent area	Nagari	Chittaurgarh
59.	Archaeological Sites & remains at Jeora	Nilodh	Chittaurgarh
60.	Ancient Mound	Baror	Gangannagar
61.	Ancient Mound	Bhannar Their	Gangannagar
62.	Ancient Mound (2)	Binjor	Gangannagar
63.	Ancient Mound	Chak-86	Gangannagar
64.	Ancient Mound (2)	Mathula	Gangannagar
65.	Ancient Mound	Rangmahal	Gangannagar
66.	Ancient Mound	Tarkhanwala Dera	Gangannagar
67.	Ancient Mound	Badopal	Hanumangarh
68.	Ancient Mound	Bhadrakali	Hanumangarh
69.	Ancient Mound	Dhokal	Hanumangarh
70.	Ancient Mound (3)	Kalibangan	Hanumangarh
71.	Ancient Mound	Manak	Hanumangarh
72.	Ancient Mound	Munda	Hanumangarh
73.	Ancient Mound	Peer Sultan	Hanumangarh
74.	Ancient Mound	Pilibangan	Hanumangarh
75.	Ancient Mound	Malah	Bharatpur
76.	Ancient Mound	Noh	Bharatpur
77.	Excavated Site	Bairat	Jaipur

1	2	3	4
78.	Excavated Site	Sambhar	Jaipur
79.	Chhattisgarh (Raipur Circle)		
80.	Sita Bengara Cave	Udayapur	Sarguja
81.	Jogimara Cave	Udayapur	Sarguja
82.	Mud Fort	Malhar	Bilaspur
7.	Himachal Pradesh		
83.	Rock Inscription	Kanihara	Kangra
8.	Kerala		
84.	Ariyannur Umbrellas, a Prehistoric Site consisting of seven or more Kudakals or Umbrella Stones	Ariyannur	Thrissur
85.	Kudakkalluparambu, a Prehistoric Site consisting of 50-60 Kudakals or Umbrella Monuments	Chermangad	Thrissur
86.	Burial Cave of Chovannur	Chovannur	Thrissur
87.	Burial Caves of Eyyal	Eyyal	Thrissur
88.	Burial Cave of Kattakambal	Kattakambal	Thrissur
89.	Burial Cave of Kakkad	Kakkad	Thrissur
90.	Burial Cave of Kandanassery	Kandanassery	Thrissur
91.	Group of Sculptured Dolmens	Banagudisholai	Nilgiri
92.	Ancient Site, Kunnathur	Kunnathur	Thirunelveli
9.	Gujarat		
93.	Ancient mound, (sejakpur)	Sayla	Surendranagar
94.	Microlithicsitein, S. NO. 311, 12, 13 & 298, (amrapura)	Savli	Vadodara
95.	Ancient Site at Lothal	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
96.	Ancient site (kotada), (Dholavira)	Bhuj	Kachchh
97.	Excavated site (Surkotada)	Rapar	Kachchh
98.	Ancient mound, (rangpur)	Limdi	Surendranagar
99.	Juni Kuran	Bhuj	Kachchh
100.	Ancient site	Amreli	Amreli
101.	Talaja Caves	Talaja	Bhavnagar
102.	Ashokan Rock Edicts	Junagadh	Junagadh
103.	Ancient site known as GohilwadTimbo	Amreli	Amreli

1	2	3	4
10.	Bihar		
104.	Ancient Mound	Buxar	Buxar
105.	Ashoka Column known as Laur Pillar	LauriyaAreraj	E. Champaran
106.	Fort Ruins, Tank & Stupa	Sagardih	E. Champaran
107.	Buddhist Stupa	TajpurDeur (Kesariya)	E. Champaran
108.	Kama Chaupar Cave	Barabar &Nagarjuni hills	Jehanabad
109.	Sudama Cave	Barabar	Jehanabad
110.	Lomash Rishi Cave	SNagarjuni hills	Jehanabad
111.	VisvaJhopa Cave	Barabar	Jehanabad
112.	Gopi Cave	&Nagarjuni hills	Jehanabad
113.	VadaThika Cave	Barabar	Jehanabad
114.	Vapiyaka Cave	&Nagarjuni hills	Jehanabad
115.	Remains of Ancient Fort or Garh locally known as Raja Bali kaGarh	Balirajgarh	Madhubani
116.	Ashokan Column	Kolhua	Muzaffarpur
117.	Ancient Remains known as Garh	GhoraKatora	Nalanda
118.	Walls of the two ancient cities known as old & new Rajgriha	Rajgir	Nalanda
119.	All ancient structures and other monuments or remains within the areas enclosed by the said walls	Rajgir	Nalanda
120.	All ancient structures and other artificial caves and mounds containing ancient remains, which are situated within a distance of half a mile of the said ancient cities known as old & new Rajgriha	Rajgir	Nalanda
121.	Supposed site of palace of Ashoka	Kumrahar	Patna
122.	The grove known as "Bulandibagh"	Bulandipur	Patna
123.	The mound or stupa known as "Chhoti Pahari"	Chhoti Pahari	Patna
124.	Mounds known as the five stupas or "Panch Pahari"	Paharidih	Patna
125.	Remains of wooden foundations and ancient Mauryan walls	Sandalpur	Patna
126.	Ancient mounds and ruined brick walls together with adjacent land comprising part of S. Pl. NO.608&611	Maner (Revenue unit No.7)	Patna
127.	Ancient mounds and ruined brick walls together with adjacent land comprising part of survey plot No.399	Ahiapur Maner (Revenue unit No.34)	Patna
128.	Ashoka's Inscription on the ChandanShahid hill	Ashiqpur	Rohtas

1	2	3	4
129.	Remains of ancient city	Manjhi	Saran
130.	Relic Stupa	HarpurBasant (Vaishali)	Vaishali
131.	Mound known as Raja Vishal kaGarh	Vaishali	Vaishali
132.	Ruined Fortress of Chankigarh	Chanki	W. Champaran
133,	Ashokan Column	Lauriya Nandangarh	W. Champaran
134.	Vedic Burial Mound	Lauriya Nandangarh	W. Champaran
135.	Ruined fortress at Nandangarh	Marhia	W. Champaran
136.	Vedic Burial Mound	Marhia	W. Champaran
137.	Vedic Burial Mound	Pakri	W. Champaran
138.	Ashokan Column	Rampurva	W. Champaran
11.	Uttar Pradesh		
139.	Village known as Burhia-ka-Tal	Burhia ka Tal	Agra
140.	Ancient Mound a Kaseri	Barnnauli	Bagpat
141.	Mound known as Parasu Ram ka Khera	Alamgirpur	Bagpat
142.	Mound known as Lakha Mandap	Bamawa	Bagpat
143.	Fort at Ramnagar or Abichhatra	Ramnagar	Bereilly
144.	Site near Aonla railway station	Rehtoia	Bereilly
145.	Ancient Site	Daulatabad	Bijnor
146.	Several large tumuli (Kheras)	Abhar	Bulandshahar
147.	A large Mound	Atranjikhera	Etah
148.	Ancient Mound	Chakra Nagar	Etawah
149.	Easterly mound of the isolated tilas	Kampil	Farrukhabad
150.	Ancient Site of Sankissa	Sankissa	Farrukhabad
151.	Archaeological Site & Remains	Gulistanpur	Ghaziabad
152.	Mound known as Old Fort	Kannauj	Kannauj
153.	Kankali tila and Chaubara Mound	Mathura	Mathura
154.	Ancient Site	Sravasti	Sravasti
155.	Ancient Site	Piprahwa	Siddharth Nagar
156.	Ancient Site	Ganwariya	Siddharth Nagar
157.	Ancient Site	Chardah	Behraich
158.	Ancient Site	Reh	Fatehpur

1	2	3	4
159.	Allahabad Fort Asokan Stone Pillar Zanana palace	Allahabad Tehsil-Chayal	Allahabad
160.	Large mound called Surya Bhita	Shringaverpur Tehsil-Soraon	Allahabad
161.	Inscribed monolith of rough grey sand stone remains.	Bhagalpur	Deoria
162.	Enormous Mound known as Masaon-Dih	Aonrihar	Ghazipur
163.	Extensive remains of a very large ancient city	Barhi	Gorakhapur
164.	The ancient fortress (representing the ancient Kaushambi)	Kosam Tehsil-Manjhampur	Kaushambi
165.	Artificial cave in the fane of the hill of Pabhosa	Pabhosa, Tehsil-Manjhampur	Kaushambi
166.	Bhandari Devi ka Pahar containing Asokan inscription	AhrauraKhas	Mirzapur
167.	Ancient Buddhist site of Sarnath including Dhamekh stupa, stupa of Jagat Singh, the monastery of Major Kittoe and all the monuments excavated by Mr. Oartal in 1904-05.	Baraipur, Khajuli, KhajuliGanj& Ghurahupur	Varanasi
168.	Remains of a fine massive brick fort	Chandrauti	Varanasi
169.	Ancient mound	Tilmapur	Varanasi
12.	Delhi		
170.	Ashokan Rock Edict(Bahapur)	Sriniwaspur	Sriniwaspuri
171.	Ashokan Pillar	Ferozabad Kotla near Delhi Gate, Central	Delhi
172.	Ashokan Pillar	On the Ridge between Hindu Rao Hospital, North	Delhi
13.	Karnataka		
173.	Pre-Historic Site	Chikkajala	Bangalore Rural
174.	Pre-Historic Site	Hejjala	Bangalore Rural
175.	Pre-Historic Site	Kittur	Mysore
176.	Pre-Historic Site	Managondana halli	Bangalore Rural
177.	Pre-Historic Site	Savanadurga	Bangalore Rural
178.	Ashokan Inscriptions	Brahmagiri	Chitradurga *
179.	Pre-Historic Site	Brahmagiri	Chitradurga
180.	Pre-Historic Site	Chandravalli	Chitradurga
181.	Inscription and JattingaRamesvara Temple	RamesvaraHill	Chitradurga

1	2	3	4
182.	Akka-Tangi Temple and Ashokan Inscription EmmetammanaGundu	Siddapura	Chitradurga
183.	Dolmen Circle	Doddamolathe	Coorg
184.	Dolmen Circle	Sulimolthe	Coorg
185.	Pre-Historic Site	Hunugunda	Kolar
186.	Rock edict inscriptions of Emperor Asoka	Nittur	Bellary
187.	Rock edict inscription of Emperor Asoka	Udegolam	Bellary
188.	Dolmens	Aihole	Bagalkot
189.	Rock shelter (Shidlapadi cave)	Badami	Bagalkot
190.	Dolmen on the south side of the road leading from the village to Badami about a mile to west	Pattadkal	Bagalkot
191.	Three groups of Dolmens	Konnur	Belgaum
192.	Ancient site	Udchan	Gulbarga
193.	Ancient excavated site containing remains of Buddhist Stupa	Kanaganhali	Gulbarga
194.	Prehistoric site	Hirebenakal	Raichur
195.	Ancient mound	Koppal	Raichur
196.	Rock edicts of Ashok on the hillocks known as Gavinath and Palkigundu	Koppal	Raichur
197.	Ancient mound	Maski	Raichur
198.	Rock edicts of Ashoka	Maski	Raichur
199.	Prehistoric site	Evathalli	Yadgiri
200.	Prehistoric site	Rajankallur	Yadgiri
14.	Telangana		
201.	Pre-Historic Site,	Janampet	B.Kothagudem
202.	Ancient Mound	Kondapur	Sangareddy
15.	Punjab		
203.	Ancient Site and Buddhist Stupa	Sanghol	Fatehgarh Sahib
204.	Ancient Buddhist Stupa (SGL-II)	Sanghol	Fatehgarh Shaib
205.	Mound Known as Mud fort	Abohar	Ferozpur
16.	Haryana		
206.	Ancient Site	Naurangabad	Bhiwani
207.	Ancient Site	Banawali	Fatehabad

1	2	3	4
208.	Ancient Mound No. I, II, III & V	Rakhigarhi	Distt. Hisar (Haryana
209.	Ther Mound	Sirsa	Haryana
17.	Madhya Pradesh		
210.	Rock inscription of Asoka	Gujjara	Datia
211.	Ancient site and Adamgarh rock shelters	Kalamdi, Rasulia and Kishanpur	Hoshangabad
212.	Rock shelter known as Putli lane near Sabourne cave	Bariam	Sohagpur
213.	Dorothy deep rock shelter	Pachmarhi	Sohapur
214.	Karanbel (Tripuri) Ancient Site known as Karanbel	Tewar	Jabalpur
215.	Rock edict of Ashoka, Rupnath	Padaria	Bahorib-and
216.	Ancient Mound	Kakarahata	Bahoriba-nd
217.	Excavated site	Kasrawad	Kasrawad
218.	Pre-historic painted rock shelters Sita Khardi	Bhanpura	Bhanpura
219.	Pre-historic painted rock shelters Chaturbhuja Nala	Bhanpura	Bhanpura
220.	Buddhist monuments	Sanchi	Raisen
221.	Buddhist stupas together with the adjacent land	Sonari	Raisen
222.	Buddhist stupas	Murelkhurd	Raisen
223.	Buddhist stupas and remains	Andher (Bawalia & Hakeemkhedi	Raisen
224.	Stupas and other remains at Satdhara	Murlikhedi	Raisen
225.	Pre-historic rock shelters with paintings comprising of Tajpura, Bineka, Bhimbetka, Lakhajuar East and Lakhajuhar West groups	Bhaianpura, Amchha Khurd, Amchha Kalam, Kasolwara, Gotampur, Borda, Bineka, Tajpura	Goharganj
226.	Fresco paintings	Gahira	Huzur
227.	Rock shelters with megaliths, monasteries and inscriptions	Barhat	Tyonthar
228.	Remains	Bharhut	Uchehara
229.	Saru-Maru monastic complex alongwith comprised area	Panguraria	Budhani
230.	Painted rock shelters, two Buddhist stupas and other remains	Talpura	Budhani
231.	Ancient Mound	Bhairogarh	Ujjain
232.	Ancient Mound (Vaishya Tekri)	Undasa	Ujjain

1	2	3	4
233.	Ancient Mound (Kumbhar Tekri)	Undasa	Ujjain
234.	Lohangi Hill Capital	Bhilsa	Vidisha
235.	Ancient site	Besnagar	Vidisha
236.	Khamb Baba (Heliodoras Pillar)	Besnagar	Vidisha
18.	Jammu and Kashmir		
237.	Ancient Site and Remains	Burzaom	Burzaom
19.	West Bengal		
238.	Mounds	Bangarh	Dakshin Dinapur
239.	Chandra Ketu's Fort	Berachampa	North 24 Parganas
240.	Ancient Mound known as Varahamihirer Dhipi	Kaukepara	North 24 Parganas
241.	Ancient Mound	Bharatpur	Burdwan

[Translation]

Task Force on Artificial Intelligence

410. SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Task Force on Artificial Intelligence has been constituted by the Government to bring economic change in current scenario;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the manner in which it is likely to function;

(c) whether any consultancy firm has presented the conclusion of its recent study on Artificial Intelligence; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A Task Force on Artificial Intelligence (AI) for India's Economic Transformation has been constituted on 24.08.2017 to prepare a plan with complete and implementable recommendations for government, industry and Research Institutions to leverage AI, after going through consultations with all concerned stakeholders. The Task Force includes members from academia, industry and government and is chaired by Dr. V. Kamakoti of Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. M/s Accenture, Bangalore had presented their study titled "Rewire for Growth" on 09.01.2018. In addition, several other private organizations have also shared their inputs with the Task Force in the process of public consultation.

Monitoring of Private Schools

411. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government and private schools in the country including Uttar Pradesh along with the number of students State/UT-wise;

(b) whether there is a difference in the education system of Government and private schools and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to take any concrete steps to check arbitrariness of the private schools and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), 2015-16, State/UT-wise number of Government schools, Government aided schools and private unaided schools in the country, including Uttar Pradesh, along with the number of students enrolled therein is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Madam. Education at elementary level in Government, Government aided and private schools is regulated by the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 and National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) Guidelines; and secondary education is governed by the respective State Education School Boards and Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), etc. All schools (both Government and Private) follow the National Curriculum Framework (NCF)-2005, which has been adopted or adapted by most of the states.

(c) As Education is a subject in the concurrent list, a majority of schools are under the jurisdiction of the State Governments. It is for the State Governments to take action as per the existing law in case arbitrariness of the private schools is reported in their respective State.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of Government schools, Government aided schools and private unaided schools in the country including Uttar Pradesh along with the number of students enrolled therein

Sl. No.	State/UT	Government		Govt. Aided		Private Unaided	
		Schools	Enrolment	Schools	Enrolment	Schools	Enrolment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	344	57490	2	2018	68	14185
2.	Andhra Pradesh	44907	4118992	2426	310932	14846	3344301
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3492	309860	60	18817	465	80468
4.	Assam	53020	5089101	4945	443631	4421	876179
5.	Bihar	74689	25526861	301	151676	3944	1309186
6.	Chandigarh	115	153056	7	8227	73	75801
7.	Chhattisgarh	47181	4441300	436	101398	5946	1438626
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	299	57831	12	2295	32	18195
9.	Daman and Diu	119	19906	4	5647	22	10722
10.	Delhi	2828	2452912	258	171638	2669	1590611
11.	Goa	894	49567	510	200609	150	32550
12.	Gujarat	34891	5982497	5783	1924919	11745	3870043
13.	Haryana	14640	2293584	227	122672	6612	2689676
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15386	955370	0	0	2652	477856
15.	Jammu And Kashmir	23834	1439450	0	0	5256	1002237
16.	Jharkhand	41162	5588043	1192	387052	1700	1199682
17.	Karnataka	50424	5235322	7360	1729456	17678	3962019
18.	Kerala	4793	1558370	7222	2556681	3449	1565831
19.	Lakshadweep	45	12492	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	121976	10296918	1042	188581	26073	6044180
21.	Maharashtra	67629	6255747	22567	11076912	16845	5055125
22.	Manipur	3332	224553	609	39800	927	370362
23.	Meghalaya	7775	397209	4193	343539	2354	184120

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Mizoram	2591	140727	229	22306	1001	115707
25.	Nagaland	2101	196025	0	0	725	244088
26.	Odisha	58740	5890900	5480	923361	4043	977166
27.	Puducherry	430	84858	33	30601	268	133224
28.	Punjab	20529	2925331	469	256574	6825	2041543
29.	Rajasthan	70961	8104758	0	0	35071	8038316
30.	Sikkim	870	112368	3	3224	406	33994
31.	Tamil Nadu	38209	6104929	8402	2951084	10796	4203674
32.	Telangana	29127	2976704	778	150052	12129	3553712
33.	Tripura	4322	641118	48	30026	287	79417
34.	Uttar Pradesh	162645	17089510	8362	5466604	80748	24868514
35.	Uttarakhand	17752	1128193	574	179126	5331	1053769
36.	West Bengal	82748	15241013	253	77171	9502	1193446
	All India	1104800	143152865	83787	29876629	295059	81748525

Source: U-DISE, 2015-16

Note: In addition to above, there are 10088 Madrasa recognised in 16 States including UP (3752).

Budgetary Allocation for Tribal People

412. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the budget allocated for tribal people during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the amount out of the said fund, spent for this purpose;

(c) the details of other funds allocated for tribal people during the said years;

(d) the per capita allocation of funds for tribal people during the last three years; and

(e) the actual expenditure incurred in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (e) The details of budget allocated and expenditure for tribal people under various schemes / programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs during the last three years and the current year is as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Budget Allocated	Per Capita Allocation* Rs	Revised Estimate	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
2014-15	4479.00	428.61	3850.00	3831.95
2015-16	4792.19	458.58	4550.00	4472.60
2016-17	4800.00	459.33	4798.63	4793.96
2017-18	5300.14	507.19	4993.27	4056.83 (As on 30.01.18)

* Based on tribal population as per Census 2011

Government has adopted a Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) Strategy (now called as Schedule Tribe Component) for overall development of tribal people across the country, which include support for education, health, power, roads, sanitation, water supply, livelihood etc. While the schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs are aimed at filling the critical gaps in these sectors, the major part of infrastructural development activities and provision of basic amenities is carried out through various schemes / programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments. Statement-I snowing State wise percentage of ST population, total plan outlay, TSP allocation and percentage allocation of TSP indicative of fund allocation on population basis along with actual expenditures is enclosed. Statement-II showing earmarking of TSP funds by the Central Government Ministries/Departments and actual expenditures is enclosed.

Statement-I

Budgetary allocations for Tribal People

Indicative of funds allocation on population basis

Name of State		2012-13					2013-14				
	% ST Population in State	Total Plan Outlay	TSP Aln.	% Aln	TSP Exp	% Exp.w.r. to Total Plan Outlay	Total Plan Outlay	TSP Aln.	% Aln	TSP Exp	% Exp.w.r. to Total Plan Outlay
Andhra Pradesh	5.5	48935	3622	7.40	2198	4.49	52955	3667	6.92	2056	3.88
Assam	12.45	10500	72.46	0.69	66	0.62	12500	821	0.66	73	0.58
Bihar	1.28	28000	394	1.41	282	1.01	34000	485	1.43	116	0.34
Chhattisgarh	30.62	23480	7356	31.33	6181	26.32	25250	952	31.49	6947	27.51
Goa	10.23	372.43	0.78	0.21	0	0.06	478.2	73.49	15.37	31.54	6.60
Gujrat	14.75	51000	6612	12.96	6472	12.69	58500	7102	12.14	6443	11.01
Himachal Pradesh	5.71	3700	333	9.00	332	8.97	4100	369	9.00	361	8.80
Jammu and Kashmir	11.91	7300	1255	17.19	1255	17.19	7300	1114	15.26	1113	15.25
Jharkhand	26.21	16300	9149	56.13	4354	26.71	16800	9592	57.10	3782	22.51
Karnataka	6.95	42030	2076	4.94	1680	4.00	48685	2480	5.09	1950	4.01
Kerala	1.45	14010	325.15	2.32	325	2.32	1 7000	390	2.29	390	2.29
Madhya Pradesh	21.09	31743	5684	17.91	5887	18.55	37608	6655	17.70	6372	16.94
Maharashtra	9.35	45000	4005	8.90	3401	7.56	49000	4360	8.90	3979	8.12
Manipur	35.12	3500	1359	38.83	1567	44.77	3650	1376	37.70	1281	35.10
Odisha	22.85	17250	4316	25.02	3742	21.64	24035	5620	23.38	5100	21.22
Rajasthan	13.48	33500	4676	13.96	3859	11.52	42499	5494	12.93	4803	11.30
Sikkim	33.8	1877	835	44.49	835	44.49	2060	810	39.32	810	39.32
Tamil Nadu	1.1	28000	349	1.25	297	1.06	37000	489	1.32	440	1.19
Telangana	9.34	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00
Tripura	31.76	3214	1234	38.39	989	30.77	3322	1219	36.69	950	28.60
Uttar Pradesh	0.57	57800	38	0.07	31	0.05	69200	42	0.06	19	0.03
Uttarakhand	2.89	8977	248	2.76	146	1.63	12010	332	2.76	177	1.47
West Bengal	5.8	28000	1659	5.93	1657	5.92	26674	2148	8.05	1584	5.94
Total		504488	55598	11.02	45556	9.03	584626	61851	10.58	48778	8.34

Statement-I

Budgetary allocations for Tribal People

Indicative of funds allocation on population basis

2014-15					2015-16					2016-17			
Total Plan Outlay	TSP Aln.	% Aln	TSP Exp	% Exp.w.r. to Total Plan Outlay	Total Plan Outlay	TSP Aln.	% Aln	TSP Exp	% Exp.w.r. to Total Plan Outlay	Total Plan Outlay	TSP Aln.	% Aln	TSP Exp (upto Dec, 2016)
26670	1500	5.62	1442	5.41	34408	1904	5.53	1711	4.97	56067	3100	5.53	1913
18000	90	0.50	68	0.38	25406	98	0.39	34	0.13	-	-	-	-
55099	509	0.92	509	0.92	57138	679	1.19	544	0.95	64126	982	1.53	589
26615	9519	35.77	9417	35.38	29.53	10513	35.33	10066	33.83	34715	11500	33.13	7490
357.25	36	10.08	19.34	5.41	490	51.5	10.51	14.16	2.89	474	56	11.81	7.3
69195	9039	13.06	7536	10.89	79295	9691	12.22	8379	10.57	85558	10267	12.00	4123
4400	395	8.98	432	9.82	4800	432	9.00	429	8.94	5200	468	9.00	468
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
18260	11797	64.61	6414	35.13	22526	14272	63.36	7755	34.43	28220	16304	57.77	7616
65600	4357	6.64	3538	5.39	72597	4678	6.44	4475	6.16	85375	5566	6.52	611
20000	600	3.00	582	2.91	20000	605	3.03	-	-	24000	683	2.85	-
54902	7562	13.77	7629	13.90	60747	8658	14.25	7399	12.18	75189	10907	14.51	4498
51223	4815	9.40	4090	7.98	54999	5170	9.40	4563	8.30	56997	5358	9.40	-
8671	3060	35.29	-	-	-	3366	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37529	7885	21.01	5870	15.64	44230	8468	19.15	5190	11.73	50200	10466	20.85	1854
66065	9178	13.89	7671	11.61	111784	15613	13.97	13821	12.36	99693	13596	13.64	9034
2957	810	27.39	647	21.88	5176	-	-	-	-	1574	819	52.03	819
42185	573	1.36	471	1.12	55100	658	1.19	617	1.12	60610	722	1.19	251
48648	4560	9.37	1727	3.55	52383	5036	9.61	3222	6.15	67630	6171	9.12	3139
5151	2052	39.84	1532	29.74	4827	2064	42.76	1404	29.09	5184	2308	44.52	746
113500	104	0.09	47	0.04	120000	256	0.21	206	0.17	136667	260	0.19	106
16260	457	2.81	259	1.59	15795	430	2.72	227	1.44	15937	455	2.85	113
42694	3139	7.35	3022	7.08	49507	3725	7.52	3646	7.36	57905	4418	7.63	-
793981	82037	10.33	62922	7.92	920961	96368	10.46	73702	8.00	1011321	104406	10.32	43377

Statement-II

Details of TSP Allocation by Central Ministries / Department under Tribal Sub-Plan Strategy from 2014-15 to 2017-18

Sl. No	Ministry/ Department	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18
		BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	133.80	90.00	90.00	133.00	108.03	108.03	133.20	114.00	112.07	75.00
2	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare	953.52	885.60	875.68	971.71	930.10	914.25	1200.00	1765.21	1071.37	3293.28
3	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	45.20	28.93	31.78	45.22	43.60	37.46	56.00	57.37	56.44	56.81
4	Department of Food and Public Distribution	4.13	2.40	2.40	1.12	1.12	1.12	2.10	2.10	1.28	0.00
5	Department of Health and Family Welfare	2512.89	1866.37	1916.16	2013.02	2014.56	2038.64	2566.60	2572.18	320.91	2972.86
6	Department of Higher Education	1267.62	951.31	884.34	1189.17	1011.05	1006.33	1238.00	1288.34	1231.12	1477.00
7	Department of Land Resources	375.00	250.10	254.03	159.97	154.80	153.33	165.00	169.00	169.00	225.00
8	Department of Rural Development	10358.49	2907.93	3314.27	2714.37	2786.18	2786.64	4269.49	4269.49	4266.31	5931.69
9	Department of School Education and Literacy	5663.80	4796.35	4707.15	4297.27	4297.16	4287.24	4276.70	4748.87	4343.98	4868.03
10	Department of Science and Technology	78.12	36.30	36.20	85.04	85.04	53.23	100.00	100.00	59.10	101.00
11	Department of Telecommunications	17.50	7.47	0.00	1.64	0.00	11.96	0.00	25.65	29.00	39.00
12	Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	21.38	9.35	9.35	20.16	12.80	12.80	21.00	20.55	20.55	20.55
13	Ministry of Coal	37.15	0.00	33.05	0.00	37.15	37.15	18.00	25.38	25.38	30.75
14	Ministry of Culture	36.70	30.00	25.88	29.10	28.34	25.16	35.10	34.41	24.76	35.10
15	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	716.00
16	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	1526.00	1210.00	672.52	623.00	1074.30	1094.26	1400.00	1650.00	1649.90	1999.83
17	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	256.00	106.22	222.33	172.00	181.00	172.23	214.40	186.40	185.42	78.16
18	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	16.00	11.74	12.72	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
19	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	144.00	24.60	19.99	130.00	40.20	26.05	111.38	111.60	111.32	153.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20	Ministry of Labour and Employment	200.57	121.36	123.14	176.55	52.65	49.23	127.10	43.94	27.11	564.03
21	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	273.00	179.37	170.39	214.27	206.53	197.18	246.01	409.11	350.83	497.92
22	Ministry of Mines	21.47	0.00	10.71	0.00	8.94	8.19	11.70	12.70	12.52	12.70
23	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	87.00	72.00	69.49	92.00
24	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	1203.00	582.20	0.00	0.00	15.21	16.12	0.00	53.37	56.50	62.27
25	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	400.00	350.00	399.26	400.00	520.00	513.26	400.00	380.00	379.96	400.00
26	Ministry of Skill Development and Entreprenuership	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	157.75	238.15
27	Ministry of Textiles	55.57	49.47	33.04	42.28	67.78	49.16	40.20	40.20	32.62	63.95
28	Ministry of Tourism	47.05	27.50	30.45	37.00	21.25	21.24	37.50	37,50	37.50	43.75
29	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	4479.00	3850.00	3832.20	4792.19	4550.00	4472.26	4800.00	4798.64	4793.96	5300.14
30	Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	191.58	0.00	60.00	0.00	190.05	188.94	146.00	30.01	30.01	50.10
31	Ministry of Women and Child Development	1730.20	1517.00	1597.51	843.51	1666.71	1653.90	1418.60	1418.60	1417.55	1420.00
32	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	101.29	69.72	72.30	85.30	68.07	84.30	79.56	71.71	62.94	138.90
33	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	228.13	129.56	103.83	231.90	219.57	221.39	213.24	175.66	129.60	169.36
34	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	40.53	35.42	43.40	43.40	56.36	44.77	44.77	47.73	46.12
35	Daman and Diu	8.68	8.68	10.36	12.18	12.18	14.48	16.24	16.24	23.04	21.91
36	Lakshadweep	0.00	395.46	334.26	510.40	510.40	899.65	525.00	693.83	654.79	719.65
	Total	32386.84	20535.52	19920.72	19979.77	20963.17	21216.54	24005.39	25602.08	21810.56	31919.51

[English]

Higher Educational Institutions

413. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to involve students pursuing Ph.D with some financial support to teach some courses at the degree level in view of shortage of teaching staff and the delays in key recruitments in higher educational institutions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration to involve students pursuing Ph.D to teach courses at degree level. However, in most of the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) / National Institutes of Technology (NITs), they are involved in teaching learning process as teaching assistants or laboratory assistants. Further, to overcome shortage of teaching staff educational institutions can hire the services of guest faculty who possess the minimum qualification for the post of Assistant Professor, as and when necessary. Higher Educational Institutions may also access eminent teachers and researchers who have completed their formal association with the University/College, to participate in teaching, to collaborate and to stimulate research activities for quality research at M. Phil and Ph.D. levels. These teachers /researchers can also monitor the students as per the University Grants Commission's guidelines for empanelment of Adjunct Faculty in Universities and Colleges.

Promotion of Steel Sector

414. SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:
SHRIMATI V. SATHYABHAMA:
SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plans to develop and diversify the steel companies under the Steel Authority of India (SAIL) and also to encourage the private players in this field and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the domestic steel industry is facing acute shortage of iron ore and processed steel;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective steps being taken to meet the growing need of high quality iron ore and processed steel in the domestic market;

(d) whether the Government proposes to formulate any exclusive policy or norms for used and reprocessed iron from scraps for domestic industry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the Government stand thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) Government has given "in-principle" approval for strategic disinvestment of Visvesvararya Steel Plant (VISP), Salem Steel Plant and Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur of SAIL in order to bring technology, new management practices, funds for optimum development of business potential and growth of these Plants. Further, under diversification plan, SAIL and Arcelor Mittal signed an MoU on May 22, 2015 to explore the possibility of setting up an automotive steel manufacturing facility through a Joint Venture (JV), in India.

(b) There is no acute shortage of iron ore and processed steel in the country.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Formal Skills

415. SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of job growth in the formal and informal sectors of the Indian Economy in the year 2017-18;

(b) the percentage of workforce with formal skills in India today;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to create formal skills in the labor force and the success rate of these measures;

(d) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the fact that India stands at Rank 103, lower than the BRICS nations, amongst 130 countries on the Global Human Capital Index and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has taken/ is planning to take any new measures in response to this low ranking and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) A (b) As per National Sample Survey Office report "Status of Education and Vocational Training in India", 2011-12, among persons of age 15-59 years, about 2.2% have received formal vocational training and 8.6% have received non-formal vocational training.

As per the Labour Bureau report "Fifth Annual Employment - Unemployment Survey (2015-16)", 47.8% of the persons aged 15 years & above were reported to be employed during the reference period of the survey. The survey results showed that majority of the persons were employed in the primary sector.

(c) to (e) The Global Human Capital Report, 2017 brought out by the World Economic Forum (WEF), using their own methodology, ranks 130 countries on how well they are developing their human capital. The report has ranked India lower than other BRICS nations.

The Government is implementing a number of schemes for imparting employable skills to the youth through short term and long term training. Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), about 34.9 lakh (about 27.8 lakhs candidates under fresh training and about 7.2 lakhs under Recognition of Prior Learning) candidates have been trained so far. Initiative has also been taken to set up Model Skill Centres called Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs), in districts. As on 15.12.2017, 527 PMKKs have been allocated to 484 districts throughout the country.

Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) infrastructure has been strengthened to impart long term training. There are 13912 ITIs in the country with seating capacity of 29.6 lakh.

In order to promote apprenticeship, thereby creating industry-ready workforce, the Government has launched the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) on 19th August 2016 under which 2.92 lakh apprentices have been engaged/trained during 2016-17 and 2017-18.

Convergence with more than 20 Central Ministries/ Departments implementing skill development programmes has been initiated. Under this initiative, 90,78 lakh people have so far been trained under various programmes of these Ministries/Departments in 2016-17.

[Translation]

Schemes for Development of Tourism

416. COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented by the Government for developing tourism as an industry in the country;

(b) the State/UT-wise details of the funds allocated and spent by the Government for the promotion of tourism during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) whether the Government is formulating/ proposes to formulate any scheme for developing desert circuits along with the already existing religious circuits and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) Major Schemes of the Ministry of Tourism for developing tourism sector in the country are:

(1) Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourist Circuits - Swadesh Darshan.

(2) National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD).

(3) Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development.

(4) Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality.

(5) Restructured Scheme of Overseas Promotion & Publicity Including Market Development Assistance (MDA).

(6) Assistance to Institutes of Hotel Management/Food Craft Institutes etc.

(7) Capacity Building for Service Providers.

(b) Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic tourism destination including the various tourism sites and products of different States/Union Territories in the domestic and international markets. Ministry of Tourism grants Central Financial Assistance to States/Union Territories for organizing fairs/festivals and tourism related events subject to the proposals meeting the provisions of the guidelines. Details of funds sanctioned and released to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for organizing fairs/festivals and tourism related events during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Ministry of Tourism has launched Swadesh Darshan Scheme for development of theme based circuits in country along with PRASHAD Scheme for holistic development of identified pilgrimage destinations.

A total of fifteen themes including Desert Circuit have been identified under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme for developing theme based circuits spanning the entire country. Details of the project sanctioned under the Desert Circuit is:

(Rs. in Crore)

State	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
2015-16		
Rajasthan	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96

Details of funds sanctioned and released to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for organizing fairs/festivals and tourism related events during the last three years and the current year

2014-15 (Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Projects	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	03	30.00	30.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	02	55.35	47.08
3.	Chhattisgarh	01	50.00	50.00
4.	Haryana	02	60.00	60.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	01	33.00	33.00
6.	Manipur	01	50.00	50.00
7.	Mizoram	02	50.00	50.00
8.	Nagaland	01	25.00	25.00
g.	Punjab	02	50.00	50.00
10.	Rajasthan	01	40.00	40.00
11.	Telangana	02	50.00	50.00

2015-16 (Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Projects	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	03	30.00	30.00
2.	Haryana	02	64.50	49.50
3.	Kerala	01	12.50	12.50
4.	Madhya Pradesh	01	19.00	19.00
5.	Manipur	02	50.00	50.00
6.	Mizoram	02	50.00	50.00
7.	Punjab	02	32.50	32.50
8.	Sikkim	02	44.00	44.00
9.	Tamil Nadu	01	8.00	8.00

2016-17 (Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Projects	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Haryana	01	30.00	30.00
2.	Chandigarh	03	30.00	30.00
3.	Andhra Pradesh	01	25.00	25.00
4.	Kerala	02	50.00	50.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	02	42.00	42.00
6.	Uttar Pradesh	02	55.00	55.00
7.	Manipur	02	50.00	50.00

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Meghalaya	02	42.22	42.22
9.	Nagaland	01	25.00	25.00
10.	Sikkim	02	50.00	50.00
11.	Tripura	01	18.00	18.00

2017-18 (Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Projects	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Gujrat	01	25.00	25.00
2.	Kerala	03	50.00	50.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	01	25.00	25.00
4.	Chandigarh	03	30.00	30.00
5.	Punjab	02	20.00	20.00
6.	Telangana	01	20.00	20.00
7.	Tamil Nadu	01	25.00	25.00
8.	Haryana	02	55.00	40.00
9.	Sikkim	02	50.00	50.00
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	03	40.00	40.00
11.	Assam	03	35.00	35.00
12.	Nagaland	03	50.00	50.00
13.	Manipur	02	50.00	50.00
14.	Meghalaya	03	50.00	50.00
15.	Mizoram	01	25.00	25.00
16.	Uttar Pradesh	02	50.00	50.00
17.	Madhya Pradesh	03	50.00	50.00

[English]

Number of Universities

417. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of universities in the country has gone up during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a number of students enrolled in higher studies such as undergraduate, postgraduate and research level studies has also gone up; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2016-17, the number of universities in the country has gone up during last three years as evident from the figures in the table below for the period 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17:

Year	Number of Universities
2014-15	760
2015-16	799
2016-17	864

(c) and (d) As per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2016-17, the enrolment of students in higher education has gone up from 2.92 crore in 2011-12 to 3.57 crore in 2016-17.

[Translation]

Conservation of Petroleum Products

418. SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:
PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by the Government for the conservation of petroleum products and their effective utilisation;

(b) whether the Government has launched any awareness campaign in the country for the conservation of petroleum products; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the highlights of the said campaign?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) (i) Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA) has initiated Standards and Labeling

Programme for LPG Domestic Gas Stoves, Diesel mono-set pumps and Diesel Generator sets under which star labeled equipments are being made available to consumers.

(ii) Ministry of Power has issued average fuel consumption standards for cars in April, 2015. Same has been adopted by Ministry of Road Transport and Highway in October, 2016. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has accepted the report of the Steering Committee for formulating fuel economy norms in respect of Heavy Duty Vehicles (HDVs). Ministry of Power has issued standards for heavy duty commercial vehicles in August, 2017.

(b) and (c) Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA) has undertaken nationwide people centric mass awareness annual campaign, called "Saksham (Sanrakshan Kshamta Mahotsav)" starting 16th January in association with PSU Oil & Gas Companies. During this month long drive, various sections of society viz. students, youths, farmers, housewives, drivers, industrial workers, etc. are engaged to profess and propagate the need to conserve the petroleum products by their judicious utilization.

[English]

Ghost Teachers in Colleges

419. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI D HAN AN JAY MAHADIK:
PROF. RICHARD HAY:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI GEORGE BAKER:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that certain teachers in technical institutes including engineering colleges use proxy methods and teach at multiple places outside their institutes and colleges full time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has identified such ghost teachers in various colleges and institutions across the country after the introduction of Aadhaar and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken any action against such teachers and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the teachers from Central universities also have been found to be involved in such malpractices and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the other steps taken by the Government to prevent such malpractices in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Some cases of teachers using proxy methods to teach at multiple technical institutions were reported to the Government. To prohibit this practice and know the exact faculty number of the institutes, the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has made the linking of Aadhar and PAN Card details of Faculty mandatory in the AICTE approved technical institutes. As a result, the number of faculty reported by colleges has reduced from 716,672 to 670,888. Apart from this, the Ministry has started the Gurujan portal to work as the comprehensive database of all the teachers in the Country. In this, the Aadhar number is being collected, based on which too, some discrepancies have been found. These are being verified by referring the same to the institution concerned.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. No such incidence has come to the notice of University Grants Commission (UGC). All the Central Universities in the country are the autonomous institutions and are governed by their own statutes. It is the duty of the Vice Chancellors of Central Universities to prevent such malpractices and to take administrative decisions thereon.

Digital Board

420. SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Advisory Board of Education has recently urged the Union Government to implement 'Operation Digital Board' on the lines of Operation Blackboard of 1987 with the purpose of providing minimum basic digital education in all primary schools across the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Union Government had a detailed discussions with Education Ministers of almost all the State Governments/UTs to provide quality education in schools; and

(d) if so, the steps Union Government has taken to address the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Central Advisory Board of Education in its meeting held on 15th January, 2018 resolved to launch operation digital board in schools jointly by Centre, States, CSR and community participation.

(b) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), there is a provision for release of Rs. 50 lakh per district per year to the States, to maximize ICT coverage in upper primary schools with special emphasis on Science and Mathematics, which includes funding for hardware, software etc. Further, Department of School Education and Literacy has undertaken various digital initiatives. Some of these are- (i) E-Pathshala, a web portal has been designed to disseminate e-resources including e-books developed by NCERT, SCERT/SIEs, State Boards etc.; (ii) Shaalakosh aims to integrate all education related processes and data management modules onto a single platform. The initiative envisions a unified digital system with interactive database across Central and State Governments, targeted towards effective data-driven process management and decision making; and (iii) Shagun portal has been designed to showcase the innovative and successful- models implemented by all States and UTs in diverse circumstances. It has two modules namely online monitoring and innovations repository.

Further, under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), support is given to states/UTs for introduction of ICT enabled learning in government and government aided secondary and higher secondary schools for provision of hardware including desktops/laptop/tablets in schools and provision of projector/LCD/LED screen.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The Central Government, through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) supports the State Governments and UT Administrations on several interventions to improve teaching standards, including inter alia; regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, training on ICT Component, Inclusive Education, Gender Sensitization and Adolescent Education. A National Achievement Survey based on learning outcomes has been conducted on 13th November, 2017 with a sample frame upto district level to enable states/ UTs to identify gaps in learning outcomes at district level and design strategies to address those gaps.

In addition to above, the Central Government supports States and UTs on early grade reading, writing & comprehension, and early Mathematics programmes through a sub-programme of SSA namely 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat' (PBBB) in classes I and II. Further, the Government has launched Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan (RAA) programme on 09.07.2015, *inter alia*, as a subcomponent of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), to motivate and engage children of the age group from 6-18 years in Science, Mathematics and Technology through observation, experimentation, inference drawing, model building, etc. both through inside and outside classroom activities.

Further, in order to focus on quality education, the Central rules to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act have been amended to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes. The Learning Outcomes for each class in Languages (Hindi, English and Urdu), Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Science and Social Science up to the elementary stage have, accordingly, been finalized and shared with all States and UTs. These would serve as a guideline for State/UTs to ensure that all children acquire appropriate learning level.

Trade Deficit

421. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's Trade Deficit has widened during the last three years and the current year, particularly in past few months and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(b) the names of countries with which India's trade deficit has widened during the said period along with the details of the targets fixed and achieved in terms of country's imports and exports during the period;

(c) whether the Government has received representations from various stakeholders to give impetus to exports and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to address their concerns;

(d) whether the rising trade deficit is alarming and the import profile needs to be analysed carefully and if so, the details of its impact on Indian economy indicating the sectors adversely affected thereby; and

(e) the concrete steps which the Government proposes to take to address the situation and minimize the impact of trade deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The details of India's merchandise export, import and trade balance for the last three years and the current year are as follows:

(Value in US$ billions)

Year	Export	Import	Trade Balance
2014-15	310.35	448.03	-137.68
2015-16	262.29	381.01	-118.72
2016-17	275.85	384.36	-108.50
2016-17 (Apr- Dec)	199.47	277.90	-78.43
2017-18 (Apr-Dec)	221.81	342.40	-120.58

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (*Provisional)

The data in the above table reveals that the merchandise trade deficit has a decreasing trend during the past two years. However, it has increased for the current year 2017-18 (Apr-Dec) as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. Trade deficit depends upon relative fluctuations in the import and export of different commodities due to the global and domestic factors such as demand and supply in domestic and international markets, currency fluctuations, cost of credit, logistics costs, etc. The price of petroleum products has increased considerably resulting in increased trade deficit.

(b) The details of countries with which India's trade deficit has widened in 2016-17 as compared to 2014-15 are as follows:

Sl. No.	Countries/SAR	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	% Change in 2016-17 over 2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Br Virgn IS	-0.16	-0.71	-6.31	3758.02
2	Lithuania	-8.68	-126.26	-175.17	1917.90
3	Lao Pd RP	-17.97	-142.09	-181.65	911.01
4	Solomon Is	-8.25	-64.96	-51.66	526.10
5	Chad	-22.09	-277.38	-130.84	492.36
6	Azerbaijan	-88.13	-43.72	-421.40	378.17
7	Burkina Faso	-38.88	-129.32	-141.48	263.92
8	Dominic Rep	-149.74	-303.61	-449.88	200.43
9	Ghana	-577.21	-2357.54	-1257.52	117.86

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	South Africa	-1 194.52	-2360.35	-2287.80	91.52
11	Iran	-4779.96	-3497.24	-8126.89	70.02
12	Russia	-2152.21	-2997.17	-3615.25	67.98
13	New Caledonia	-10.61	-45.67	-15.89	49.79
14	Canada	-1553.41	-2215.61	-2127.40	36.95
15	Guinea Bissau	-148.61	-183.70	-194.01	30.55
16	Argentina	-1532.06	-1935.07	-1990.03	29.89
17	Botswana	-968.42	-489.85	-1230.28	27.04
18	Finland	-587.30	-753.89	-741.93	26.33
19	Japan	-4745.79	-5187.37	-5908.90	24.51
20	Austria	-452.82	-487.28	-525.19	15.98
21	Ukraine	-1890.08	-1491.98	-2171.31	14.88
22	Australia	-7465.11	-5635.80	-8 196.68	9.80
23	Luxembourg	-32.22	-167.66	-34.60	7.40
24	Equtl Guinea	-734.37	-439.77	-786.61	7.1 1
China P RP		-48477.48	-52696.43	-51110.39	5.43

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (*Provisional)

As per Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20, the Government aims to increase India's export of merchandise and services from US$ 465.9 billion to approximately US$ 900 billion by 2019-20 and to raise India's share in world exports (Goods and Services) from 2% to 3.5%. However, in view of global slowdown leading to lower international demand, fluctuations in exchange rates and commodity prices, the exports of merchandise and services in 2016-17 were US$ 437.23 Billion.

(c) There is regular mechanism of interaction with trade organisations/export promotion councils and their suggestions are taken into consideration in review of export promotion schemes. Export incentives were increased in respect of labour intensive sectors in the Mid Term Review of Foreign Trade Policy announced in December 2017.

(d) The increasing trade deficit in spite of positive growth of exports is mainly due to higher imports of the Petroleum Crude & Products, Gems & Jewellery, Electronics Items, Chemicals & Related Products, Machinery and Ores & Minerals which contribute to more than 70% share in total import. However, the impact on economy has been mitigated because of comfortable foreign exchange reserves.

(e) In order to increase the competitiveness of India's exports and minimize the trade deficit, the Government announced a major relief package for exporters in October 2017 by extending the Advance Authorization (AA)/ Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG)/ 100% EOU schemes to sourcing inputs etc. from abroad as well as domestic suppliers. During the mid-term review of Foreign Trade Policy, export incentives under Merchandise Exports from India (MEIS) have been increased by 2% for labour intensive and MSME sectors leading to additional annual incentive of Rs 4,567 crore. This was in addition to already announced increasein MEIS incentives from 2% to 4% for Ready-made Garments and Made Ups in the labour intensive Textiles Sector with an additional annual incentive of Rs 2,743 crore. Further, incentives under Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) have also been increased by 2% leading to additional annual incentive of Rs 1,140 crore.

Adulteration/Under-Measurement of Petroleum Products

422. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of under-measurement by installing a chip in the dispensers and adulteration of petrol/diesel by various petrol pumps in the country have been reported/noticed by the Government during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of complaints received against the petrol pumps/ involvement of persons of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) and the punitive action including cancellation of licenses taken against them, OMC/State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether the Government has set up any special task force to stop such malpractices by petrol pump owners and if so, the details thereof along with punitive action taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) the number of cases still pending with the Government with regard to the cancellation of licence of petrol pumps, OMC/State/UT-wise;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to conduct regular drives/surprise checks and evolve a mechanism at national level to curb such malpractices and the action taken by the Government against the erring persons/ dealers found involved therein, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the concrete action taken by the Government to stop such malpractices and cheating by petrol pump owners in future?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The State/UT-wise details of suspected cases of under measurement by installing unauthorized chip in the dispensers and adulteration of petrol /diesel by various unscrupulous petrol pumps dealers of Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely; Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) during the last three years and current year (April - December, 2017) are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) State /UT /OMC wise details of complaints pertaining to short delivery / adulteration at OMC retail outlets received during the last three years and the current year (April-December, 2017) are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

As on 01.01.2018, OMCs have terminated 107 retail outlets on account of electronic chip manipulation in dispensing units.

Additionally, OMCs have also taken disciplinary action against the officials involved.

(c) and (d) Special Task Force comprising of Officers of State Government and OMCs have conducted raids/ surprise inspections in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha since 27th April, 2017.

As on 01.01.2018 OMCs have terminated 107 retail outlets on account of electronic chip manipulation in dispensing units consequent to the inspections conducted by Special Task Force.

Additionally, OMCs have also taken disciplinary action against the officials involved.

The number of terminated retail outlets and the number of cases where action is pending against the erring retail outlets are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) Regular / surprise inspections are carried out at the retail outlets by OMC Field Officers/ Sr. Officers / Multi Disciplinary Teams (MDT) throughout the country. Besides this, Special drives are also carried out by Senior Officers of the Corporation. Inspections are also carried out by mobile labs of Industry and anti-adulteration cell of the OMCs and also by the State Government authorities. OMCs take action against the erring RO dealers as per the provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) and Dealership Agreement subsisting between RO dealer and OMC.

(f) The concrete action taken to stop such malpractice is as follows:-

i. Systemic improvement

- New specifications incorporated for procurement of MPDs with tamper proof pulsars
- In addition, specification for upgradation of old pulsar units by self destructive pulsar units has been finalized for existing MPDs and Dual units
- OMCs are working with Legal Metrology department to bring in changes in the sealing methodology and design for sealing integrity in the DUs.

ii. Administrative measures

- Amendments in MDG as approved by the OMCs has been implemented with effect from 2.10.2017 with stringent penalty provisions in case of various irregularities like short delivery, unauthorized operation of automated retail outlet in manual mode etc.

iii. Concept of end to end Automation

- OMCs are formulating an end to end Automation Regime in Retail Marketing right from filling tank lorry at Terminal till Retail outlet operations.

Statement-II

State wise details of under measurement by installing unauthorized chip in dispensers and adulteration of petrol / diesel during past three years and current year (April- December, 2017)

State	Short delivery	Adulteration
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	3	5
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
Assam	1	3
Bihar	7	8
Chandigarh	0	0
Chhattisgarh	1	7
Dadra Nagar and Haveli	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0
Delhi	0	0
Goa	0	1
Gujarat	34	2
Haryana	1	4
Himachal Pradesh	1	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	1
Jharkhand	1	8
Karnataka	1	8
Kerala	1	13
Lakshadweep	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	19	9
Maharashtra	78	9
Manipur	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0
Mizoram	0	0
Nagaland	0	0
Odisha	2	5
Pond1cherry	0	0
Punjab	6	6
Rajasthan	9	16
Sikkim	0	0
Tamilnadu	1	11
Telangana	4	6
Tripura	0	3
Uttar Pradesh	125	17
Uttarakhand	4	2
West Bengal	6	19
All-India	305	163

Statement-II

State/UT and OMC-wise detail of number of cases of Adulteration and Short delivery during the last 3 year and current year (April-December, 2017)

Sl.No.	State	IOCL		BPCL		HPCL		Total	
		Adult-eration	Short-delivery	Adult-eration	Short-delivery	Adult-eration	Short-delivery	Adult-eration	Short-delivery
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	16	41	19	32	83	206	118	279
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	12	7	2	7	5	4	19	18
5	Bihar	70	60	39	90	28	36	137	186
6	Chandigarh	12	22	0	14	6	9	18	45
7	Chhattisgarh	10	23	7	35	8	18	25	76
8	Dadra and Haveli Haveli	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	2
9	Daman and Diu	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3
10	Delhi	71	392	19	113	71	280	161	785
11	Goa	0	4	10	18	4	11	14	33
12	Gujarat	120	156	30	138	27	150	177	444
13	Haryana	81	201	24	77	59	161	164	439
14	Himachal Pradesh	19	10	0	3	15	12	34	25
15	Jammu and Kashmir	6	17	7	9	7	10	20	36
16	Jharkhand	17	34	10	26	20	17	47	77
17	Karnataka	91	226	141	271	62	236	294	733
18	Kerala	49	56	11	19	51	26	111	101
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	35	86	60	200	43	114	138	400
21	Maharashtra	72	353	126	632	268	575	466	1560
22	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Meghalaya	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	3
24	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
25	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Odisha	46	39	13	29	15	12	74	80
27	Puducherry	1	7	0	2	0	2	1	11
28	Punjab	31	77	8	53	40	124	79	254
29	Rajasthan	51	98	34	130	51	233	136	461
30	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
31	Tamilnadu	93	128	60	143	42	85	195	356
32	Telangana	49	157	18	103	38	67	105	327
33	Tripura	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
34	Uttar Pradesh	177	430	66	175	125	308	368	913
35	Uttrakhand	16	34	2	19	5	17	23	70
36	West Bengal	37	57	24	33	62	39	123	129
	Total	1183	2718	731	2372	1136	2758	3050	7848

Statement-III

State-wise summary report of Retail Outlet inspections as on 01.01.2018 in connection with manipulation of electronic chips in Dispensing Units

State	Inspection by	No of ROs inspected				No. of ROs with extraenous chips				No. of ROs with extraenous wire				No of ROs with broken seals				Suspected tampering confirmed by OEM			Suspected tampering yet to be confirmed			Action taken Termination			Pending for action		
		BPC	IOC	HPC	OMC	BPC	IOC	HPC	OMC	BPC	IOC	HPC	OMC	BPC	IOC	HPC	OMC	BPC	IOC	HPC	BPC	IOC	HPC	BPC	IOC	HPC	BPC	IOC	HPC
Maharashtra	STF	20	90	72	182	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1												
	OMC	690	3969	292	4951	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												
	Special drive by OMC	0	51	126	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1												
	Total	710	4110	490	5310	0	2	0	2	0	,	1	2	0	2	0	2	1	30	18	0	1	0	1	9	2	0	26	17
Uttar Pradesh	STF	6	8	3	17	6	3	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1												
	OMC	134	618	614	1366	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												
	Special drive by OMC	1302	3433	1380	6115	4	8	6	18	2	22	14	38	3	12	9	24												
	Total	1442	4059	1997	7498	12	13	8	33	2	22	14	38	3	12	10	25	1	3	6	4	33	0	15	45	35	3	5	3

Creamy Layer in Reservation

423. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is having any proposal to remove the cieamy layer concept in Other Backward Castes (OBCs) reservation because it goes against the principle of social justice and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Madam. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJ&E) and Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) have informed that there is no such proposal at present to remove the creamy layer concept in Other Backward Castes (OBCs) reservation.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Dirty Fuel Waste Products

424. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the reports of US based oil refineries exporting vast quantities of environmentally damaging and economical cheaper dirty fuel waste product to India;

(b) if so, details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps or conducted any study regarding health impacts of petcoke in view of the furtherance demands by the Judges of National Green Tribunal and if so, the details thereof along with the outcome of the said study and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Details of Petcoke imported from USA during last three years is given below:

Import of petcoke during last three years in TMT

Country	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
USA	4204	5487	8591
Total petcoke imports	6165	10041	14416

Source: PPAC

Further, the Government has enhanced the effective Import duty on Petroleum Coke from 2.5% to 10% vide notification no. 92/2017-Customs dated 14.12.2017.

(c) As per available information, petcoke has sulphur level of 70,000 - 80,000 PPM as compared to 5,000 - 10,000 PPM of coal and 50 PPM of Petrol & Diesel (BS-IV fuel quality). Hence usage of petcoke as fuel leads to high sulphur emission which have adverse impact on environment leading to serious health issues.

Documentation of Monuments

425. SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has documented the number of monuments and historical sites that are prone to submergence in the low lying areas of river banks in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the conservation measures carried out to protect them when they emerge during droughts and when they submerge during monsoon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) As per the latest information collected from field offices of ASI out of 3686 monuments / sites, fourteen monuments / sites are found to be prone to submergence/submerged. The list is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) At present, two monuments of ASI in Assam, namely, (i) the rock known as Biswanath Sivalinga, Biswanath and (ii) the carvings, inscriptions and pillar on the Urbasi island, Kamarup, emerge when the river level of Brahmaputra recedes. The ASI carries out regular cleaning and conservation work of these monuments when water level recede.

Statement

List of Centrally Proetcted Monuments / Sites Found to be Prone to Submergence

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site	State
1	Ananta Sayi Vishnu, Saranga	Odisha
2	Kapilesvara Mahadeva Temple, Hatuary	
3	Simhanatha Mahadeva Temple, Gopinathpur	
4	Jagannath Temple, Jajpur	
5	Varahanatha Temple, Jajpur	
6	Asurgarh Fort, Kalahandi	
7	Bhubaneswar Mahadev Temple, Balia	

List of Centrally Proetcted Monuments / Sites Submerged due to Construction of Reservoir/Dam

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site	State
1	Temples in five villages (Villages: Tangeda, Eliampeta, Ketavaram, Kolluru, Regulagadda)	Andhra Padesh
2	Ratta Inscription in Narayandeva temple	Karnataka
3	One Archaeological Site	
4	Ancient Site Venivadar, Amreli	Gujarat
5	Rock carving of Devi riding on a lion	Jammu and Kashmir
6	Rock carving of Sitala, Narada, Brahma	
7	Radha Krishna, Visveshwara and other caves temples	

Meeting of Council of Trade Development and Promotion

426. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has held third meeting of the Council for Trade Development and Promotion recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the issues discussed therein and the number of States which have participated in the meeting;

(c) whether the Government has proposed incentives for States which play a proactive role in promoting exports and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has also asked the States to appoint at least one nodal officer at the district level which is closest to the local market; and

(e) if so, the response of the State Governments thereto along with the other steps taken by the Government to promote overall exports and push the country's industrial growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The 3rd Meeting of the Council for Trade Development and Promotion was held on 08th January, 2018 in New Delhi under tne Chairmanship of Hon'ble Commerce & Industry Minister in which representatives of 28 states and 4 UT's participated. The 13 Industry/Trade Ministers who are Members of the Council and the other State/UT representatives articulated their perspective of the trade policy, need for Creating more awareness about export related issues and resolved to jointly address impediments in trade which affect India's exports. The major issues discussed were promoting services exports, organic farming, value addition to agricultural products including facilitation for branding, promotion, packing and developing post-harvest infrastructure for agro-horti product exports, facilitation to exporters and creation of export infrastructure at the borders.

(c) No Madam.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. The other steps taken by the Government to promote overall exports and push the country's industrial growth are:

(i) During the mid-term review of the Foreign Trade Policy in December 2017, in order to boost exports, incentives under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) were increased by 2% for labour intensive MSME sectors leading to additional annual incentive of Rs 4,567 Cr.

(ii) Increase in MEIS incentives from 2% to 4% for Ready Made garments and Made ups in the labour intensive Textiles sector with an additional annual incentive of Rs 2,743 Cr.

(iii) Incentives under Services Exports From India Scheme (SEIS) have also been increased by 2% leading to additional annual incentive of Rs 1,140 Cr at the mid-term review of the Policy.

(iv) Apart from the above, the Government is continuously taking steps to boost growth in industries which inter alia includes creating conducive business environment, strengthening infrastructure, strengthening intellectual property regimes, promoting investment and promoting the startup ecosystem.

Division of Telugu Academy

427. SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation seeking division of Telugu Academy situated in Himayat Nagar, Hyderabad, in view of the bifurcation of Joint Andhra Pradesh State into two states viz., Telangana and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for the delay in dividing the Telugu Academy even after the lapse of 3 years of bifurcation of the States;

(d) whether it is a fact that Supreme Court has sought the status report on the subject and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to divide the Telugu Academy between Telangana and Andhra PrarJesh at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Education for Children of Workers

428. SHRI B.V. NAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any policy for providing educational facilities to the children of labourers/workers in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the facilities provided during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

(c) ithie details of the welfare measures undertaken for the children of labourers/ workers iiirn the eourotry including Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) This Ministry is providing scholarship to children of Beedi/Cine/Non Coal Mine workers under Education Scheme. Details of the scheme are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Details of the expenditure and number of beneficiaries including Karnataka is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Education Scheme

Scheme	Nature of assistance
Scheme for award of scholarships under Beedi/Iron Ore, Manganese Ore, Chrome Ore Mines/ LSDM/Mica Mines/ Cine Workers Welfare Funds	Scholarship shall be awarded to the children of the workers at the following rates per student per year:

Group	Class	Rates in Rs.	
		Girls	Boys
Group I	Class I to IV	250	250
Group II	Class V to VIII	940	500
Group III	Class IX	1140	700
Group IV	Class X	1840	1400
Group V	Class XI to XII	2440	2:000
Group VI	Non-Professional Degree Courses; Professional Non-Post Graduate Courses; Two-Three Year Diploma Courses and BCA, BBA and PGDCA.*	3000	3000
Group VII	Professional Degree Courses i.e.B.E./ B.Tecb/MBBS/BAMS/BUMS/B.Sc (Agriculture) and MCA/MBA.*	15000	15000

Statement-II

Details of Beneficiaries and Expenditure all India

Year	Education	
	Expenditure (in Rupees)	Number of Bieneficiaries
2014-15	70.66 Cr	4,77,530
2015-16	86.86 Cr	5,21,572
2016-17	80.97 Cr	5,42.974

Details of Beneficiaries and Expenditure (Karnataka)

Year	Education	
	Expenditure (in Rupees)	Number of Bieneficiaries
2014-15	16.60 Cr	92,703
2015-16	8.18 Cr	52,288
2016-17	9.60 Cr	54,535

Complaints regarding Roster System

429. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is several complaints regarding roster system not being followed during recruitments in the College of Vocational Studies, University of Delhi and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is also aware that complaints have been received that present roster list has been manipulated to hide glaring irregularities in recruitment and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is also aware that such complaints, if proven to be true, are severely to the detriment of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Caste candidates applying for teaching positions in college of vocational studies and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) University of Delhi (DU) has reported that the reservation rosters of various colleges are approved by the University on the basis of the details/information provided by the respective colleges which is the custodian of the record and data reflected in the reservation roster. The reservation roster of the respective college is duly vetted by the Liaison Officer (SC/ST and OBC) of the College before the approval of the University. University ensures that the DoP&T guidelines/reservation policy of the Govt. of India as adopted by the DU are complied with properly. Some representations alleging manipulations in the roster in College of Vocational Studies were received through the Lok Sabha Secretariat. However, on examination the roster was found to be in order.

DU is a statutory Autonomous Organisation established under an Act of Parliament and governed by the DU Act, 1922 and the Statutes and the Ordinances made there-under. All administrative, academic decisions including admission are taken by the University with the approval of its statutory bodies, such as Executive Council. Academic Council and Court. In exercise of the powers vested under Section 20(1) of the UGC Act. 1956. the UGC has been directed to ensure effective implementation of the reservation policy in the Central Universities and those of Institution deemed to be Universities receiving aid from the public funds except in minority institutions under Article 30(1) of the Constitution.

Degree to Students

430. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the degrees of students graduating from Delhi University are not awarded for upto two years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is doing to expedite the awarding of degrees to students and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps have been taken by the Government to improve and expedite awarding of authentic provisional degrees to students applying to Universities outside of India right after graduation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) University of Delhi has reported that degrees are awarded after annual convocation. The annual convocation for the students passed out in 2016 has been held on 18th November, 2017. A degree in advance of annual convocation is also awarded on the request of student concerned for the purpose of pursuing the higher studies abroad or for taking up residence abroad. The students can apply and obtain provisional certificate soon after the declaration of their results till annual convocation is held. Regulation 4.4 of UGC (Grant of Degrees and other award by Universities) Regulations, 2008, mandates that: "The Degree award date/s shall be within 180 days of the date/s by which the students are expected to qualify and become eligible for them". All the universities have been instructed that UGC will be constrained to take actions as notified in Regulation 9 of UGC (Grievance Redressal) Regulations 2012 against the university in case of withholding degree of a student who has successfully completed his tenure in the institutions of his enrolment. The details of the provision may be seen at the link: https://www.ugc.ac.in/oldpdf/regulations/regulation awarddegree.pdf.

[Translation]

Socio-Economic Development of Scheduled Tribes

431. SHRI ALOK SANJAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the socio-economic condition of tribals has improved adequately during the last three years in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the schemes being implemented by the Government for the socio-economic development of scheduled tribes;

(c) the targets set and achievements made during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period; and

(d) the mechanism put in place for the effective implementation of various schemes for the socio-economic development of tribals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Yes, Madam. Data pertaining to decennial census, large scale sample surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) and various other surveys conducted by different Ministries/ Departments of Government of India, reveal that there have been vast improvements in socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes (STs).The percentage of STs below poverty line in rural areas has improved from 47.4 % in 2009-10 to 45.3 % in 2011-12, literacy rate for STs has improved from 47.1% in 2001 to 59% in 2011 and, Infant Mortality Rate has declined from 57.0 (2005-06) to 44.4 (2015-16).

(b) Some of the flagship schemes / programmes being implemented by the Ministry for the socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes (STs) are as under:

(1) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS)

(2) Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution

(3) Scholarships schemes for ST Students:

  A. Pre-Matric Scholarships to ST Students

  B. Post Matric Scholarships to ST Students

  C. National Overseas Scholarships

  D. National fellowship & scholarship for higher education of ST students:

    (i) Scholarship for Higher Education (earlier known as Top Class Education for ST Students)

    (ii) Fellowship (earlier known as Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme for ST Students).

(4) Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)

(5) Scheme of Grant-in-aid to voluntary organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

  (a) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas.

  (b) Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts.

Besides, the Ministry is also implementing the scheme of Institutional support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products / Produce and Mechanism for marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum support Price (MSP) and development of Value Chain for MFP.

Further various Central Ministries / Departments as well as State Governments are also implementing schemes / programmes for socio-economic development of STs.

(c) Schemes / programmes being implemented by the Ministry are gap filling in nature and not confined to any specific kind of quantifiable measures. Priority for the activities to be taken up is decided by respective State Governments as per needs from time to time. Fund released under various flagship schemes / programmes implemented by the Ministry during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period (2012 to 2017) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The following steps are taken for the effective implementation of various schemes for the socio-economic development of tribals in the country by the Ministry:

- Mechanism of Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) has been introduced by the Ministry in 2014 for appraisal and approval of projects of State Governments under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS), Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution and Scheme for

Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). The Committee is headed by Secretary (Tribal Affairs) with representatives of State Governments, Financial Advisor, representative from NITI Aayog, etc.

- Further, Allocation of Business rules (ABR) has now been amended in January, 2017 whereby Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) has been given mandate for monitoring of'Scheduled Tribe Component' funds of central Ministries based on the framework and mechanism designed by NITI Aayog.
- An online monitoring system has been put in place with web address stcmis.nic.in. The framework envisages monitoring of allocations for welfare of STs under the schemes, monitoring of expenditure vis-a-vis allocations, monitoring of physical performance and outcome monitoring for the effective implementation of the schemes.
- Utilization Certificates are insisted upon as a pre-requisite for further release of funds as per the norms of GFR.
- Progress reports regarding the status of implementation of schemes are obtained.
- Officers while visiting States also ascertain the progress of implementation of various schemes/ programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- Meetings / Conferences are convened at the Central level with State officials for ensuring timely submission of proposals, speeding up of implementation of the schemes/ programmes, and reviewing the physical and financial progress.

Statement

Fund released under various schemes / programmes during 2012-13 to 2016-17

Name of the Schemes/Programmes	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS)	852.54	1050.00	1039.99	1132.17	1195.02
Grants under Art. 275(1) of the Constitution	819.99	1097.13	1132.64	1392.26	1265.81
Pre-Matric Scholarships to ST Students	111.73	219.43	200.71	228.69	84.17
Post Matric Scholarships to ST Students	730.74	736.15	720.98	857.15	1555.67
Scheme for the Development of PVTGs	178.50	206.90	180	213.54	340.00
Grant-in-Aid to voluntary Organizations Working for the Welfare of STs	18.09	40.00	44.50	21.75	53.06
Strengthening Education of ST Girls in low literacy Districts	7.41	40.30	35.00	53.30	65.45
Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	1.68	2.71	2.70	-	1.49

[English]

Incentives to Industries

432. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no clarity in Goods and Services Tax about the various incentives etc. given by the States for setting up of industries/companies in their States and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, especially in the textile sector;

(b) whether the Government has evaluated the change in benefits available with regards to incentives for manufacturing textiles and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether representations have been made by various industries and companies seeking clarification from the GST Council and his Ministry in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the response of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) It was decided in the 2nd Goods and Services Tax, (GST) Council Meeting held on 30.09.2016, that all entities exempted from payment of Indirect Tax under any existing tax incentive scheme shall pay tax in the GST regime. The decision to continue with any incentive given to specific industries in existing industrial policies of States or through any schemes of the Central Government shall be with the concerned State or Central Government, respectively. In case the State or Central Government decides to continue any existing exemption/ incentive/ deferral scheme, then it shall be administered by way of a reimbursement mechanism through the budgetary route, the modalities for which shall be worked out by the concerned State/ Centre.

The "Scheme of Budgetary Support to the eligible units located in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and North Eastern States including Sikkim under Goods and Services Tax regime" has been formulated for granting budgetary support to the extent of Central Government's share in the CGST/ IGST collected from these units. The Scheme will be applicable for the residual period from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2027 to those existing industrial units, located in the above mentioned States, which were already receiving exemptions under the erstwhile Excise Duty Act.

Several issues which have arisen in the implementation of GST in Textiles were taken up by the Ministry of Textiles with Ministry of Finance/GST Council. Subsequently several of the issues have been resolved by the GST Council.

Amongst the issues resolved are:

(1) GST rate on job works for entire textile segment i.e. yarn, fabric garments and made-ups was revised from 18% to 5%;

(2) GST rates for a few Handicraft items have been reduced;

(3) GST rate for Corduroy has been reduced from 12% to 5%;

(4) GST rates for Manmade Filament and yarn has been reduced from 18% to 12%;

(5) Import duty on MMF fabric has been enhanced from 10% to 20% to protect domestic market;

(6) Sari has been included in the classification of fabric with 5% GST.

(7) GST rates on velvet fabric has been reduced from 12% to 5% and

(8) GST rates on Common Effluent Treatment Plants services of effluents has been reduced from 18% to 12%.

Issues remaining unresolved include:

i. Non-refund of ITC at fabric stage.

ii. Machinery used by MSME textile units to be taxed at lower rates: Tax on machinery used by the MSME textile sector prior to GST was 5%. Taxing of machinery at 18% adversely affects the textile sector. Therefore, the Ministry has-been pursuing differential rate of taxation which could be levied at 5% for machineries costing up to Rs. 1 crore; 12% for machineries costing between Rs. 1 crore and Rs. 5 crores; and 18% on machineries costing more than Rs. 5 crores.

iii. SITP parks to be treated at par with industrial parks for GST:

iv. Issues related to enhancement of import duty on other lines of fabrics.

Poor Quality of Training

433. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of 17.58 lakh persons skilled, only 82,000 have been placed so far and if so, the reasons for low placement numbers along with the average cost of training for these candidates;

(b) whether due to poor quality of training imparted to some trainees, they have not been able to complete and receive certificate of training, if so, the measures taken to remedy this;

(c) whether a large number of Trainee Partners (TPs) have failed to perform and have swindled away resources in the name of training and Government has failed to take suitable action for imparting poor quality training by them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) Under Pradhan Mantri

Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), since inception, as on 01.02.2018, 44.13 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained (29.91 lakh STT + 7.82 lakh RPL) / undergoing training (6.4 lakh appx.) under Short Term Training and Recognition of Prior Learning.

Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2015-16, it was not mandatory for Training providers to report employment data. However, as per the data reported on Skill Development Management System (SDMS), out of total 19.8 lakh trained candidates under PMKVY 2015-16, 2.6 lakh candidates have been provided with the placement offers. Under PMKVY 2016-20, which started from 2nd October 2016 onwards, placement tracking is mandatory. The placement data is reported within 90 days of certification of trained candidate. As per data reported on SDMS, as on 01.02.2018, out of 11.8 lakh trained candidates under PMKVY 2016-20, 7.9 lakh candidates are certified. Out of the certified candidates, 2.8 lakh candidates have been placed in various sectors across the country.

As per approved cabinet note, the year-wise average cost per candidate is given below:

A.	Fresh Trainings	Average Cost per candidate (in Rs.) *
1	Year 1 (2016-17)	14,100
2	Year 2 (2017-18)	14,805
3	Year 3 (2018-19)	15,545
4	Year 4 (2019-20)	16,323
B	RPL (2016-20)	4,000

* Note: The average cost of training has been assumed to be Rs. 14,100 per trainee in the first year, with an increment of 5% taken for each subsequent year.

(b) to (d) Under PMKVY 2016-20, focus on quality of training is significantly enhanced. All accreditation is done by an online portal SMART with inspections done by an independent third party assessment agency. Adding to the improved accreditation process MSDE has initiated a process of continuous monitoring through various channels and mandatory re-) accreditation every year. The targets are being assigned to the TCs with a provision for periodic review. The target allocation is based on the Stars assigned to the TC by the Centre Accreditation and Affiliation Committee. The grading is linked to quality of training, infrastructure availability, training capacity, past performance, geographical location and other relevant parameters. Various IT interventions such as Direct Benefit Transfer, Aadhaar linkage of trainers and trainees, Aadhar enabled biometric attendance of candidate and trainers, maintaining of all MIS through SDMS portal to check duplication of candidates, etc., have been ensured.

As per PMKVY (2016-20) guidelines only first level franchising was allowed with lower priority with plan to gradually phase it out. However, in the course of implementation of the scheme it was found out that franchisee centers comprised of around 50% of the centers under the scheme. During monitoring visits, it was observed the compliance to scheme guidelines was significantly lower in case of franchisee centers as compared to Training Provider Owned centers. In view of this Ministry provided a pathway for all franchisees to become Training Providers, thus converting franchisee centers under PMKVY into Training Provider Owned centers. Further, no new franchising centre are allowed under the scheme.

[Translation]

MDMS in Madarsas

434. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce Mid Day Meal Scheme in the Madarsas and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the said scheme is proposed to be implemented in all the madarsas imparting mainstream education and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has received several proposals for modernisation of madarsas and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Mid-Day Meal Scheme already covers all school children studying in Classes I-VIII of Government, Government aided, Special Training Centre and Madarsas/ Maqtabs supported under SSA.

(c) The Government is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing Quality Education in

Madarsas (SPQEM) to encourage traditional institutions like madarsas and maqtabs to introduce modern education in subjects such as science, mathematics, social studies, Hindi and English in their curriculum through support for teachers, books, teaching learning materials and computer labs. Under the scheme, the proposals are received for Madarsas through the concerned State Governments. The details of the proposals received for release of grant for renewal as well as fresh proposals under the scheme, during the years 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of Proposals Received under SPQEM during the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 for release of grant for Renewal as well as fresh Proposal

(Amount in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Renewal Proposals	Amount Proposed by State Govt.	Fresh Proposals	Amount Proposed by State Govt.
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	134	560.14
2	Assam	-	-	551	985.57
3	Chhattisgarh	243	778.16	57	243.50
4	Jharkhand	176	515.52	-	-
5	Jammu and Kashmir			113	444.97
6	Karnataka	29	444.60	16	89.03
7	Madhya Pradesh	1685	2734.06	-	-
8	Maharashtra	7	8.64	-	-
9	Rajasthan			473	1939.69
10	Tripura	258	677.70	-	-
11	Uttarakhand	240	982.75	10	41.875
12	Uttar Pradesh	8584	29643.53	2270	9776.59
13	West Bengal	575	1589.31	10	100.94

[English]

Promoting India as Tourism Destination

435. SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps during the last three years to promote India as tourism destination in richer countries/countries such as Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Singapore that share cultural similarity with us;

(b) if so, the details of all such promotional and advertising campaigns undertaken in this regard; and

(c) the country-wise details of amount spent in such campaigns, tourist traffic and revenue generated from tourists during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism (MoT), through its India tourism Offices overseas undertake various promotional activities with the objective of showcasing India's tourism potential and increasing tourist arrivals to the country in important tourist generating markets including Malaysia, Sri Lanka and

Singapore. These promotional activities include outdoor advertising, participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organising road shows, Know India seminars & workshops; organizing and supporting Indian food and cultural festivals; publication of brochures; offering joint advertising and brochure support and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry. In addition, MoT annually releases global print, electronic and online media campaigns in important and potential markets overseas, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country including Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Singapore. Promotions are also undertaken through the website and Social Media accounts of the Ministry.

(c) The expenditure incurred for promotion of India Tourism in the overseas markets under the 'Restructured Scheme of Overseas Marketing Promotion and Publicity including Marketing Development Assistance' for the last 3 financial years is as under:

Financial Year	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in crore)
2014-15	166.36
2015-16	170.83
2016-17	192.24

The Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) and Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) during the last three calendar years are as under:

Financial Year	Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTA) to India (million)	Foreign Exchange Earnings through Tourism (Rs. in Crore)
2015	8.03	135193
2016	8.80	154146
2017	10.18*	180379*

* Provisional

Expert Panel on Higher Education

436. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently constituted an expert panel to explore new measures for enhancing the standards in higher education and setting new rules for the teachers in colleges and universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the aforesaid Panel has submitted its report to the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including its major recommendations and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has constituted a Committee to discuss the proposed UGC Regulations on Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education and make its recommendations to the Commission. The report of the Committee is under consideration of the Commission.

(c) The Commission has not yet submitted its recommendations on the report of the Committee to the Government.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Accidents at Workplace

437. SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether accidents in factories/industrial units have been increasing over the years due to poor standards of safety, health and environment at industrial workplace for labourers/workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such incidents reported during the last three years, State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka;

(c) whether factories are reportedly flouting rules by making labourers to work in hazardous conditions and by taking advantage of lack of worker's awareness about occupational safety and health hazards at workplace and if so, the details thereof along with the remedial steps being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) the details of work-related mortality rate as well as occupational linked diseases of industrial workers in the country during the last three years, State/UT-wise including Karnataka; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government for the safety and security of labourers/workers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per the information collected through correspondence with the Chief Inspector of Factories (CIFs) by Directorate General Factory Advice Service & Labour Institutes (DGFASLI) an attached office under Ministry of Labour & Employment, the state-wise details of fatal and non-fatal injuries for the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 in the factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 including the States of Uttar Pradesh & Karnataka, are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The Government of India has enacted a comprehensive legislation i.e. the Factories Act, 1948, for taking care of the occupational safety, health & welfare issues of the workers employed in the factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948. There are elaborate provisions pertaining to the health, safety, welfare, hazardous processes, working hours, penalties and procedures etc., and the rules framed there under ensures safety and health of the workers working in registered factories.

Further, the Factories Act, 1948 and the State Factories Rules framed there under are enforced by the respective States/Union Territories. In case of violation any of the provisions of the said Act and Rules framed thereunder, there are penal provisions under the Factories Act, 1948. The details of number of prosecutions, convictions, imprisonment and penalties launched under the Factories Act, 1948 for the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 are given in the enclosed Statement-II, III and IV respectively.

(d) The details of work-related mortality rate of industrial workers are not maintained centrally. The number of occupational diseases reported by the CIFs to DGFASLI, including the State of Karnataka, for the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 is enclosed as Statement-V.

(e) The Government of India has enacted a comprehensive legislation i.e. the Factories Act, 1948, for taking care of the occupational safety, health & welfare issues of the workers employed in the factories registered under the Act. There are elaborate provisions pertaining to the health, safety, welfare, hazardous processes, working hours, penalties and procedures etc., and the Rules prescribed there under are adequate to ensure safety and health of the workers working in the registered factories. The Factories Act, 1948 and the State Factories Rules framed there under are being enforced by the respective State/Union Territories.

Further, the Government of India has adopted the National Policy on Safety, Health and Environment at Workplace (NPSHEW) which aims to establish a preventive safety and health culture in the country through elimination of the incidence of work related injuries, diseases, fatalities, disasters and to enhance the well-being of employees in all the sectors of economic activity in the country.

The Dock Workers (Safety, Health & Welfare) Act, 1986 and Regulations, 1990 are enforced by Ministry of Labour & Employment (DGFASLI) through Inspectorate of Dock Safety Officers in the major ports.

Further, adequate safety provisions are also envisaged in the Mines Act, 1958 and rules and regulations made there under which are implemented by Directorate General of Mines Safety, a subordinate office of Ministry of Labour & Employment. Directorate General of Mines Safety also takes following steps to ensure the safety of mine labourers /workers:

(i) Regular inspections are done by the officers of DGMS and based on the observations during the inspections, actions such as pointing out contraventions, withdrawal of permission, issue of improvement notice, prohibition of employment and prosecution in the court of law are taken to ensure compliance.

(ii) Accidents are inquired into and based on the findings of accidents, actions such as warning to delinquent, suspension of certificate, modification in the method of working, action by management like stoppage of increment, dismissal from service, recorded warning, withholding promotion and prosecution in the court of law, are taken.

(iii) Following promotional measures are also taken - Holding of National Conference on safety in mines, National Safety Awards (Mines), Observance of Safety Week, Safety Campaign, organization of workshops, safety committee meetings etc.

Statement-I

Fatal and Non-fatal injuries in the Factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 (2014-2016)

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	2014		2015		2016	
		Fatal Injuries	Non-Fatal Injuries	Fatal Injuries	Non-Fatal Injuries	Fatal Injuries	Non-Fatal Injuries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	15	0	46	0	70
2.	Andhra Pradesh	85	174	68	78	68	247
3.	Assam	13	58	8	40	12	41
4.	Bihar	12	251	10	188	11	184
5.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	1	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	101	71	74	54	81	56
7.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	47	12	58	15	39
8.	Delhi	1	9	6	20	10	26
9.	Goa	5	80	8	71	3	55
10.	Gujarat	240	1751	248	1534	272	1169
11.	Haryana	41	64	40	61	67	40
12.	Himachal Pradesh	13	23	3	23	9	31
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	18	0	14	1	2
14.	Jharkhand	21	78	29	115	21	69
15.	Karnataka	NA	NA	51	30	54	464
16.	Kerala	24	234	20	326	18	158
17.	Madhya Pradesh	59	334	44	438	30	358
18.	Maharashtra	187	1687	145	1471	150	1352
19.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Meghalaya	1	1	1	1	2	1
21.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Nagaland	0	0	1	0	0	0
23.	Odisha	46	165	55	167	46	169
24.	Puduchery	6	12	3	25	2	20
25.	Punjab	12	97	21	100	23	115
26.	Rajasthan	39	624	33	571	15	133
27.	Tamil Nadu	105	291	87	327	104	344

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Telangana	54	39	76	37	63	56
29.	Tripura	2	6	4	3	1	3
30.	Uttar Pradesh	45	47	39	57	46	63
31.	Uttarakhand	7	47	21	21	10	44
32.	West Bengal	63	19180	38	13940	NA	NA
	Total	1211	25403	1145	19816	1135	5309

Note: (i) There are no registered factories in Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep and Sikkim.

(ii) NA: Not AvailableSource: Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs.

Statement-II

Prosecution and Convictions under Section 92 & Section 96A of Factories Act, 1948 for the year 2014

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	Launched during the year	Convictions (including cases pending from the previous year)	Imprisonment (Person)	Total fine Imposed (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Andhra Pradesh	546	303	NA	4276500
3.	Assam	10	NA	NA	NA
4.	Bihar	34	NA	NA	NA
5.	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	NA
6.	Chhattisgarh	674	82	6	17186000
7.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA	NA
8.	Delhi	88	53	Nil	582000
9.	Goa	15	10	NA	175900
10.	Gujarat	2430	223	0	4174450
11.	Haryana	10242	5905	NA	14923450
12.	Himachal Pradesh	195	73	NA	511500
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	NA	NA	50000
14.	Jharkhand	34	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Karnataka	310	98	0	2239000
16.	Kerala	57	37	NA	855000
17.	Madhya Pradesh	165	NA	NA	3090800
18.	Maharashtra	745	473	0	8847500

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
21.	Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	NA
22.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
23.	Odisha	172	NA	NA	NA
24.	Puducherry	10	9	NA	520000
25.	Punjab	109	50	NA	877300
26.	Rajasthan	44	58	Nil	529000
27.	Tamil Nadu	4003	3276	7	26051050
28.	Telangana	793	385	NA	3454700
29.	Tripura	5	10	NA	64000
30.	Uttar Pradesh	53	35	NA	1024500
31.	Uttarakhand	43	NA	NA	710000
32.	West Bengal	101	68	NA	2161500
Total		20895	11148	13	92304150

Note: (i) There are no registered factories in Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep and Sikkim.

(ii) NA: Not Available and Not Submitted by CIFs. Source: Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs.

Statement-III

Prosecution and Convictions under Section 92 & Section 96A of Factories Act, 1948 for the year 2015

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	Launched during the year	Convictions (including cases pending from theprevious year)	Imprisonment (Person)	Total fine Imposed (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Andhra Pradesh	456	591	0	5171000
3.	Assam	9	NA	NA	NA
4.	Bihar	15	NA	NA	NA
5.	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	NA
6.	Chhattisgarh	499	365	13	22041100

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Delhi	63	27	NA	322000
9.	Goa	5	8	NA	170000
10.	Gujarat	1733	1199	0	10245900
11.	Haryana	5963	3728	NA	14742100
12.	Himachal Pradesh	94	113	NA	1401700
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	39	4	NA	228000
14.	Jharkhand	47	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Karnataka	175	167	1	4062600
16.	Kerala	73	38	NA	898000
17.	Madhya Pradesh	169	NA	NA	3100800
18.	Maharashtra	632	599	0	11662500
19	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
21.	Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	NA
22.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
23.	Odisha	157	18	NA	3410000
24.	Puducherry	10	11	NA	507000
25.	Punjab	121	11	1	901500
26.	Rajasthan	22	31	Nil	182000
27.	Tamil Nadu	4138	3448	12	24613200
28.	Telangana	1412	677	NA	5682800
29.	Tripura	3	3	NA	21000
30.	Uttar Pradesh	82	51	NA	1230000
31.	Uttarakhand	44	NA	NA	81000
32.	West Bengal	26	6	NA	251000
	Total	15987	11095	27	110925200

Note: (i) There are no registered factories in Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep and Sikkim.

(ii) NA: Not Available and Not Submitted by CIFs.

Source: Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories of States/ UTs.

Statement-IV

Prosecution and Convictions under Section 92 & Section 96A of Factories Act, 1948 for the year 2016

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	Launched during the year	Convictions (including cases pending from the previous year)	Imprisonment (Person)	Total fine Imposed (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Andhra Pradesh	463	582	0	8984000
3.	Assam	49	NA	NA	NA
4.	Bihar	3	NA	NA	NA
5.	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	NA
6.	Chhattisgarh	387	211	4	15421800
7.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA	NA
8.	Delhi	90	53	NA	698500
9.	Goa	6	5	NA	140000
10.	Gujarat	1637	1166	0	10424600
11.	Haryana	2986	1675	NA	6995950
12.	Himachal Pradesh	89	61	NA	735700
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	45	36	Nil	167000
14.	Jharkhand	44	NA	NA	100000
15.	Karnataka	122	162	0	3031000
16.	Kerala	44	45	NA	801250
17.	Madhya Pradesh	119	NA	NA	41500
18.	Maharashtra	584	421	0	8072500
19.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
21.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
23.	Odisha	93	NA	NA	330000
24.	Puducherry	6	2	NA	144000
25.	Punjab	52	12	NA	686000

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Rajasthan	43	21	0	121000
27.	Tamil Nadu	2669	2989	18	28012100
28.	Telangana	398	199	3	3302500
29.	Tripura	9	5	NA	385000
30.	Uttar Pradesh	114	NA	NA	770000
31.	Uttarakhand	37	NA	NA	714000
32.	West Bengal	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Total	10089	7645	25	90078400

Note: (i) There are no registered factories in Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep and Sikkim.

(ii) NA: Not Available and Not Submitted by CIFs. Source: Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs.

State-wise details of occupational disease of industrial workers in the country for the last three years (2014-2016)

Sl. No.	State	Occupational Diseases	2014	2015	2016	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Andhra Pradesh	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Assam	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Bihar	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	Chandigarh	-	NR	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Chhattisgarh	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	Delhi	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9	Goa	Lead poisoning	Nil	9	Nil	9
		Noise Induced Hearing Loss	80	3	3	86
10	Gujarat	Silicosis	11	Nil	1	12
	Silico tuberculosis	Nil	Nil	1	1	
11	Haryana	Silicosis	Nil	Nil	21	21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12	Himachal Pradesh	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Jammu and Kashmir	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
14	Jharkhand	-	Nil	Nil	NR	Nil
15	Kerala	Silicosis	Nil	Nil	4	4
16	Karnataka	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17	Meghalaya	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Asbestosis	1	1	Nil	2	
	Silicosis	4	Nil	Nil	4	
18	Maharashtra	Bladder Cancer	1	Nil	Nil	1
		Irritant Contact Dermatitis	1	5	Nil	6
		Chrome Ulceration	Nil	3	Nil	3
19	Manipur	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20	Madhya Pradesh	-	Nil	Nil	NR	Nil
21	Nagaland	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22	Odisha	Silicosis	7	Nil	Nil	7
		-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
23	Pondicherry	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24	Punjab	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
25	Rajasthan	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
26	Tamil Nadu	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27	Telangana	Byssinosis	1	Nil	Nil	1
28	Tripura	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29	Uttarakhand	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
30	Uttar Pradesh	-	Nil	Nil	NR	Nil
31	West Bengal	-	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil
	Total	106	21	30	157	

1. Source: Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs

2. NA: Data not available.

MSME Exports Growth

438. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether exports of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector have posted growth during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the number of employment generated in these sectors have decreased or increased during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor for decrease, if any; and

(e) the steps taken/ being taken by the Government to encourage and generate more employment in the MSME sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) The export growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) registered growth during 2014-15 and 2016-17, but a decline in 2015-16. The export growth rate of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector at the 4-digit Indian Trade Classification (Harmonised System) (ITC-HS) during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 were 4.19%, -5.85% and 4.82%, respectively.

(c) and (d) The year-wise information on employment generated in the MSME sector is not maintained centrally. However, as per the 73r Round of the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation's survey of "Unincorporated non-agricultural Enterprises (excluding Construction)", conducted during July 2015 to June 2016, the total employment in the MSME Sector was 1109.89 lakh.

(e) The Government encourages and generates more employment in the MSME sector through its various schemes and programmes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme, Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme and its various skill development programmes. Most of the programmes as mentioned above are having, as their primary aim, the facilitation of the MSMEs in all the aspects of their functioning including augmentation of flow of institutional credit and of their share in the procurement of Central and State public enterprises as well as of general market access for them so that number of jobs in the MSME sector goes up substantially as a consequence. The PMEGP is aiming directly at augmentation of employment in the MSME Sector, with a subsidy component.

Scrap-Based Steel Plant

439. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement/production of steel along with the generation of steel scraps in the country at present;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to set up a scrap-based steel plant in the country and if so, the details and the estimated cost of the project;

(c) whether it is also proposed to set up more such projects in other parts of the country particularly in southern India/Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said projects are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) The consumption/ requirement of steel of finished steel in the country is 84.04 million tonnes and the total production for sale of finished steel is 101.81 million tonnes during the year 2016-17. The generation of steel scrap in the country during 2016-17 was 32.91 million tonnes.

(b) and (c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Tamil as Medium in JEE-2018

440. DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that in the Joint Entrance Examination (Main)-2018 notifications, the choice of medium of question papers are in Gujarati along with English and Hindi for the examination centers only in the cities of Gujarat, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that it violates the principle of equality and causes great injustice to students from other language mediums appearing for the same JEE (Main) exams and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is having any plans to provide all the national languages as the choice of medium of question papers for the said Examinations2018 and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government is having any plans to provide Tamil as the choice of medium of question papers for the said JEE (Main) Examinations-2018 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes Madam. The candidates appearing in JEE (Main) 2018 at the examination centres in the state of Gujarat and UTs of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli have the option to select the medium of question papers in English, Hindi and Gujarati. This option was made available to the candidates since JEE (Main) 2013.

(b) There is no violation. The extent provision are enforce since 14.08.2012 which also provided that in case any state opts to admit students in the Engineering Colleges affiliated to State Universities where states requires separate merit list to be provided based on the relative weightages adopted by the State then the merit list shall be prepared with relative weightages as may be indicated by the States. The examinations will be conducted in the regional language of the state on the express request of the state.

(c) and (d) The preparations for JEE(Main) 2018 have almost been done, so, it will not be feasible to provide the question paper to the candidates in all the languages as the examination is scheduled to be held on 08.04.2018.

[Translation]

Construction Near Monuments

441. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to bring an amendment in the law which prohibits new constructions near protected monuments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. There is no such proposal under consideration.

[English]

Gems and Jewellery Industry

442. SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Gold Council in its vision 2020 has projected that Indian gold industry will transform the country into the world jeweller by increasing goldv jewellery exports five-fold and doubling employment in the sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the World Gold Council has also advised to create a Gold Tourism Circuit in the country to attract foreign as well as domestic customers for handicrafted gold jewellery;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to boost the production and export of handicrafted jewellery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) World Gold Council has not presented any Paper/Report to the Government with regard to gold jewellery exports.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) With a view to promote the Gems and Jewellery sector including handicrafts jewellery, Government has taken a number of steps such as providing financial assistance for participation in international fairs, organizing buyer-seller meets etc. under Market Access Initiative (MAI) Schemes of the Department of Commerce. Government has also announced a number of measures in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 to promote export of Gems and Jewellery products such as increasing the limit of personal carriage of Gems and Jewellery products in case of participation in overseas exhibitions and export promotion tours etc.

National Career Service Portal

443. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of job-seekers that have been employed through the National Career Service portal, State/UT-wise;

(b) the total number of persons who have secured jobs through the portal in the public sector;

(c) the total number of persons who have secured jobs through the portal in the private sector; and

(d) the total number of persons who have secured jobs through the Job Fairs organized by the Ministry, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Ministry is implementing the National Career Service Project (NCSP) for linking all employment exchanges using technology to provide a variety of employment related services in the country like job matching, career counseling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses etc. These services are available online on the National Career Service Portal (www.ncs.gov.in) and is supported by Call Centre/ Helpdesk. The portal also facilitates organization of job fairs where both employers and job seekers can interact.

The NCS has registration of over 3.94 crore job-seekers, 14.86 lakh employers and 8.09 lakh vacancies have been mobilized as on 31st December, 2017. The details of the State-wise vacancies mobilized since inception is given in the enclosed Statement. However the information about placement of the candidates through the NCS portal is not captured.

(d) The total number of Job fairs facilitated on the NCS Portal since inception in 2015 or organized by the Ministry through its field Offices namely Model Career Centers (MCCs), National Career Service Centre for Differently Abled (NCSC-DA) and National Career Service Centre for SC/ST (NCSC-SC/ST) are 914, and the total number of candidates secured jobs are 1,00,825 upto 31st December 2017.

Statement

Total Number of Job Vacancies Mobilized through the National Career Service Portal State/UT-wise

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	207	236	446
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12	2,915	1,939	4,866
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	96	20	116
4.	Assam	9	1,547	378	1,934
5.	Bihar	2	698	430	1,130
6.	Chandigarh	12	1,764	1,319	3,095
7.	Chhattisgarh	13	3,133	455	3,601
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Daman and Diu	4	34	55	93
10.	Goa	-	208	24	232
11.	Gujarat	121	11,411	10,135	21,667
12.	Haryana	286	22,632	15,908	38,826
13.	Himachal Pradesh	7	428	474	909
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	1,723	162	1,885
15.	Jharkhand	2	1,383	474	1,859
16.	Karnataka	1,066	102,538	60,319	163,923
17.	Kerala	10	1,153	558	1,721
18.	Lakshadweep	1	2	2	5
19.	Madhya Pradesh	25	2,810	2,372	5,207
20.	Maharashtra	892	105,674	57,673	164,239
21.	Manipur	-	4	13	17
22.	Meghalaya	-	13	15	28
23.	Mizoram	-	5	9	14
24.	Nagaland	-	19	15	34
25.	NCT of Delhi	127	11,567	12,883	24,577
26.	Odisha	-	2,662	297	2,959
27.	Puducherry	14	294	239	547
28.	Punjab	18	2,239	1,071	3,328
29.	Rajasthan	34	9,810	2,821	12,665
30.	Sikkim	1	70	42	113
31.	Tamil Nadu	925	48,860	28,295	78,080
32.	Telangana	241	41,653	23,228	65,122
33.	Tripura	5	15	4	24
34.	Uttar Pradesh	523	78,766	15,756	95,045
35.	Uttarakhand	-	11,131	950	12,081
36.	West Bengal	131	14,628	6,083	20,842
37.	All India	45,911	517,559	245,759	809,229

KVIC Sale

444. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries have increased its sale during the last two financial years and if so, the details thereof including the percentage and amount of increase registered in sale;

(b) the strategies deployed by the Government to revive the Khadi industries; and

(c) the total demand order placed in terms of rupees by Government agencies for Khadi fabrics during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Khadi and Village Industries have increased its sales during the last two financial years and the details including the percentage and amount of increase registered in sales is as follows:

(value Rs. in crore)

Year	Khadi & VI sales	Amount of increase in sales	% increase in sales over previous year
2014-15	33135.90	1981.70	6.36%
2015-16	41894.56	8758.66	26.43%
2016-17	52138.21	10243.65	24.45%

(b) To revive the sick Khadi Institutions, Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) implements 'Strengthening of Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions and assistance for Marketing Infrastructure' scheme. The scheme is meant for Strengthening of Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions and assistance for Marketing Infrastructure, to meet the need based support of the Khadi Sector to nurse the sick Khadi Institutions which have potential to attain normalcy and support creation of marketing infrastructure in other identified outlets.

The objective of the scheme is to assist identified weak Khadi institutions Sick/Problematic/'D' Category to enable them to regain their status and revive their potential for employment generation and improve marketing of Khadi products through development of marketing infrastructure, including renovation of selected sales outlets of Khadi institutions.

Further, KVIC has also been implementing Khadi Reform and Development Package (KRDP) and SFURTI for enhancing the overall capacity of Khadi Sector to produce saleable Khadi products and to provide increased earnings for the artisans.

The Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP) is being implemented for total reform of the sector and the salient feature of the reform activities are:

(i) Offering Khadi a special identity with mark of genuineness by introduction of Khadi Mark.

(ii) Repositioning Khadi linking to market needs by establishing a professionally run Marketing Organisation.

(iii) Provision of subsidy in a rationalised and objective manner to make Khadi Institutions (KIs) self-reliant with greater involvement and say of artisans in the working of KIs.

KVIC also organize exhibitions at National and State level to boost sales of Khadi Institutions.

(c) KVIC has been catering to the Government Departments and bulk buyers such as Railways, Defence, Health & Family Welfare Departments, Paramilitary forces and other Central & State Governments to increase the sale of total Government supply. Details of orders in terms of rupees for last three years is as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Total Govt. Supply
2014-15	6162.12
2015-16	7183.44
2016-17	6696.13

Education System

445. SHRI DILIP PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating a new policy initiative to change education system to realise India's demographic dividend as working population are not employable and most industries service and agriculture sector are struggling with scarcity of potential workforce and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Ihe Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing several schemes aimed at enhancing literacy and basic education of the youth, expanding access to all levels of education, including higher and technical education, promoting equity and improving quality of education. There has also been significant focus on curriculum reform to increase employability of the graduates. The scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) seeks to strengthen the state higher education sector. Further, scholarships are being provided to meritorious students as also interest subsidy on educational loans is provided to students from economically weaker sections.

The Government is in the process of framing a New Education Policy (NEP) for meeting the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regard to quality education, innovation and research, aiming to make India a knowledge superpower by equipping its students with the necessary skills and knowledge and to eliminate the shortage of manpower in science, technology, academics and industry, for which wide ranging consultations were undertaken at multiple levels of online, expert/thematic and grassroots from village to State, Zonal levels as well as at the National level. Initially, a Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy was constituted which submitted its report in May, 2016 and thereafter, the Ministry prepared 'Some Inputs for the Draft National Education Policy, 2016'. Both these documents are treated as inputs for policy formulation. The Some Inputs document states that 'Skill development programmes in school and higher education system be reoriented not only for gainful employment of our students but also to help them develop entrepreneurial skills' and that 'pre-vocational oriented activities be infused in the curriculum from early stages to develop positive attitude towards dignity of labour and develop skills in children'.

Suggestions and inputs have been received from various stakeholders such as, individuals, organisations, autonomous bodies, Hon'ble MPs, GoI Ministries and State Governments on various aspects of education. The exercise of preparing a New Education Policy is still ongoing as a Committee for Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan has been constituted which will consider and examine all inputs and suggestions and is expected to submit its report shortly.

Khadi Products

446. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether use of Khadi has increased in the last three years and if so, the details of Khadi sales, profits, and volume reported during the said period;

(b) the sector-wise details regarding the increase and decrease of various Khadi products and their share in respect to the volume of overall Khadi Gram Udyog;

(c) whether the Government has any plans/ schemes/programmes to keep Khadi in competition with private brands and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the schemes/ programmes implemented by the Government to promote sale of Khadi products both in domestic and international market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is promoting Khadi and Village Industries programme throughout the country through, Khadi institutions and entrepreneurs and thereby generating employment opportunities for unemployed youth. Khadi Institutions are autonomous bodies maintaining their books of accounts at their level. During the last three years the production and sales of khadi and polyvastra has increased considerably. Production and sales of Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) products recorded by these institutions and entrepreneurs for last three years are given below:

Year	KVI Production	Share of Khadi production	% of Khadi production in total KVI production	KVI Sales	Share of Khadi sales	% of khadi sales in total KVI production
2014-15	27569.37	Khadi-879.98 Polyvastra- *	3.19	33135.90	Khadi- 1170.38 Polyvastra- *	3.53
2015-16	34490.22	Khadi-1065.60 Polyvastra-92.84	3.09	41894.56	Khadi-1510.00 Polyvastra-153.98	3.60
2016-17	42631.09	Khadi-1401.84 Polyvastra-118.99	3.57	52138.21	Khadi-2007.61 Polyvastra-138.99	4.12

* Polyvastra performance for the year 2014-15 included in V.I. Performance.

(c) and (d) KVIC is implementing the following schemes/programme all over the country in order to promote and modernize Khadi programme and thereby to keep Khadi in competition with private brands and promote sale of khadi products both in domestic and international market:

(i) Market Promotion and Development Assistance (MPDA) Scheme: Under this scheme, Modified Market Development Assistance (MMDA) is given to Khadi Institutions at 30% of the prime cost of Khadi Production for development of infrastructure and 40% of MMDA is provided to Spinners, Weavers and other Karyakartas as incentive to enhance their wages.

(ii) Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI): To make the traditional industries more productive, competitive and to facilitate for their sustainable development, the Government of India is implementing the SFURTI Scheme. It is basically a cluster development programme, designed to protect and preserve the arts and crafts of rural traditional artisans, in a cluster based manner and is expected to make the products of traditional industries market worthy, besides facilitating them to generate sustainable employment to the rural artisans. The skill development racing to the Artisans engaged in the activity is also provided.

(iii) Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP): In order to fully realize the significant growth potential of KVI Sector, in terms of employment generation, enhance with the earning of artisans and ensure positioning of Khadi in consonance with the current market needs, a comprehensive reform programme captioned Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP) and is being implemented with the assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB). The skill development training to the Artisans

(iv) Strengthening of Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions and assistance for Marketing Infrastructure Scheme is implemented for Strengthening of Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions and assistance for Marketing Infrastructure, to nurse the sick Khadi Institutions which have potential to attain normalcy.

In addition to the above, new initiatives have also been taken to keep Khadi in competition with private brands which is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

New initiatives taken to keep khadi in competition with private brands:

1. KVIC engaged fashion designer of national and international repute for Fashion Designing to make Khadi products more competitive and appealing in the domestic as well as overseas market segment.

2. A MoU was signed between KVIC and Aditya Birla Fashion & Retail Ltd. (ABFRL), Raymond and Arvind Mills for sale of Khadi fabric in country and abroad.

3. Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India has extended KVIC, the status of Deemed EPC, for supporting promotion of Khadi and Village Industries products in international market. 1077 Khadi & Village Industries Institutions and REGP/PMEGP

Units have taken its membership to enter the field of export. KVIC through its assisted institutions and units participates in various international exhibitions.

4. Tie up arrangement with premier institutions like Federation of Indian Export Organization (FIEO), World Trade Centre (WTC), Indian Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO), Trade Promotion Council of India etc., for invigorating business opportunities in the overseas market.
5. KVIC has entered into an agreement with M/s. GLOBUS a retail clothing stores chain having its HO in Mumbai for setting up of Khadi Korner a shop in shop concept initially in Globus Showroom at Noida, followed by Globus showroom in Chennai and Ahmedabad.
6. Setting up of modern Khadi Lounge with exquisite Khadi designer garments and V.I. products for making shopping Khadi a pleasure.
7. Launching of franchise scheme to expand the sales distribution network with zero investment.
8. Tie up with e-Commerce platform for on-line marketing through e-Commerce companies like Paytm, Aaarmart.
9. Special efforts to attract youth by introducing attractive T-shirts, Khadi jeans, jackets, kurtis, etc. as well as launching a range of casual wear called vicharvastra specially designed by Ms.RituBeri.
10. Opening of sales outlets at domestic as well as international airports like Vishakapatnam, Lucknow, Ahmedabad, etc.
11. Opening Khadi Outlets in Post Offices.
12. Tie up arrangements for bringing out innovative export quality product designs with NIFT, etc.
13. Tie up arrangement with premier export institutions like FIEO, CII and FICCI for conducting exhibitions and workshops.
14. Ensuring strong digital presence with a vision to reach out to the required target audience through online social mediums such as Face book, Twitter, LinkedIN, YouTube etc.
15. Introducing Social media initiatives including handling, operation and management of all social media content on social media platforms such as Face book, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, LinkedIN, etc. and ORM.
16. Introducing store app through mobile application to facilitate the customers to locate the Khadi India sales outlet at various geographical location to increase foot falls at various stores under Khadi sector.
17. Introduction of pre-paid Gift Voucher Scheme for corporate gifting including PSU and Government Departments.
18. To ensure genuineness of khadi "Khadi Mark" has-been notified by Government of India.

[Translation]

EPFO Subscribers

447. PROF. RICHARD MAY:
SHRI GEORGE BAKER:
SHRI PARBHUBHAI NIAGARBHAI VASAVA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of subscribers enrolled under Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO), at present, in the country, State/UT-wise including Kerala, West Bengal and Gujarat;

(b) the details of the minimum pension being provided to its subscribers, at present, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government is planning to increase the minimum pension of its subscribers;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has received amy proposal from some States to increase the minimum pension being provided to its subscribers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The State/UT-wise details of Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) members as on 31.03.2017 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The State/UT-wise details of minimum pension being provided to the members of Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. Minimum pension of Rs.1000/- has been prescribed vide notification No. 593 (E) dated 19.08.2014 with effect from 01.09.2014.

(e) The Employees' Provident Funds & miscellaneous Provisions (EPF & MP) Act, 1952 applies to:

(i) to an establishment which is a factory engaged in any industry specified in Schedule-I and in which 20 or more persons are engaged; and

(ii) to any other establishment employing 20 or more persons or class of establishments which the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

Therefore, under EPF & MP Act, 1952 and Schemes framed thereunder, the members are subscribers of the respective Schemes and not subscribers of any particular Government.

(f) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (e) of the Question above.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Members	Un-exempted	Exempted	total
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34932	1	34933
Andhra Pradesh	3678246	77033	3756279
Assam Including Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura & Meghalaya	919952	25241	945193
Bihar	1210808	24901	1235709
Chandigarh	3141712	18618	3160330
Chhattisgarh	1497119	50004	1547123
Delhi	14887564	659142	15546706
Goa	1303786	12919	1316705
Gujarat Including Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	14965561	294498	15260059
Haryana	13675494	366092	14041586
Himachal Pradesh	1328323	34181	1362504
Jharkhand	1782764	215173	1997937
Karnataka	20172762	2324623	22497385
Kerala Including Lakshadweep	2930697	42991	2973688
Madhya Pradesh	4315997	87754	4403751
Maharashtra	35830640	2586446	38417086
Odisha	2842554	82898	2925452
Punjab	2987623	63720	3051343
Rajasthan	4739045	184445	4923490
Tamil Nadu Including Puducherry	23056290	596799	23653089
Telangana	10193992	498239	10692231
Uttar Pradesh	8078977	270237	8349214
Uttrakhand	2637513	77271	2714784
West Bengal	7923925	662358	8586283
Total	184136276	9255584	193391860

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Pensioners
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	818
2.	Andhra Pradesh	74831
3.	Assam	9387
4.	Bihar	49024
5.	Chandigarh	7324
6.	Chhattisgarh	17410
7.	Delhi	24706
8.	Goa	4614
9.	Gujarat	91720
10.	Haryana	23750

1	2	3
11.	Himachal Pradesh	5696
12.	Jharkhand	28743
13.	Karnataka	148480
14,	Kerala	167504
15.	Madhya Pradesh	66583
16.	Maharashtra	257894
17.	Meghalaya	573
18.	Odisha	38414
19.	Puducherry	4609
20.	Punjab	23241
21.	Rajasthan	27988
22.	Tamil Nadu	237596
23.	Telangana	92060
24.	Tripura	1422
25.	Uttar Pradesh	114293
26.	Uttarakhand	10183
27.	West Bengal	165320
	Total	1694183

[English]

Import of Arecanut/Cocoa Powder/ Black Pepper

448. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Arecanut, Cocoa Powder and Black Pepper imported into the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether any significant changes have been noticed in the import of the said commodities;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the import value of the said commodities during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and commodity-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The details of quantity of Arecanut, Cocoa Powder and Black Pepper imported into the country during the last three years and the current year along with the percentage change are as follows:

(Quantity in Ton)

Sl. No.	Item Description	2014-15	2015-16	% Change	2016-17	% Change	2016-17 (Apr-Oct, 16)	2017-18 (Apr-Oct, 17)*	% Change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Whole Areca Nuts	8252	2073	-74.88	524	-74.73	377	208	-44.75
2	Split Areca Nuts	6258	8889	42.03	2566	-71.14	2011	89	-95.56
3	Other Areca Nuts	35526	34228	-3.65	13061	-61.84	9326	10203	9.41
4	Pepper Long	852	1199	40.79	1947	62.33	964	1387	43.95
5	Light Black Pepper	8232	8537	3.71	11071	29.68	6147	8224	33.79
6	Black Pepper Garbled	9820	7914	-19.41	5372	-32.11	3351	3711	10.73
7	Black Pepper Ungarbled	2619	1671	-36.19	1795	7.43	1645	641	-61.04
8	Dehydrated Green Pepper	1	251						
9	Pepper Pinheads	505	395	-21.70	881	123.08	496	388	-21.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	Frozen Pepper	10							
11	Other Pepper Neither Crushed Nor Ground	1568	2595	65.46	2010	-22.53	1262	5896	367.22
12	Crushed Or Ground Pepper	85	17	-80.40	45	172.10	11	51	360.63
13	Cocoa Powder Not Containing Sugar/Sweetening Material	10769	14211	31.95	12860	-9.50	7386	10548	42.81
14	Cocoa Powder Containing Sugar/Other Sweetening	11	600	5510.63	434	-27.66	259	425	64.16

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (* Provisional)

(d) The details of import value of the said commodities during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

(Value in US$ million)

Sl. No.	Item Description	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Apr- Oct, 17)*
1	Whole Areca Nuts	18.14	5.01	1.46	0.82
2	Split Areca Nuts	12.71	21.78	6.53	0.25
3	Other Areca Nuts	80.38	84.73	34.77	40.64
4	Pepper Long	1.01	1.46	1.99	1.40
5	Light Black Pepper	76.22	74.95	93.87	45.58
6	Black Pepper Garbled	77.21	73.47	42.94	19.21
7	Black Pepper Ungarbled	21.70	15.47	15.31	4.07
8	Dehydrated Green Pepper			0.004	0.41
9	Pepper Pinheads	0.95	1.01	1.94	0.96
10	Frozen Pepper				0.08
11	Other Pepper Neither Crushed Nor Ground	16.49	29.41	20.21	36.89
12	Crushed Or Ground Pepper	0.75	0.04	0.49	0.27
13	Cocoa Powder Not Containing Sugar/ Sweetening Material	21.92	31.60	30.45	23.16
14	Cocoa Powder Containing Sugar/ Other Sweetening	0.05	2.34	1.94	1.77

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (* Provisional)

Employability of Tribal Youths

449. SHRI MOHAN BHAI KALYANJI BHAI KUNDARIYA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is working on a plan to enhance the employability of tribal youths;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is devising a plan to use indigenous knowledge and local practices for sustainable development of tribal areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) The Ministry has not launched any specific scheme for enhancing the employability of Tribals / Scheduled Tribes in the country. However, on demand by State Governments, funds are provided to the State Governments for skill upgradation and Vocational Training of ST youth. Ministry also grants scholarships for higher education and professional courses within and outside the country. Further, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, under its Special Area Programme of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) and other Central Sector / Centrally Sponsored schemes, provides funds as an additive to the State Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS) for economic development of tribals in the States covering skill development and employment-cum-income generation activities as per demand of the State Governments. The Ministry has impressed upon the State Governments for promotion of need based integrated livelihood initiatives such as Dairy development with State cooperative, horticulture, floriculture, vegetable production, apiculture, sericulture, fisheries, backyard poultries etc. in order to create enabling environment for tribals to earn their livelihood and increase direct / indirect employment opportunities.

(c) No, Madam. No such proposal is under consideration.

(d) None, in view of reply to (c) above.

Funds utilised for upkeep of Museums

450. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds utilised for upkeep of museums over the last 5 years, State/UT-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken any initiatives to improve museum administration in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has considered providing specialised training and overseas trips for museum curators to improve the standards of Indian Museums and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to create online repositories of museum collections and if so, the details thereof along with the timeline over which this will be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Ministry of Culture does not allocate funds to States/UTs for upkeep of museums. It is responsible for museums under the administrative control of Ministry of Culture only. The details of the funds allocated over the last five years for their upkeep is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The Government has taken a number of steps to improve museum administration which inter alia include storage management, proper display, facilities for visitors, publicity, capacity building, security etc. This is an ongoing activity.

(c) Government has taken up capacity building of museum professionals including curators to improve standards of Indian Museums. During the period 2012-2017, a total of 107 museum professionals have been provided specialised training.

(d) The Ministry of Culture has taken up a project named as JATAN in collaboration with C-DAC, Pune for creating an online digital repository of museum collections on the national portal www.museumsofindia.gov.in for the museums under the administrative control of Ministry of Culture. Digitization and uploading on the portal is a continuous process. Till now, 1,08,881 art objects have been digitized and uploaded on the portal.

Statement

Funds utilized for upkeep of Museums

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Organisation	Financial Year				
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	National Museum, New Delhi	17.90	21.08	32.29	40.26	35.50
2	National Gallery Modern Art, New Delhi	16.22	17.90	22.35	26.33	35.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Allahabad Museum, Allahabad	5.64	5.51	7.14	8.75	3.94
4	Indian Museum, Kolkata	25.85	11.13	22.41	20.55	9.91
5	Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad	24.15	22.52	24.49	24.00	26.70
6	Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata	10.28	10.42	34.09	47.84	8.75
7	National Council of Science Museums, Kolkata	67.63	67.39	85.71	84.75	77.95

Trade in Services Agreement

451. SHRIMATI R. VANAROJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's move to have a global agreement for facilitating trade in services aimed at making the visa regime for technology professionals and nurses more predictable has received a setback at the World Trade Organisation(WTO);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the WTO members do not see an outcome at the ministerial meeting in Argentina and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether many WTO members are of the view that the issue is not ripe for discussion at the biennial meeting of WTO's top decision making body; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) In September 2016, India tabled the 'Concept Note for an initiative on Trade Facilitation in Services (TFS)' at the WTO and, following discussions in Geneva, a revised draft legal text on TFS was tabled in July 2017 at the WTO. The objective behind India's proposal for an Agreement on Trade Facilitation in Services is to carry forward discussions at the WTO on how to comprehensively address numerous border and behind-the-border barriers across all modes of supply, which are impediments to realization of the full potential of services trade. Concerns of member states on scope, content, mandate and certain provisions related to movement of professionals, portability of social security contributions, cross border health insurance coverage and cross border data flows are being discussed in the relevant WTO Committees. India has urged members to engage constructively on this initiative.

Fellowship to Outstanding Persons

452. SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government awards fellowships to outstanding persons in the field of culture and if so, the details thereof along with the criteria adopted for award of such fellowships;

(b) the details of awardees under the said scheme during each of the last three years, State/UT-Wise; and

(c) the details of funds sanctioned and utilized under the scheme during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government is implementing Scheme for Award of Fellowships to Outstanding Persons in the Field of Culture for cultural research through Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT), an autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture. The number of fellowships are up to 400 each year. The period of fellowships is two years. These fellowships are of two types, namely, senior and junior fellowships. The number of senior fellowships will be up to 200 for one batch year of the value of Rs.20,000/- each per month for the artistes in the age group of above 40 years. The Number of junior fellowships will be up to 200 for one batch year and these will be of the value of Rs. 10,000/- each per month for the artistes in the age group of 25-40 years. Selection is done by an Expert Committee constituted for this purpose. Applications are invited online and the selected candidates will have to undertake an academic or application oriented research work on projects for which they have been awarded fellowships.

(b) The detail of awardees of last three financial years, State/UT-wise for Junior and Senior Fellows is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II. respectively.

(c) The selected Senior Fellows are being given fellowship @ Rs.20,000/- each per month for a period of 02 years and selected Junior Fellows are being given fellowship @ Rs. 10,000/- each per month for a period of 02 years. The details of funds sanctioned and utilized during the last three financial years is given in the enclosed Statement-III

Statement-I

State/ UT-wise and Year-wise details of Junior Fellows selected under the scheme of Fellowship to Outstanding Persons in the Field of Culture for Last Three Financial Years

Sl. No.	State	No of Fellows 2014-15	No of Fellows 2015-16	No of Fellows 2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	02	04	The Expert Committee has been constituted for selection of candi - dates.The process of selection is presently underway and will be comp- leted by February, 2018.
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	
4.	Assam	13	14	
5.	Bihar	12	10	
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	
7.	Chhattisgarh	02	06	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	
10.	Delhi	11	08	
11.	Gujarat	03	03	
12.	Goa	-	02	
13.	Haryana	02	02	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	04	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	05	
16.	Jharkhand	06	03	
17.	Karnataka	10	12	
18.	Kerala	08	06	
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	13	13	
21.	Maharashtra	12	11	
22.	Manipur	15	14	
23.	Meghalaya	-		
24.	Mizoram	-	-	
25.	Nagaland	01	02	
26.	Odisha	15	24	
27.	Puducherry	-	-	
28.	Punjab	01	05	
29.	Rajasthan	13	04	
30.	Sikkim	-	-	
31.	Tamil Nadu	03	01	
32.	Telangana	01	04	
33.	Tripura	01	02	
34.	Uttar Pradesh	23	23	
35.	Uttarakhand	02	02	
36.	West Bengal	20	16	
	Total	189	200	

State/ UT-wise and Year-Wise details of Senior Fellows selected under the Scheme of Fellowship to Outstanding Persons in the Field of Culture for Last Three Financial Years

Sl. No.	State	No of Fellows 2014-15	No of Fellows 2015-16	No of Fellows 2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-		

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	01	02	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	
4.	Assam	03	12	
5.	Bihar	07	05	
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	
7.	Chhattisgarh	03		
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	
10.	Delhi	07	16	
11.	Gujarat	03	02	
12.	Goa	-	01	The Expert Committee has been constituted for selection of candidates. The process of selection is presently underway and will be completed by February, 2018.
13.	Haryana	-	03	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	03	
16.	Jharkhand	02	06	
17.	Karnataka	11	16	
18.	Kerala	07	05	
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	06	09	
21.	Maharashtra	05	09	
22.	Manipur	07	09	
23.	Meghalaya	-	-	
24.	Mizoram	-	-	
25.	Nagaland	-	01	
26.	Odisha	11	21	
27.	Puducherry	-	01	
28.	Punjab	01	02	
29.	Rajasthan	02	07	
30.	Sikkim	-	-	
31.	Tamil Nadu	03	10	
32.	Telangana	08	02	
33.	Tripura	-	-	
34.	Uttar Pradesh	09	13	
35.	Uttarakhand	01	01	
36.	West Bengal	08	14	
	Total	105	172	

Statement-III

Financial Year	Budget Allocated (in crores)*	Budget Utilized (in crores)#
2014-15	11.23	6.05
2015-16	18.35	11.45
2016-17	11.75	8.89

* Budget allocated includes funds for Scholarhip and Fellowships.

Utilized against amount released to fellow falls under Junior/ Senior Fellowships to Outstanding Persons.

Policy for Domestic Workers

453. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is preparing a new draft policy for domestic workers in the country to provide minimum wages, social security, etc.;

(b) if so, the detains thereof and the present status of the policy;

(c) whether the said draft policy provides adequate protection to the domestic workers from the agents who have been found to be involved in trafficking of women and children fraudulently; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Discussions are under way regarding a Policy for Domestic workers. The salient features of the discussion are as under:

i. Inclusion of Domestic Workers in the existing legislations

ii. Domestic workers will have the right to register as workers. Such registration will facilitate their access to rights & benefits accruing to them as workers,

iii. Right to form their own associations, trade unions

iv. Right to have minimum wages, access to social security, protection from abuse, harassment, violence

v. Right to enhance their professional skills

vi. Protection of Domestic; Workers from abuse and exploitation

vii. Domestic Workers to have access to courts, tribunals, etc.

viii. Establishment of a mechanism for regulation of concerned placement agencies.

(c) and (d) An advisory has been issued to the State Governments requesting them to take necessary steps for' making legislations for protection of domestic workers from exploitation by unscrupulous agents/placement agencies, as the said subject comes in the domain of the State Governments.

New Varieties of Coffee Plants

454. SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Coffee Research Institute has recently come up with any new high yielding and disease resistant varieties of Robusta and Arabica coffee plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the coffee growers' requirement of Robusta Clonal planting material and also to enhance the low and stagnating productivity levels of coffee in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, the Central Coffee Research Institute (CCRI) of Coffee Board is releasing high yielding and disease resistant varieties of Arabica and Robusta from time to time. In Arabica, 'Chandragiri' a semi-dwarf variety with high degree of field tolerance to leaf rust disease and high yield potential has been released for commercial cultivation during 2007-08 season. In addition, three genotypes of Arabica have been given for multi-location trials in growers' field during 2014-15. Further four genotypes have been identified and are ready for multilocation trials. In Robusta, the improved hybrid variety already developed by CCRI is most preferred among the growers because of its high yield potential and quality of beans. Further research for development of drought resistant variety of Robusta has been taken up by CCRI.

(c) CCRI has developed and refined the clonal propagation techniques and has supplied around 206584 rooted clones of hybrid variety to the growers' till date. Training programmes are organized to build the capacity of growers in clonal production methods. Clonal nurseries have been set up in about 10 estates with the technical support of CCRI.

Besides, Coffee Board is implementing Integrated Coffee Development Project under which various interventions such as research & development, technology transfer, capacity building, replacing the old unproductive varieties with improved high yielding/disease tolerant varieties, water augmentation and mechanization etc. are undertaken for the overall improvement of production, productivity and quality of coffee.

Domestic Workers

455. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT he pleased to state:

(a) whether existing laws, regulations, wage standards are applicable to class of domestic workers in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total number of domestic workers in the country, State/UT-wise, Gender-wise;

(c) whether the Government is considering to ensure minimum wages to them;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the efforts being made by Government for betterment of such labourers;

(e) whether the Government is planning to create an institutional mechanism to provide for social security cover, fair terms of employment, grievance redressal and dispute resolution for domestic workers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR

GANGWAR): (a) The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2018 has been enacted to provide social security relating to life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection to the unorganised workers including Domestic Workers.

(b) No, such data is maintained at the Central level.

(c) and (d) Many of the State Government like Rajasthan, Kerala, Punjab, Tamilnadu and Tripuura have included domestic workers in the schedule of the Minimum Wages Act and they are therefore entitled to (file cases) before the concerned authorities in case of any grievance in this regard.

(e) and (f) The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, has been enacted to provide social security relating to life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection to the unorganised workers including domestic workers. Various Ministries/ Departments off tine Central Government are implementing such social security schemes like Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (Ministry off Rural Development); National Family Benefit Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); Janani Suiaksha Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Wellfare) as mentioned in the Schedule II off the 2000 Act. In addition to the above welfare schemes, the Central Government has recently converged the social security schemes of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers including domestic workers for the age group of 18 to 50 years depending upon their eligibility. Converged PMJJBY gives coverage of Rs. 2 lakhs on death at premium of Rs. 330/- per annum while Converged PMSBY gives coverage of Rs. 2 lakhs on accidental death and disability at premium of Rs. 112 per annum. These converged schemes are being implemented by Life Insurance Corporation of India. The annual premium is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments.

[Translation]

12 Point Charter of Trade Unions

456. SHRI Y.V. SUBBA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of 12 Point Clhiarteir submitted by the Central Tirade Unions to the Government with regard to wages, social security, etc., of ASHAs, Anganwadi Workers, construction labourers, tea estate employees, etc.;

(b) the details of their demands and reaction of the Government thereon; and

(c) the present status of Anganwadi Workers in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) In the 12 Point Charter of Demand, relating to wages, social security etc. the Central Trade Unions (CTUs) had demanded Universal Social Security cover for all workers, minimum wages of not less than Rs. 15,000/- per month, enhanced pension not less than Rs. 3,000/- per month for the entire working population etc.

Various steps in this regard have been taken by the Government like increase of minimum wages w.e.f. 19.01.2017, introduction of Code of Wages in Parliament, enhancement of eligibility limit of Bonus, Social Security to Contract workers by their coverage in EPFO & ESIC, Minimum pension of Rs.1000/- to all EPS Pensioners on perpetual basis, Social Security Cover for unorganised workers through Schemes like, Atal Pension Yojana (APY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), approval of Project for creation of a National platform for unorganized workers to give them Aadhaar seeded unique ID No., increase of subsidy from Rs.40,000/- to Rs. 1,50,000/- under Revised Integrated Housing Scheme, 2016 for Beedi, Non-coal Mine and Cine Workers to construct a pucca house, implementation of National E-portal for online application and disbursement of scholarship, Implementation of On-line transfer of Cash assistance to bank accounts of beneficiaries under DBT.

The Anganwadi Workers/Helpers are honorary workers. In the State of Andhra Pradesh*, the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) are paid Honorarium @ Rs.7,000/- per month and the Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) and Mini AWWs @ Rs.4,500/- per month, in the State of Telangana**, Anganwadi Teachers (AWTs) are paid Rs.10,500/- and the AWHs and Mini AWWs Rs.6,000/- per month w.e.f. April, 2017. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has fixed upper age limit of 60 years for continuation of AWWs & AWHs and an incentive of Rs.50,000/- is given to AWWs (Main & Mini) and Rs.20,000/- to AWHs after attaining age of 60 years.

Source: * Government of Andhra Pradesh
** Website of Government of Telangana

Privilages to Tribals

457. SHRI TAMRADHWAJ SAHU: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any privileges have been conferred on tribals living in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether any concrete steps have been taken by the Government to make tribals aware of this; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) The Constitution of India provides for safeguards to the Scheduled Tribes including various provisions enshrined in the Fifth Schedule and the Sixth Schedule with regard to land and other social issues. States covered under Fifth Schedule are Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Odisha, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. Areas covered under Sixth Schedule are in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. Besides, legislations like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 are also in place for protecting them against atrocities. Government has also adopted a Tribal Sub-Plan strategy for overall development of tribal people living across the country, which includes support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, skill development, livelihood etc. Major part of infrastructure development and provision of basic amenities in tribal areas/regions in the country is carried out through various schemes/pro grammes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments concerned, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging critical gaps including funding under the Scheme Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution. Funds under SCA to TSS is given to 23 States except Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab and Haryana and Article 275(1) Grants are given to 27 States having notified STs. Details of funds released under Scheme Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

Under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (in short FRA), forest rights and occupation have been vested in forest dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. The Act also provides for a framework for recording the forest rights so vested and the nature of evidence required for said recognition and vesting in respect of forest land.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Tribal Affairs through advertisements in the newspapers/dailies and other electronic media highlights the scheme benefiting tribals and achievements therein for information of general public from time to time.

The implementation of FRA lies with State Governments/UT Administrations. The Ministry issues advisories and guidelines from time to time to the States and UTs so as to ensure effective implementation of the Act. The States/UTs have reported that the Act and Rules have been translated into local languages and district-wise workshops have been organized to create awareness amongst the tribals about their rights and entitlements under the Act.

Statement-I

Release of funds (2013-14 to 2017-18) under SCA to TSP
(as on 31.01.2018)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2013-14 Total Release	2014-15 Total Release	2015-16 Total Release	2016-17 Total Release	2017-18 Total Release
1	Andhra Pradesh	5789.00	2937.82	3500.00	5000.42	3624.77
2	Assam	6563.63	1788.59	5844.00	3407.80	0
3	Bihar	0.00	403.00	1368.26	743.74	0
4	Chhattisgarh	9478.00	9826.50	10809.64	11717.82	11659.57
5	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	455.68	102.75
6	Gujarat	8448.00	10382.74	10566.50	9488.00	7701.9
7	Himachal Pradesh	1768.00	997.99	475.00	1959.39	2291.2
8	Jammu and Kashmir	1702.41	0.00	2000.00	3671.61	3626.5
9	Jharkhand	12187.00	9571.11	10000.00	9820.75	6974.41
10	Karnataka	2471.00	3000.00	4370.00	5100.00	5955.37
11	Kerala	549.00	530.00	357.50	808.09	808.43
12	Madhya Pradesh	17525.00	15274.22	11501.21	19236.61	20289.66
13	Maharashtra	7728.00	11726.18	12514.91	9547.00	12810.38
14	Manipur	1581.90	1118.00	1100.00	2260.00	2144.19
15	Odisha	13321.00	14925.04	14728.52	11806.27	11665.96
16	Rajasthan	8377.00	8822.04	10190.00	11072.90	10051.83
17	Sikkim	437.00	520.25	353.00	1497.62	453.33
18	Tamil Nadu	651.00	217.33	0.00	600.00	348.2
19	Telangana	0.00	3541.00	4000.00	3845.35	4493.55
20	Tripura	2102.10	1183.94	2400.07	1345.76	1649.77
21	Uttarakhand	139.60	805.83	0.00	0.00	458.35
22	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	697.79	905.51	121.92	397.25
23	West Bengal	4181.36	5730.00	6233.00	5995.50	4997.11
	Total	105000.00	103999.37	113217.12	119502.23	112504.48

Statement-II

Fund released (2013-14 to 2017-18) under Article 275(1) of Constitution
(as on 31.01.2018)

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2013-14 Total Release	2014-15 Total Release	2015-16 Total Release	2016-17 Total Release	2017-18 Total Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	350.00	2139.00	5500.00	2869.43	3591.11
2	Arunachal Pradesh	832.19	1880.40	3000.80	6580.53	5660.80
3	Assam	3540.25	0.00	0.00	844.12	0.00
4	Bihar	0.00	586.00	0.00	1467.58	991.89
5	Chhattisgarh	9172.11	10778.00	11904.31	10488.52	8248.92
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	400.00	450.00	103.00
7	Gujarat	10275.69	8592.45	11680.00	9739.02	10270.41
8	Himachal Pradesh	474.00	190.99	523.20	1595.87	1968.02
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1146.75	0.00	2000.00	3539.66	3049.06
10	Jharkhand	9280.40	9873.00	12202.96	9489.38	9489.05
11	Karnataka	4800.00	4880.40	6300.00	4664.00	5881.74
12	Kerala	510.00	748.94	1085.44	695.58	803.17
13	Madhya Pradesh	15793.47	17321.42	14845.15	14971.43	19405.19
14	Maharashtra	12489.00	11701.29	13374.00	11536.53	12862.24
15	Manipur	1031.00	1600.01	1216.00	1694.40	1858.54
16	Meghalaya	2924.38	2334.03	1507.68	1576.21	3603.40
17	Mizoram	1133.61	1877.78	3617.37	1927.49	2504.41
18	Nagaland	2886.93	2067.15	5469.34	6368.00	2825.11
19	Odisha	14706.50	12728.22	15200.00	11954.96	13748.80
20	Rajasthan	9437.80	9755.92	11000.00	10341.39	10240.58
21	Sikkim	302.90	370.30	1250.30	1147.00	405.30
22	Tamil Nadu	901.00	639.60	852.80	798.24	378.00
23	Telangana	0.00	3894.40	6090.00	3608.05	4486.32
24	Tripura	1355.00	1218.99	1600.68	1280.99	1627.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	743.49	1514.74	1138.62	189.00
26	Uttar akhand	267.00	1530.36	92.02	0.00	677.56
27	West Bengal	6104.00	5747.00	7000.00	5814.37	5376.51
	Grand Total	109713.98	113264.14	139226.79	126581.37	130245.98

[English]

Setting up of Public Libraries

458. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public libraries set up in the country and the number of libraries proposed to be set up in various parts of the country including at panchayats and districts level, State/UT-wise;

(b) the Central assistance made available and utilized in this regard during the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to enhance the financial assistance for such libraries;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the measures taken by the Government for the improvement of public libraries; and

(e) the number of libraries/cultural centres set up/ opened abroad, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There are six Public Libraries under administrative control of Ministry of Culture namely National Library, Kolkata, Central Reference Library, Kolkata, Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi, Delhi Public Library, Delhi, Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna and Rampur Raza Library, Rampur.

Data regarding state-wise number of public libraries or number of libraries proposed to be set up in various parts of the country is not maintained by Ministry of Culture as Public Libraries function under the administrative control of respective State/UT Library Authorities being State Subject.

(b) National Mission on Libraries has a scheme for providing financial assistance for upgradation of infrastructure of one State Central Library and one District Library in each State/UT as NML Model library.

State-wise financial assistance sanctioned and payment released is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

State/UT-wise Central assistance rendered for development of public libraries under Matching and Non-Matching scheme of Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) For improvement of public libraries, the Ministry of Culture through matching and non-matching schemes of Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) and through National Mission on Libraries (NML) is providing financial assistance for various purposes e.g. construction/renovation of library buildings, upgradation of infrastructure with furniture and equipment, modernization, procurement of books and reading resources, organization of seminar/training and capacity building of library professionals/workshop/outreach programmes, establishment of children corner, opening of various sections, creating facilities for specially-abled readers, brail corner etc.

(e) This Ministry has not opened any libraries abroad. However, Ministry of External Affairs has informed that almost all Indian Missions have set up libraries abroad.

Indian Council of Cultural Relations, an organization under Ministry of External Affairs has set up Cultural Centres in 37 countries. Country wise list of Culture Centres is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Amount sanctioned and payment released to State Libraries under NML Model Library Scheme

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Library Name	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in Lakh)	Total payment released	Year wise payment released		
					2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Arunachal Pradesh	State Central Library, Itanagar	223.00	166.08	0.00	98.29	67.79
2	Arunachal Pradesh	District Library Phasighat	87.00	66.31	0.00	32.29	34.02
3	Karnataka	State Central Library, Bangalore	223.00	159.29	33.00	89.80	36.49
4	Karnataka	Government District Library, Shimoga	87.00	35.78	16.50	0.00	19.28
5	Mizoram	State Central Library, Aizwal	128.70	108.12	33.00	67.00	8.12
6	Mizoram	District Library Building Kolasib.	50.00	50.00	16.50	33.50	0.00
7	Odisha	State Library Odisha, Bhubaneswar	223.00	133.00	33.00	100.00	0.00
8	Odisha	District Library, Ganajam Odisha	40.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Rajasthan	Dr. Radhakrishnan Rajya Kendriya Pustakalaya, Jaipur	183.51	64.81	0.00	33.83	30.98
10	Rajasthan	Sarbajanik Mandal Pustakalaya, Kota	63.46	16.50	0.00	0.00	16.50
11	Tripura	Birchandra State Central Library, Agartala	223.00	104.14	59.39	44.75	0.00
12	Tripura	Unakoti District Library,Unakoti	87.00	36.79	16.01	16.33	4.45
13	Uttar Pradesh	State Central Library, Allahabad	206.00	203.75	131.68	72.07	0.00
14	Uttar Pradesh	Government District Library, Etawah	87.00	85.93	46.48	39.45	0.00
15	West Bengal	West Bengal State Central library, Kolkata	222.81	170.35	72.54	97.81	0.00
16	West Bengal	North Bengal State Library, Coochbehar	86.98	67.82	28.01	28.26	11.55
17	Telangana	State Central Library Hyderabad	112.25	50.31	0.00	39.39	10.92
18	Telangana	District Central Library Mahaboobnagar	52.00	16.50	0.00	16.50	0.00
19	Assam	District Library, Jorhat, Assam	40.00	34.29	13.20	21.09	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20	Assam	District Library, Guwahati, Assam	70.00	69.59	0.00	35.39	34.20
21	Chhattisgarh	District Library, Dhantawada	87.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Chhattisgarh	District Library, Raigarh	87.00	13.64	0.00	0.00	13.64
23	Goa	Krishnadas Shama State Central Library, Panaji	223.00	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.49
24	Goa	Dr. Francisco Luis Gomes District Library, Navelin	87.00	2.38	0.00	0.00	2.38
25	Gujarat	State Central Library, Gandhinagar	106.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Andhra Pradesh	State Regional Library, Guntur	50.00	0.00	0:00	0.00	0.00
27	Andhra Pradesh	Regional Library, Rajamundry	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Manipur	State Central Library, Imphal, Manipur	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Manipur	District Library, Senapati, Manipur	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Tamilnadu	District Library Vellore, Tamil Nadu	90.00	51.48	0.00	0.00	51.48
31	Tamilnadu	District Library Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu	70.00	23.10	0.00	0.00	23.10
32	Kerala	State Central Library, Thiruvananthapuram	116.61	11.94	0.00	0.00	11.94
33	Pondicherry	Romain Rolland Library, Puducherry	166.54	33.00	0.00	0.00	33.00
34	Pondicherry	District Library, Karaikal	76.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Nagaland	State Central Library, Kohima, Nagaland	177.49	85.58	0.00	0.00	85.58
36	Nagaland	District Library, Dimapur	73.81	38.18	0.00	0.00	38.18
37	Maharastra	District Library, Nandurbar, Maharastra	21.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
38	Maharastra	Div. Library, Aurangabad	60.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
39	Sikkim	Sikkim State Central Library	3.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40	Madhya Pradesh	Govt. District Library, Khandwa, MP	73.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
41	Madhya Pradesh	Govt. Ahilya Central Libarary	87.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Total	4242.24	1899.15	499.31	865.75	534.09

Statement-II

Name of the State/UT	2014-15 Central Assistance		2015-16 Central Assistance		2016-17 Central Assistance		2017-18 (as on 31.01.2018) Central Assistance	
	Matching	Non-Matching	Matching	Non-Matching	Matching	Non-Matching	Matching	Non-Matching
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	1450000.00	5586544.43	2738739.50	4075302.63	1509480.50	14575795.93	51375.00	2542608.41
Arunachal Pradesh	7400029.50	2533097.22	8544550.50	5675151.32	11699662.50	10275397.97	8544001.50	2878593.96
Assam	14881394.70	3645204.05	37847329.20	5940535.49	22053748.50	12038981.96	28095388.20	7812855.87
Bihar	0.00	1474213.67	0.00	1230862.35	0.00	4477167.98	0.00	1356057.82
Gujarat	21088744.50	3862107.47	21934126.00	4269573.08	14382222.50	13483698.95	25726935.00	4042931.32
Goa	440398.20	571776.71	2308133.40	416357.79	672941.40	747146.00	2375217.60	219507.23
Haryana	1749045.00	2061320.51	36630.00	1921293.52	1034230.20	6715751.97	1344757.20	2034086.73
Himachal Pradesh	1590685.80	2233097.22	2795680.20	2000151.32	3776094.00	7275397.97	1613375.40	2203593.96
Jammu &Kashmir	7026028.20	1374213.67	20693488.20	1230862.35	1115679.60	4477167.98	28812594.60	1356057.82
Karnataka	19735379.50	4001085.89	612500.00	3724781.67	16358660.50	11959800.94	19551624.50	3940535.78
Kerala	3822899.50	2448917.09	5556546.00	3302656.94	3476893.50	7372157.97	2625886.00	3127795.28
Madhya Pradesh	466710.00	4466194.43	0.00	4000302.63	0.00	14550795.93	0.00	4407187.92
Maharashtra	22292543.00	10267355.52	18221437.00	9764236.57	11536489.00	23963492.90	6173319.50	8341541.19
Manipur	19606538.70	1499726.96	21624694.20	1493504.56	22447872.90	4218721.98	18396171.90	1797243.59
Meghalaya	0.00	687106.84	1995000.30	615431.17	3177689.40	2238583.99	307314.00	678028.91
Mizoram	12025269.00	1030660.25	8177556.60	1522846.76	12447894.60	4827220.98	8655408.00	2379543.37
Nagaland	17760446.10	1374213.67	33595756.20	1230862.35	30053768.40	4477167.98	27014694.30	1356057.82
Odisha	19972549.80	4286370.63	210927.00	2895211.90	8611776.00	9130169.96	8862430.80	5290550.41
Punjab	0.00	1202436.96	0.00	1077004.56	0.00	3917521.98	0.00	1356057.82

Rajasthan	2586783.40	5161230.14	1388853.00	4154160.43	16581460.80	16726249.93	15225613.20	4751275.14
Sikkim	7828587.90	687106.84	6398003.70	615431.17	0.00	2238583.99	0.00	678028.91
Tamil Nadu	25437851.00	5465244.72	20611057.00	6125790.84	2978496.50	26273388.93	39827736.00	6409320.69
Tripura	11250850.50	2419856.84	14935478.40	765275.17	7136876.70	2802833.99	13846995.90	790528.91
Uttar Pradesh	28310611.80	4010147.60	40624352.40	3943621.46	9974387.40	13750745.94	17935580.40	4495326.01
West Bengal	28750893.00	8089482.47	60016928.00	7343997.08	12313570.50	15749462.95	24942980.50	6727919.32
Andaman and Niccobar	0.00	343553.42	2378697.00	307715.59	0.00	1119291.99	0.00	339014.46
Chandigarh	807466.80	171776.71	6297517.80	153857.79	1955558.40	559646.00	1433680.20	0.00
Dadar & Nagar Hevali	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	0.00	400000.00	0.00	481250.00	0.00	550000.00	0.00	525000.00
Lakshadweep	0.00	171776.71	0.00	153857.79	0.00	559646.00	0.00	169507.23
Pondicherry	o.oc	515330.13	0.00	461573.38	2962329.50	1678937.99	0.00	508521.68
Chhatrisgarh	7500000.00	933883.54	0.00	794288.97	7500000.00	2798229.99	0.00	847536.14
Jharkhand	0.00	515330.13	0.00	536573.38	0.00	1795787.99	0.00	508521.68
Uttarakhand	5376024.00	858883.54	94072.80	769288.97	2979371.40	2873229.00	0.00	872536.14
Telengana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1898468.50
Total	289157729.90	84349245.98	339638054.40	82993610.98	228737154.70	250198177.00	301363079.70	86642340.02

Statement-III

List of Indian Cultural Centres Abroad

Sl. No.	Name of Centres with Country
1	2
1.	The Tagore Centre, Berlin, Germany
2.	Jawaharlal Nehru Cultural Centre Moscow, Russia
3.	Indian Cultural Centre Astana, Kazakhstan
4.	Lal Bahadur Shastri Centre for Indian Culture Lashkent, Uzbekistan.
5.	Indian Cultural Centre Dushanbe, Tajikistan
6.	Indian Cultural Centre Kabul, Afghanistan
7.	Indian Cultural Centre Colombo, Sri Lanka
8.	Jawaharlal Nehru Indian Cultural Centre, Jakarta, Indonesia
9.	Indira Gandhi Centre for Indian Culture Port Louis, Mauritius
10.	Maulana Azad Centre for Indian Culture, Cairo, Egypt
11.	Indian Cultural Centre Johannesburg, South Africa
12.	Indian Cultural Centre Georgetown, Guyana
13.	Mahatma Gandhi Institute For Cultural Cooperation Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago
14.	Indian Cultural Centre Paramaribo, Suriname
15.	Indian Cultural Centre Suva, Fiji
16.	The Nehru Centre London (U.K.)
17.	Indian Cultural Centre Beijing, China
18.	Indian Cultural Wing Kathmandu, Nepal
19.	Indian Cultural Centre Bangkok, Thailand
20.	NSCB Indian Cultural Centre Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
21.	Vivekanand Cultural Centre Tokyo, Japan
22.	Gurudev Tagore Indian Cultural Centre Mexico
23.	Nehru Wangchuck Cultural Centre Thimphu, Bhutan
24.	Indira Gandhi Cultural Centre Dhaka, Bangladesh
25.	Indian Cultural Centre Yangon, Myanmar
26.	Indian Cultural Centre Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania
27.	Indian Cultural Centre Seoul, South Korea
28.	Amrita Sher-Gill Cultural Centre Budapest, Hungary
29.	Indian Cultural Centre Prague, Czech Republic
30.	Indian Cultural Centre Male, Maldives
31.	Indian Cultural Centre Sao Paulo, Brazil
32.	Indian Cultural Centre The Hague, Netherlands
33.	Indian Cultural Centre Tehran, Iran
34.	Indian Cultural Centre Durban, South Africa
35.	Indian Cultural Centre Sydney, Australia
36.	Indian Cultural Centre Hanoi, Vietnam
Sub-Centre	
37.	Sub-Cultural Centre Bali, Indonesia

Expansion of EPF Ambit

459. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proiposes to extend the benefits of the EPF scheme to unorganized sector workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring the existing number of labour laws in the ambit of four codes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF&MP) Act, 1952 does not distinguish between organized and unorganize sector employees. The EPF & MP Act, 1952 applies to:

(i) to an establishment which is a factory engaged in any industry specifier in Schedule-I and in which 20 or more persons are engaged; and

(ii) to any other establishment employing 20 or more persons or class a establishments which the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

(c) and (d) The Second National Commission on Labour has recommends that the existing Labour Laws should be broadly grouped into four or five Labour Codes on functional basis. Accordingly, the Ministry has taken step for drafting four Labour Codes on Wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security & Welfare; and Occupation Safety, Health and Working Condition respectively, by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws. Out of these, the labour Code on Wages has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 10.08.2017 and subsequently, referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour. The rest of the codes are at pre-legislatives consultative stage.

Joint Entrance Examination

460. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students who have registered for joint entrance examination (JEE) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the number of applications for registration to the JEE this year have declined from the previous year and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of vacant seats in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) on the basis of the JEE held during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government has constituted any committee to evolve a common seat allocation system for seat allocation by IITs, National Institutes of Information Technology (NIITs) and other Centrally Funded Technical institutions and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to make the engineering course more attractive by creating more job opportunities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The number of candidates registered for JEE during the last three years and the current year are tabulated below:

Year	Paper-I	Paper-II	Total
2018	1135009	146077	1281086
2017	1186454	144086	1330540
2016	1194938	129674	1324612
2015	1292711	141250	1433961

(b) There is a slight decline of the number of applicant during the year 2018 as compared to the last year. The total number of registered candidates during 2017 was 1330540 whereas during the year 2018 it is 1281086.

(c) Tabular sheet containing details is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) A Technical Committee was constituted, which submitted its report in November, 2014. The Technical Committee recommended joint seat allocation process to take place from the academic year 2015-16. It was also recommended that a Joint Seat Allocation Authority (JoSAA) be formed with members from IITs & NITs which will work out necessary activities for implementation of joint seat allocation process.

As per recommendations of the Technical Committee, the joint seat allocation process has been put in place from the academic year 2015-16 and the process is carried out by the JoSAA since 2015.

(e) NITs and IIEST place lot of emphasis on placement of Engineering Graduates. The efforts have in general yielded better job opportunities of the students.

Statement

Details of the Number of Vacant Seats in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) on the basis of the Joint Entrance Exam (JEE) held during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Vacant seats in IITs based on JEE (Advanced)			
		2014	2015	2016	2017
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	IIT Kharagpur	2	3	7	9

1	2	3	4	5	6
	IIT Bombay	0	0	-2	1
3.	IIT Delhi	0	0	-2	2
4.	III Kanpur	0	0	0	0
5.	IIT Madras	0	3	3	1
6.	IIT Roorkee	1	1	3	4
7.	IIT Guwahati	0	0	1	2
8.	IIT-BHU, Varanasi	0	28	38	32
9.	IIT Bhubaneswar	0	0	4	5
10.	IIT Hyderabad	0	0	0	0
11.	IIT Gandhinagar	0	1	1	3
12.	IIT Patna	0	0	1	4
13.	IIT Indore	0	1	2	4
14.	IIT Ropar	0	0	1	1
15.	IIT Jodhpur	0	0	1	0
16.	IIT Mandi	o	0	0	0
17.	IIT (ISM) Dhanbad	0	11	23	23
18.	IIT Palakkad	Started in 2015-16	2	5	1
19.	IIT Tirupati		0	2	6
20.	IIT Jammu	Started in 2016-17		5	13
21.	IIT Goa			0	1
22.	IIT Bhilai			1	5
23.	IIT Dharwad			2	3
	Total	3	50	96	121

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again on Tuesday, the 6th February, 2018 at 11 a.m.

11 09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, February 6, 2018/Magha 17, 1939 (Saka).

Annexure-I

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